

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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(Tee-ling-sing-chi-chou-kan 刊週星報華)

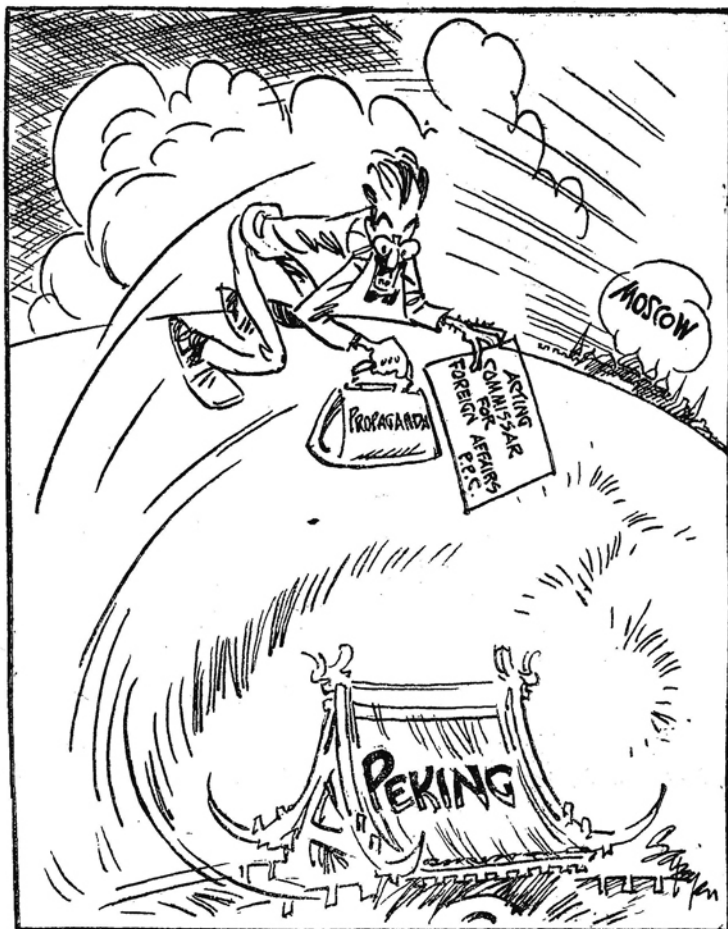
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CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS	433-436
LEADING ARTICLES	
Christian Letters in China	437
Political Strike, The	437
Chapel Waterworks Again, The	437
Military Position, The	437
Position at Wuchang, The	438
China and Opium	438
NOTES AND COMMENTS	438
NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS	
Two Shocks for the C.E.R.	439
Catholic Father Murdered	439
Treaty Rights in Tsingtao	439
Road Building in N. Kiangsu	439
China Medical Association	439
Complications Developing in Manchuria	440
"Off with Their Heads"	440
Attack on Chang Tso-lin's Adviser	440
Nankow Tunnel Disaster	440
Soviet Steamer Pirated, A	440
South China Pirates	440
Macao's New Port	441
China Seen from the Interior	441
Running the Gauntlet on the Yangtze	441
Gallant Rescue at Tsingtao	441
German Released at Foochow	441
Free Speech Repressed in Peking	441
Over Nine Millions on Health	441
Singapore Floating Dock	441
Obituary	441
Journeying Through Lamaland	442
Cocoon Still in Hysterics	442
Blaze on Oil Lighter	442
All Not Well in Hunan	442
Hongkong's Trade Loan Bill	442
Japan's Foreign Trade	442
Canton Shipping "Rules"	443
Picket Outrage in Swatow	443
Hongkong "Jungle" Life	443
Change of Heart in the South	443
Hongkong Water Shortage	443
Hongkong and the Boycott	443
Independence of the Philippines	443
Summer at Chikungshan, The	444
Wind and Rain at Taichow	444
Swedish Royalty in Japan	444
Floods in Wu-han near Record	444
Renowned Engagement of Korean Princess	444
Typhoon Reaches Chinkiang	444
Cloud Burst at Hakodate	444
Typhoon in Ningpo, The	444
Desertions from a Dutch Steamer	444
Japanese Freighter Wrecked, A	444
An Imperial Palace of Japan	445
Aeroplane Crash in Japan	445
German Aviators at Peking	445
"Asia for the Asians"	445
Japan and the League	445
It Was the Junk Which Died	445
Hongkong Harbour Ferries	445
SHANGHAI NEWS	
Chapel Volunteers Shipped Off to Nanking	446
Plans for a New Demonstration	446
Kiangwan Road to be Taken Over	446
Dr. R. C. Andrews's Expedition into Mongolia	446
Local Chinese Y.M.C.A. The	446
Further Report on Chapel Water	447
Railless Cars in the French Concession	447
East-Asian Engineers' Venture	447
Well Known Dancer Passing Through	447
Politics of Turkey, The	447
Rain and the Harvests, The	447
Labour Situation in Shanghai, The	448
New Sino-Foreign Sports Club	450
Capt. E. Fiori Decorated	450
Norwegian Vessel Decorated	450
Village on Strike Through Shooting	450
Distinguished Chinese, A	450
Mishap to the U. S. Flagship	450
Shanghai Traffic Commission	450
Foolish Cyclist's Lucky Escape	450
Late Dr. S. A. Ransom, The	451
Death of Mr. Chu Pao-san	451
Kawamura Memorial Tower, The	451
Some of Our Daily Importants	451
Trade of Shanghai in 1925	452
Obituary	452
Dr. George Cressey and Bandits	452
Rice Prices a Trifle Easier	452
New Chinese Film, A	453
An Archaeologist from Rome	453
PERSONAL NOTES	453
CORRESPONDENCE	454
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	455
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	458-460
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS	461
LAW REPORTS	
H. M. Supreme Court	
Many-Titled Stock Exchange Claim for Motor Trucks	462
Sequel to the Sikh Feud	464
H. M. Police Court	
Our Hard-Hearted Police	464
Mixed Court	
Mr. Kentwell and the Mixed Court	463
Leniency for Arms Dealer	464
Infringement of Trade Mark	464
Alleged Motor Thief in Court	464
More Agitators Furnished	464
Inquest on Slain Foreman	465
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	465-473
FROM THE FOREIGN WINDS	
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
Greatest of Stories, The	473
Current Chinese Drama of Shanghai	474
From the Crow's Nest	474
Travelling Tourage T Escape	475
China's Skies for September	475
Journey of Exploration in Fuki-Kien, A	476
My Chinese Neighbours	477
Strikes of the Sixth Theatrical Troupe	477
Terms and How to Play It	478
BOOK PAGE	478
WOMAN'S PAGE	479



Comrade Karakhan:—You may be glad I am going, but, really, you have only secured promotion for me

THE WAR IN CENTRAL CHINA

Wuchang Captured by Southerners? Marshal Wu Pei-fu Wounded on the Field: Deposed by Chin Yun-ao and Virtually a Prisoner: Refugees Flock into Hankow

MARSHAL SUN CHUAN-FANG THE REAL PROBLEM

Northern Troops, in Good Spirits but Bad Health, Arriving on Scene of Battle: Students Executed for Blowing Up Bridge: Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Joins the Kuomintang

Since our last issue, reports of the capture of Yochow, the Hunan gateway to the Yangtze, have been confirmed. The northern forces sustained serious reverses and retreated with heavy losses. A bridge was blown up by the retiring army and a number of students and agitators have been executed for complicity in the affair.

The Anti-Northern Expeditionary Army are reported to have captured Wuchang so Canton is rejoicing. While personally directing the Allied military operations at the front, Marshal Wu Pei-fu received a wound in the chest from a spent bullet, which necessitated his return to Hankow. It is officially reported that he has been deprived of his command and that he is virtually a prisoner. Gen. Chin Yun-ao is now in command of the northern forces. Kiangsi is maintaining a policy of armed neutrality.

Foreign men-of-war are leaving for Hankow. Northern reinforcements are being rushed down the Kiu-Han Railway.

Extreme caution should be observed in accepting news of the war as both sides are resorting to scientific propaganda.

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Aug. 27. All news from the Yangtze indicates that the Kuangtung Red energy is exhausted at Puchi and that Wu Pei-fu is gathering a following and may be expected to scare the enemy back to their original bases with a display of ability to reorganize an otherwise demoralized riffraff.

The feeling in Chinese business circles against Shantung is now very intense. It is believed that Wu Pei-fu's departure has encouraged the exploiters to do their worst as exemplified by the arrest of the Cheng Bank manager.

Hankow, Aug. 23 (Delayed).

Telegrams arriving from the "Allied" Headquarters state that the "Allied" retirement was due to the collapse of the Ninth Brigade in the

Pingkiang sector. The Southerners pushed home their attack and broke the "Allied" line. This left the centre position untenable so a withdrawal was carried out towards Puchi. The Red advance continued and they captured Tungcheng (in South Hupeh) and Yochow.

The 50th Hupeh Brigade, which covered the "Allied" retirement, was captured en bloc. With the troops of Gen. Yeh Kai-shin who were captured, the number of prisoners taken by the Reds is considerable.

Reinforcements Rushing Up

Aug. 24. (Delayed).

Rapid counter-measures are being taken by the "Allies" to stem the Red advance.

Reinforcements are being rushed from all sides to Hunan. It is reported that eight divisions and six mixed brigades are coming from Paoingfu and two further divisions from various points on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Altogether reinforcements numbering 150,000 are expected and they will be immediately despatched to the front.

Gen. Sung Ta-pei's divisions, with the assistance of Marshal Sun Chuan-fan's troops, have so far stemmed the Red advance on the Puchi line.

The forthcoming arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu has induced much greater confidence in military circles here.—Reuter.

Wuchang Bankers' Aid

Peking, Aug. 27.

It is reported from Hankow that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has succeeded in arranging a loan from bankers to the extent of \$3,500,000, of which the sum of \$1,000,000 has already been received.—Reuter.

CANTONESE ARMY ATTACKING PUCHI LINE

Northern Reinforcements Hampered by Partial Destruction of a Bridge

Hankow, Aug. 25. (Delayed).

A rather serious situation has been occasioned for the "Allies" by the partial blowing up of a bridge about ten miles from Wuchang by the remnants of General Yeh Kai-shin's division, which was retreating from the front.

Reinforcements from Hankow have thus been seriously delayed and "Allied" engineers are working feverishly to repair the bridge. They hope to finish repairs by tonight.

Later.

Reports just received from the Puchi front state that this afternoon the Southern or "Red" forces renewed their attack on a large scale.

The delay in the despatch of "Allied" reinforcements owing to the break in the railway bridge is rendering the situation somewhat more serious.—Reuter.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu Arrives in Hankow

Hankow, Aug. 25.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived here at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon. The Marshal, upon his arrival, immediately called together General Chen Chia-mou, Tuli of Hupeh, General Tu Hsi-chun, and other leading persons and held a military conference to discuss the military problems in Hunan.—Toho.

Peking, Aug. 28.

Reports from Hankow state that General Chen Chia-mou left for the front yesterday, while reports received in Hankow from Nanking state that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang left for Kiukiang on August 26.

Nanking telegrams quote Marshal Sun Chuan-fang as having stated that the position in Hupeh is obviously critical and if the Southern forces occupied Hankow and Wuchang it would be worse. It is stated that Marshal Sun has conse-

quently, ordered part of his forces to prepare for mobilization; also that he is closely watching the situation and his forces may participate against the Southerners.—Reuter.

FENG YU-HSIANG A MEMBER OF KUOMINTANG

Canton's Announcement of Effective Co-Ordination of all Nationalist Forces

Canton, Aug. 27.

The Canton Information Bureau publishes the following:—

"The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang announces the admission of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang into the Party and his appointment as a member of the Nationalist Government.

Effective co-ordination of all the Nationalist forces as represented by the Kuomintang and Kuominchun armies has begun."

"The General Staff at the front telegraphed on August 25 that the "Nationalist" forces, after capturing Yochow, advanced and occupied Tsungyang. They are proceeding towards Hsienning which is about to be occupied. From Hsienning to Wuchang is a seven-hours' train journey.

"General Chiang Kai-shek, the "Nationalist" commander-in-chief, is leaving Changsha for Yochow."—Reuter.

Mines Laid in Yangtze

Hankow, Aug. 28.

According to a Changsha despatch dated August 27, the Canton Northern Expeditionary forces, through the High Commissioner for Foreign Affairs there, have notified all the Consuls at that there are many mines laid in the waterway between Hankow and Changsha. All foreign naval vessels and merchant steamers are requested to suspend their navigation during the operations; otherwise the commanders will not hold themselves responsible whatever may happen.

It is expected that all the Consuls there will protest.

The Northern troops at Wuchang are now keeping a strict watch over the defeated soldiers of General Yeh Kai-shin's troops, who have fallen back from the outpost line and are now staying at Liuchiao. There is a fear that these soldiers may loot the village at any moment.

The settlements are quiet, but the people in Hanyang and Wuchang are panic-stricken.

Only Propaganda?

According to a Changsha despatch the captain of the str. Chian which arrived there safely last night from Hankow, reported that he had seen nothing that looked like mines in the river between Hankow and Changsha. The messages also state that as the warning given to the Consular Body at Changsha by the Canton Northern Expeditionary forces, seemed to be only propaganda, the Japanese authorities there called on the Chief of Staff of the Canton Northern Expeditionary Forces, and inquired by him at some length as to the situation and nature of the mines, and when they were laid.—Toho.

An English Journal's View

London, Aug. 29.

Commenting on the latest war developments in China, the "Observer" remarks: "Whatever their statesmanship, some of these soldiers know their business and can move troops."

The paper concludes that Chinese affairs habitually avoid a climax but it seems that more than satraps and fortunes are at stake in the battle now shaping between the North and South.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATED DRIVE AT HSIENNING

Kiangsi's Armed Neutrality: Former Governor Seeking to Regain Province

Hankow, Aug. 27.

A telegram just received at Headquarters from the front states that the Southerners commenced a con-

centrated drive this morning against the Allied left flank, near Hsienning, which is only 50 miles from Wuchang.

Fighting was most fierce all day long.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived at the scene of the action, and is personally directing the "Allied" defensive.

It is reported that up to 7 p.m. the "Allies" were successfully holding the line.

Short Work With Agitators

Eight students were beheaded to-day at headquarters, having been

"THE TIMES" PLEA FOR INTERVENTION

London, Aug. 30.

"The Times" in an editorial on "China in Confusion," dwelling on Bolshevik activities in China, expresses the opinion that the Bolsheviks wish to keep China weak, divided and unstable by setting Province against Province and General against General.

So far, continues the paper, the Chinese have lost the opportunity of forming a stable State and nothing justifies the hope that they will find a leader who can pacify or unite the Provinces.

Concerted diplomatic intervention on the part of the States principally interested in the recovery of China, concludes "The Times," is more and more imperatively demanded by the necessities of the situation, but, unhappily, it would seem that the British, Japanese and American Governments cannot agree to take such action.

Pressing Need for Intervention

Sept. 1.

Urging a strong policy on the part of the Powers in view of the recent anti-foreign developments in China, the "Daily Telegraph" states that so-called conciliator, which is actually nerveless submission, has only made the position worse.

The paper expresses the opinion that Britain is the one Power able to bring the United States and Japan together with herself and others in a common policy of intervention in some form, which is amply warranted by the ghastliness of the tragedy at present being enacted in China, to which country, the "Telegraph" suggests, Britain should send a special plenipotentiary, for instance, the Marquis Reading, who would show that Britain is in earnest.—Reuter.

convicted of complicity in the blowing up of the bridge near Wuchang.

It is stated that when arrested the students possessed special commissions signed by General Chiang Kai-shek together with Canton "special service badges."

Chen Li-tung, a well-known agitator who came from Shanghai recently with the object of creating disturbances in local labour circles, was beheaded yesterday afternoon by the orders of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

The execution is pending of several other agitators and some minor officials who have been arrested. It is stated that the officials in most instances are charged with misappropriation of funds and dealing with the enemy.

Allies Short of Money

Aug. 26. (Delayed).

No reports have been received of any serious engagements on the Hunan front but under orders from Marshal Wu Pei-fu the Allied forces have evacuated the Puchi sector and fallen back on Tsingchichow, which now constitutes the Allied front line. Meanwhile it is reported that other Allied attacks through Kiangsi are rapidly developing.

The Marshal leaves for the front to-morrow morning to assume control of operations.

The Allies' greatest difficulty seems to be the lack of finances. Very strenuous efforts are now

being made to rectify the situation: the Wu-Han Chambers of Commerce have been asked for contributions totalling over \$2,000,000.—Reuter.

Kiangsi Tuchun Thinks War Inevitable

Kiukiang, Aug. 26.

Reports from Western Kiangsi state that the Kiangsi forces are drawn up on the Hunan-Kiangsi border, under the command of General Tang Fu-shan. Only a brigade of Kiangsi troops is helping in the fighting at Liling, where severe fighting occurred.

From private sources, it is understood that the Southern troops are approaching Liling, while the "Allied" forces are retreating.

General Teng Ju-cho, Tupan of Kiangsi, has concentrated troops somewhere between Pinghsiang and Nanchang, and announced that he would stick to the principle that "if others will not attack me, I will not attack others." He also said that his duty was to maintain peace and order in Kiangsi, but if the Southerners invaded Kiangsi, he would order General Tang Fu-shan's men to advance, and he (General Teng) would rush up his own men to the front line and would direct the fighting himself.

General Teng Ju-cho, according to reports, thinks that war is inevitable.

Some brigades have passed here from Nanking for Hankow. It is said that these men will be sent up to strengthen the forces somewhere near Yochow.

Former Governor Active

Aug. 29.

General Fang Pin-jen, the former Governor of Kiangsi, arrived at Changsha, Hunan, on August 18, and immediately took train to Liling. It is reported that Governor Fang's coming into Hunan is in accordance with a plan of his former subordinates, who are doing their utmost to get him into Kiangsi again and drive out General Teng Ju-cho from the province. In order to attack Kiangsi and bring it under his control again, General Fang Pin-jen realized that he had to work in co-operation with the Southerners, and, therefore, he came to Hunan.

It is believed that he will be commander-in-chief of the right wing of the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Government of Canton, and that he will centre his men at Chian and Yuenchow, and from there will proceed to attack Nanchang. But if he cannot capture Nanchang, he will wait for reinforcements to be sent to him from General Chiang Kai-shek.

People in the province are very much concerned owing to this critical military situation. Business is dull. The fiscal situation is dangerous, and the dollar notes issued by the banks in Kiangsi are at a great discount. The price of everything is rising.—Reuter.

North Short of Funds

Hankow, Aug. 28. (delayed).

It is stated that the Wuhan Chambers of Commerce must contribute \$2,500,000 towards the expenses of the "anti-Red campaign." Full payment must be made before August 31.—Reuter.

Invitation to Marshal Chang

Peking, Aug. 30.

It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu recently requested Marshal Chang Tso-lin to proceed to Peking in order to handle political affairs.

A message from Mukden says that while Marshal Chang Tso-lin is inclined to comply with the request the matter is still undecided.—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

Withdrawn from Northern Front and Rushed South: In Good Spirits But Bad Health

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Aug. 31.

Large bodies of Gen. Tien Wei-chin's troops are being withdrawn from the Northern front and rushed down the Peking-Hankow Railway with all the available rolling stock as reinforcements for Marshal Wu Pei-fu, for which reason ordinary traffic is practically completely interrupted.

The men are shabby and dirty, showing marks of weeks in the field.

Hundreds in every unit need medical attention, malaria and neuritis from exposure being particularly common, despite which their spirits are high as a result of their recent victory. The discipline is excellent.

It is reliably reported that Moscow regards the anti-northern campaign as the last desperate throw in the game and is ready to spend Rbls. 20,000,000 to insure success. The campaign is directed by one of the best Generals of the "Red" army with a large staff.

CANTON'S CLAIM TO CAPTURE OF WU-HAN CITIES

Report Issued by Canton Information Bureau: Southern Capital Rejoicing

Canton, Aug. 30.

According to the Bureau of Information of the Canton Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Canton Nationalist Armies, has telegraphed to Canton that his forces captured Wuchang on August 26 and occupied Hankow the same evening. According to the same telegram, three divisions of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's anti-Nationalist troops sent to defend Hankow evacuated

A POINTED QUESTION

London, Aug. 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. H. W. Looker (C), who urged the Foreign Office to see that adequate steps are taken to protect British subjects at Hankow, in the case of hostilities reaching there, and also at Canton, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson said that the Government were watching events in China very carefully.

Mr. Looker asked whether it was any good watching events in China from England when British subjects were endangered.

There was no reply to his question.—Reuter.

the city after looting it when they learned that the Nationalist forces had captured Yochow and were rapidly advancing on the Wu-Han cities.

The entire Canton population has been celebrating the reported victory of the Nationalist forces.—Reuter.

Note: Telegrams received in Shanghai from Reuter's correspondent at Hankow, despatched on the evening of August 27, make no mention of the "capture" of Hankow: on the contrary the latest report stated that the Southern forces commenced a concentrated drive on the morning of August 27 against the left flank of the Allied army, near Hsienning, 50 miles from Wuchang.—Reuter.

A Variation

Hankow, Aug. 30.

It is learnt on good authority that part of the Southern troops have landed on the left shore of the Yangtze.

Some well-informed persons here are holding the view that the Southern troops have advanced so rapidly that the rear troops would not be able to come up with the main body and future movements of the Southern troops will not be so rapid as at the outset.

An Unfavourable Outlook

Aug. 31.

The military situation is developing against Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and it seems that they will not be able to retrieve their position. The Southern troops, which captured Chenning and Haoshengchiao, are gradually pressing hard on the Northern troops. It is said that Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends to check the Southern advance at Chihfangshih, some 37 li to the south of Wuchang, but generally speaking, Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops are extremely demoralized and seem to have no fighting spirit left in them owing to their successive defeats. To make matters worse, Brigadier General Chen Teh-hin under the 8th Division, upon which Marshal Wu mostly depends, was killed in the battle and another Brigadier as well as many Regimental Commanders under the same Division

have been injured, besides the Division has sustained serious losses.

It is generally considered only a question of time before Wuchang and Hankow will be reduced by the Southern forces, provided that no unforeseen change occurs in the situation.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces are now taking up artillery positions at Hungshan and constructing trenches in the out-skirts of Wuchang for the purpose of fighting a decisive battle with the Southerners in the region of Wuchang.

Though reinforcements of the Northern Army are fast arriving here from the North, it is problematical to what extent these reinforcements will be able to revive the falling fortunes of the Northern troops.

Sun Chuan-fang on the Fence

At this juncture, the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who is now sitting on the fence, is regarded as of the most importance.

Refugees are pouring into the foreign Settlements here, and most of them are homeless.—Toho.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WUCHANG

Conflicting Reports as to Success: Refugees Flocking into Hankow

Peking, Sept. 1.

Optimistic communications from Hankow continue to arrive, claiming the recovery of Fuchi and the advance of the Northern forces towards the Hupeh-Hunan border.

Independent reports do not confirm the Northern troops' successes but there is no report of a further advance by the Southern forces.

There seems to be no doubt of heavy fighting proceeding recently and of Marshal Wu Pei-fu receiving large reinforcements from the North.—Reuter.

Hankow, Aug. 29.

The Indo-China (Jardine) str. Kiangwo and the B. & S. Shasi left for Changsha yesterday conveyed by H.M.S. Scarab. It is understood that summary action will be taken should the vessels be fired on again.—Reuter.

Three Cruisers for China

London, Aug. 31.

Three cruisers, the Carysfort, the Castor and the Dartmouth, carrying reliefs, are due on the China Station at the end of October.

Submarine L27 will simultaneously arrive at Hongkong and replace the L26.—Reuter.

Chinese Influx into Hankow

Hankow, August 29.

No accurate details are procurable regarding the conditions at the front, but the "Allied" troops are still holding the Tsingchichow line.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has established headquarters at Hoshengchiao, from which he is personally directing operations.

In the meantime, "Allied" reinforcements are constantly arriving from the North.

The wildest rumours are afloat among the civilian population. There has been a considerable influx of Chinese to the Concessions.—Reuter.

THE SCHISM IN KUANG-TUNG

Danger to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Rear: The Money Question

Canton, Aug. 26.

It is reported that the Kuomintang will soon have internal conflicts of its own as many opponents of the present régime desire to replace General Chiang Kai-shek in the leadership of the Party by some other of less extreme views.

Reports are current that Chao Lu, former Commissioner of Finance in Kuangtung, and General Hsu Chung-chi, former commander-in-chief of the Canton army, whom General Chiang Kai-shek forced out of Canton by a coup d'état in August, 1925, are directing a movement of disaffected Kuomintang politicians to oust Gen. Chiang from Canton. They are said to have already procured the support of certain

other officials and militarists in Canton.

It is stated that General Chiang Kai-shek has the support of the Soviet and the "Red" elements but that the "Right" section of the Kuomintang is trying to take advantage of his absence to drive him from power.

According to some reports General Li Fook-jam has joined the movement against General Chiang Kai-shek, but he denies this himself. Some of his transport vessels on the West River have been captured by the anti-Reds and the five-coloured flag of the Chinese Republic has been substituted for their red flags, but Gen. Li declares that he himself is still faithful to Gen. Chiang.

Some reports state that the anti-Reds have now as many as eight launches on the West River preying on Kuomintang troopships and transports.

According to apparently reliable reports two districts in Eastern Kuangtung and one in Southern Kuangtung have become anti-Red.

The Money Question

The "Peasants' Corps" at Hoshan is stated to have attacked practically all the Kuomintang-controlled revenue offices on August 22 and to have driven off the staffs and destroyed some of the buildings. The farmers in Hoshan, who are mostly engaged in tobacco cultivation, objected to the high production taxes and the strike committees' interference with their exports, and when they were pressed to subscribe

MARSHAL WU REPORTED WOUNDED

Hankow, Aug. 31.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, having received a bullet wound in the chest, returned to Hanyang last night. It appears that the Marshal is still remaining at Hanyang.—Toho.

Hankow, Sept. 1.

It is reported that while personally directing military operations on the front, Marshal Wu Pei-fu was wounded in the breast by a spent bullet, thus discouraging the troops to a considerable extent.—Kuo Wen.

to Kuangtung war bonds they made a general attack on the revenue agencies.

The success or failure of the Northern Expedition is stated to be likely to depend a great deal on the native banks and exchanges in Kuangtung. Efforts were made to keep from the bankers the news of the defeat of the Kuominchun at the Nankow Pass, but now that this has reached financial circles market, have become very dull.

In order to raise funds for the Northern Expedition the Kuomintang is said to be planning to make gambling a public licensed institution, instead of allowing it to be the prerogative of troop commanders, who have been taxing gambling and pocketing the proceeds with the result that no money from that source has reached the General Executive Committee.—Reuter.

MARSHAL FENG TO GO TO CANTON

Marshal Chang's Desire to Have Him Arrested at Sea

Peking, Sept. 1.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has telegraphed to the Waichiao, requesting the latter to devise ways and means of arresting Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang at sea on his way to Shanghai, adding that there is a report that Marshal Feng is expected to leave Vladivostok for Canton on August 29, via Shanghai by a vessel belonging to the Russian Volunteer Fleet.—Toho.

More Help for Canton

Peking, Sept. 1.

General Li Ming-chun and Mrs. Hsu Chien have arrived at Canton, as General Feng Yu-hsiang's representatives, with the object of conferring with Canton officials. It is expected that the turn of military events in the north-west will smoothen the progress of the negotiations, as the Kuominchun now have much less with which to bargain.

The report that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has gone to Kiukiang is apparently incorrect, but his General, Liu Hsiang-ping, is reported to have arrived there.

Other reports indicate that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is beginning to co-operate more fully with Marshal Wu Pei-fu against the invaders.—Reuter.

MARSHAL WU PEI-FU DEPOSED

Deprived of Command by Subordinates and Virtually a Prisoner

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Sept. 2.

It is officially reported here that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has been deposed from his command by his subordinates and is now virtually a prisoner on board one of the war vessels in the Yangtze.

Gen. Chin Yun-ao is now in command of his troops.

WUCHANG CAPTURED BY SOUTHERNERS?

Marshal Wu Retreats to Hankow as Cantonese Close in upon Wuchang

Hankow, 1.30 p.m. Sept. 1.

The Canton Northern Expeditionary forces broke through the front of Chihfangshih and finally closed in upon Wuchang at 1 p.m. to-day. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has retreated to Hankow.

7.35 p.m.

The Canton Northern Expeditionary forces are now making an onslaught on Wuchang, and the fall of the city is imminent.

It is feared that communications will be interrupted, if the city be thrown into confusion.

8.30 p.m.

Part of the Southern troops entered Wuchang at 8 p.m. to-day.—Toho.

Is it Confirmation?

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

According to a telegram received by a local foreign firm, on the night of September 1, white flags were flying in Hankow. Another telegram received by a local Chinese

bank states that Wuchang and Hankow are enjoying peace, which is believed to indicate the fall of Wu-Han into the hands of the Southerners.

The Spread of Hostilities

Sept. 2

It is learned locally that war between Fukien and Kiangsi appears to be unavoidable.

Already a force of 40,000 men has been despatched to the boundary of Fukien for defence purpose.

It is also reported that the Southern troops have decided to adopt an offensive policy towards Kiangsi and a defensive one as regards Fukien.—Kuo Wen.

Stubborn Fighting

Peking, Sept. 2.

Earlier telegrams stated that fierce fighting occurred at Tienchi-chow, which changed hands several times and finally Marshal Wu Pei-fu formed a new line much nearer Wuchang and announced his intention of making a definite stand there. His staff urged his retirement to Hankow but Marshal Wu remained obdurate.

Kin-Han Railway Interrupted

It is reported locally that the Peking-Hankow train service has been temporarily interrupted at Chengchow. The cause, which is unknown, is possibly congestion.—Reuter.

Russians in Command

Hankow, Sept. 1.

Among those in command of the Southern troops are Russian officers of considerable experience in the European war. Judging from the present state of affairs, it seems that the Southerners intend to advance their main forces against Marshal Wu Pei-fu's left wing, which is now taking up a position at Chihfangshih and the vicinity, and to hold Marshal Wu's fleet in check in the neighbourhood of Kinkow. Then they intend to press hard upon Wuchang and Hankow from the both banks of the River and to attack Luichimiao from Kiangnan station in order to cut Marshal Wu's line of retreat.—Toho.

Fengtien Watching Development

Mukden, Sept. 1.

With reference to Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude vis-à-vis the situation in the South, it is said that the Fengtien Army will watch the development of affairs for the time

THE FALL OF YCHOW DESCRIBED

Heavy Losses Suffered by the Allies: Well Behaved Cantonese: Lack of Harmony Between the Northern Forces a Cause of Weakness

The "Central China Post's" own correspondent describing the fall of Ychow, writes:—

On the Sunday at about 11 a.m. the Anti-Northern Punitive forces started to enter the city and soldiers have been pouring in ever since. The first to come were some of Tang Seng-chi's men under General Ho Tang Seng-chi (formerly General of the 4th Division) is now in command of the 8th Army Kuominchun (or Peoples' Army), General Ho formerly brigade commander under Tang is now General commanding the Second Division. To General Ho and his men is due the credit of taking Ychow.

Your correspondent has nothing but praise for the way this Second Division acted. They quietened the city, treating the people very well and paying for all they got. The thousands of refugees who were in the Mission compound sheltering from the Allies left free to go to their homes again.

After the fight at Milo Tang Seng-chi went cross-country to Taolin and from there sent part of his forces to Wulipai on the Canton Hankow Railway 60 li on the Hankow side of Ychow, while he himself with others of his men pushed on to Yanglowtung 140 li on the Hankow side of Ychow. The station for this place is Yanglowtze or Chaoia-chiao.

The forces that got to Wulipai and to Yanglowtze tore up the rails and thus captured three trains of defeated and fleeing Allies. All were taken prisoners and all guns were confiscated.

Another misfortune befell the Allies. Some of them who could not get away from Ychow City by train and stayed to loot had to make a hurried departure when the Kuominchun came so they got on three junks with their loot. A terrible storm was blowing and the three boats are reported sunk soldiers, loot and all, including two officers (tuan chang).

General Ho's Chief of Staff told me they captured 2,000 rifles and 63 machine guns during this move from Milo. No trains are running, the line is torn up near Milo and also Wulipai so the Canton army are going through on foot and going through they do not delay by the way. They are determined they say, to get Wuhan and Peking this time. Canton troops are now quartered in the main street Church of the Reformer Church Mission and have attempted to quarter in the main compound.

Your correspondent had a long talk with prisoners of the 3rd Division, Yeh Kai-shin's men part of the Allies and they attribute the defeat at Milo to the lack of harmony between the Northern forces, Honanese etc., and the 3rd Division who are Hunanese and Southern in sympathy.

The disposition of the forces yesterday were:—Students Army and Canton troops in Ychow and all along the road en route to Hupeh Border; General Ho with 2nd Division, 8th Army at Yunli between Ychow and Hankow, Tang Seng-chi on the Hunan-Hupeh border at Yanglowtung; General Chiang Kai-shek on the Kiangsi border.

PREPARATIONS TO PROTECT SHANGHAI

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's Dispositions: Loyal Gunboats in the Huangpu: Martial Law Not Yet Enforced But Precautions Being Taken: Arsenal Guarded

TUESDAY.

Numerous rumours continue to be circulated locally about the civil warfare in Central China and the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, which is causing considerable speculation.

Marshal Sun has issued a proclamation pointing out that too many false and malicious rumours are rife, all of which tend to disturb the peace. There is no foundation whatever to them. He, Marshal Sun, has hitherto adopted a policy of "po ching an min" (armed neutrality) and this is a stand which he will continue to take. Rumours cannot be permitted to pass with impunity and so all are strictly warned against disseminating false reports, otherwise he will adopt severe measures in dealing with them. The local authorities are ordered to keep watch for rumour-mongers and to arrest them and punish them to the fullest extent of the law.

Defence of the Arsenal and Woosung Forts

Arrangements for the defence of the Woosung Forts and the Kaochangmiao Arsenal have been completed, due precautions having been taken against possible attack. Chinese gunboats, loyal to Marshal Sun, have been posted at Woosung and on the upper reaches of the Huangpu River, near the Arsenal, and no boats are permitted to moor near either of these places at night. Arrangements are being made for the search of vessels coming from Canton, it being thought that professional Bolshevik propagandists have been arriving with Red literature and arms.

Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, Tupan of Chikiang, again passed through Shanghai early yesterday morning on his way from Hangchow to Nanking, to confer with Marshal Sun once more on the situation. It was only on Saturday morning that he returned to Hangchow from Nan-

being, merely supplying the Northern troops with arms and munitions. The Fengtien Army, it is reported, has decided to entrust the Shanxi troops with the defence of Suiyuan District and to have Marshal Chang Chung-chang guard Shantung against the Southern forces.—Toho.

The Offensive Defence

Hankow, Aug. 30.

Headquarters report that two attacks by the Southerners yesterday along the whole line were successfully repulsed, leaving the relative positions unchanged.

The capture of an enemy spy last night elicited the information that another attack had been planned for this morning, with the result that Marshal Wu Pei-fu moved first, launching an offensive, the result of which has not been received up to the present.

The Chinese continue to flock to the Concessions, the majority carrying their household goods and valuables.—Reuter.

Peking's Version

Peking, Sept. 2.

Foreign official reports from Hankow, drafted at six o'clock in the evening of September 1, disprove the rumours that Wuchang had fallen up till then.

The reports say that Marshal Wu Pei-fu had returned to Wuchang and that cannonading was proceeding apparently 15 miles from Wuchang. Strong Northern reinforcements had arrived or were arriving at Hankow, which Marshal Wu Pei-fu had not sent to Wuchang and it was reported that Marshal Wu was carrying out a flanking movement.

Other telegrams indicate that three columns of the Southerners pressed back the Northerners along the whole line and there was considerable uneasiness among the people, who feared that the Southerners might reach Wuchang.

Another message stated that Marshal Wu Pei-fu had created dissatisfaction by opening a dyke and flooding the region to the south of Wuchang.

It is reported that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has offered to send Marshal Wu Pei-fu 50,000 troops, also \$100,000 for military expenses.—Reuter.

king. According to reports, Gen. Lu has completed arrangements for the defence of Chikiang and he will be sent to the war front. His family are due to arrive here to-day.

Rumours were prevalent yesterday to the effect that the press gang was busy in Shanghai but these were officially denied.

White Russians Wanted

Marshal Chang Chung-chang, Tupan of Shantung, is understood to have sent agents to Shanghai to recruit unemployed White Russians for his army. These men are being paid \$30 apiece for expenses whilst on their way to Tsinanfu. Already some 80 have been enrolled. Marshal Chang has 3,500 White Russians in his army at the present time.

Foreign Men-of-War Going to Hankow

The situation in central China is apparently of such a serious nature that at least two foreign men-of-war have been sent to Hankow. During the week-end H. M. Cruiser, Despatch arrived at Woosung from Weihaiwei, and left immediately for Hankow, while a French man-of-war is due in Shanghai to-day, and it is understood that she will proceed up river after the shortest possible stay here.

Precautions Taken

WEDNESDAY.

Formal martial law will be brought into force to-day, instead of yesterday, as previously announced. Martial law was brought into force at the Kiangnan Arsenal yesterday by the director, Col. Tao, at the order of Marshal Sun. Work is being rushed day and night on the repair of old arms and on the manufacture of munitions. The Arsenal is being very strictly guarded.

Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, has issued the following instructions to his men and ordered them to exercise greater vigilance in carrying out their duties in times such as the present:—All letters must be censored; searches must be made of political organizations and clubs; all meetings must be prohibited; all printed matter and literature must be examined and, if necessary, suppressed; hotels must be searched for bad characters; passengers arriving and departing on trains and steamers must be searched; suspicious looking persons or vessels must be stopped and searched.

Pedestrians in Chapei were searched by military and police officers on Monday night and last night.

Dr. V. K. Ting has notified the Postal Commissioner that a censorship will be established at the post and telegraph offices and all letters from Canton and Soviet Russia are to be held up for inspection.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has ordered the posting of additional troops in the vicinity of Lunghua.

Extra precautions are being adopted in connexion with the protection of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and special detectives from the army have been posted on duty on the trains and at the various stations along the line.

A number of troop movements occurred yesterday, a battalion of men being sent to Hangchow and a party of others arriving from Hangchow on their way to Nanking.

Martial Law Not Yet Enforced

THURSDAY.

Although notice was previously issued to the effect that formal martial law was to be brought into force in Shanghai yesterday, such was not the case and Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, in the course of an interview, says that communications will continue as usual and only persons acting in a suspicious manner will be liable to search. He stated that he has not been appointed Commissioner for Martial Law.

However, Col. Wang Yeh-chi, commander of the 13th Regiment, the only Chikiang forces stationed in Shanghai, has deemed it necessary to post additional forces on

the streets for patrol duty, especially on the Pootung and Chapei sides as a precautionary measure against unforeseen troubles. Pedestrians are being searched.

On Tuesday night 100 cannon and 100 cases of ammunition were brought to Shanghai from Hangchow.

A batch of 120 coolies, recently recruited for the Allied Army at Hsuehchowfu, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on their way to Hangchow where they will be incorporated in the 2nd Chékiang Division.

Shipping service between Hankow and Ichang has been totally interrupted, according to visitors from the Upper Yangtze. More than 10 foreign vessels have been detained at Ichang, the Kuomintang commanders having warned them against sailing during the course of hostilities.

Japanese Naval Dispositions

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

In view of the fact that the military situation in Hunan is assuming a serious aspect, and that consequently the foreigners residing in the cities and towns along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River are uneasy, the Japanese cruiser Tone was yesterday ordered to Hankow by Rear Admiral Nagano, the Commander-in-Chief, who is now on board the gun-boat Ataka, going up the River.

In the meantime, two Japanese destroyers, Fuji and Suzuki, belonging to the 15th destroyer-division, arrived here at 2.30 p.m. yesterday from Port Arthur. The Fuji left here for Nanking this morning.

The disposition of the Japanese men-of-war, which have already been despatched to the upper reaches of the Yangtze in order to protect the lives and property of foreign residents there, is as follows:—

The gun-boats Saga and Sumida are at Changsha; the gun-boat

Katada at Hankow; the gun-boat Uji at Ichang; the gun-boat Seta at Wansien; and the gun-boat Toba at Chungking.—Toho.

Troops Arriving on Hsin Kiangteen

FRIDAY.

When the China Merchants' str. Hsin Kiangteen arrived in port on Thursday morning, she had on board approximately 1,000 soldiers of the Chékiang army, who were landed at the Kaochiangmiao branch of the Kiangnan Arsenal and entrained at night for Nanking to await orders from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

These men, who are of the army of Gen. Tuan, Commissioner of Defence at Ningpo, looked very business-like. Clad in their dark grey uniforms, with hats which distinguish them as members of the Allied army of Marshal Sun, they appeared to be a hardy set of men. Not as tall as their Shantung brothers, it seemed as though they were able to stand more strain.

The Hsin Kiangteen arrived at 10 o'clock but she did not go directly to her usual berth at the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf, but proceeded directly to the Arsenal, where the men disembarked. Work in this connexion was not completed until about 3 o'clock, after which the Hsin Kiangteen came back to her berth.

The steamer was not commandeered as many thought when she passed the Bund but special accommodation had been prepared for the soldiers, on instructions from Marshal Sun. Apart from 12 passengers, the deck was completely taken up, but there were the usual numbers of Chinese passengers who occupied the lower berths. The normal amount of cargo was brought.

Martial law having been declared in the vicinity of the Arsenal, no one was allowed to go near when the troops arrived.

THE FALL OF WUCHANG

Officially Confirmed in Peking: Volunteers Mobilized in Hankow: Naval Detachments Landed to Assist in Defence of Foreign Concessions

Latest reports arriving in Shanghai officially confirm the capture of Wuchang by the Southerners. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has retreated to Hankow. The question now is "Will Marshal Sun Chuan-fang actively assist his chief?"

Peking, Sept. 3.

Further reports regarding the fall of Wuchang were given out from foreign official sources this morning, declaring *inter alia* that after retreating to Hankow Marshal Wu Pei-fu declared martial law and installed a new Civil Governor and Garrison Commander. British and American gunboats are guarding the French and British concessions, while a Japanese gunboat, which landed 250 marines, is guarding the Japanese concession.

Earlier messages stated that in view of the approach of the Southerners' on Wuchang on Wednesday, the Marshal decided to retreat across the river, still intending to defend Wuchang with reinforcements from Honan.

Marshal Wu is stated to have sent General Chao Heng-ti to Nanking to enlist Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's energetic assistance: the latter has now closed up the Military School at Nanking and drafted all the cadets into his army. It is expected that he will send about 50,000 troops to Kiangs.—Reuter.

Hankow, Aug. 31.

H. M. S. Despatch arrived last night, and the Volunteers will probably be called out this evening.—Reuter.

Peking, Sept. 3.

A foreign telegram despatched from Hankow this morning at seven o'clock states that the Volunteers and naval detachments have been called out. Excitement is tense but hitherto there has been no disturbance.

Later.

Everything was quiet at Hankow at nine this morning.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PROTEST TO WAICHAOUPU

Peking Delighted at Mr. MacMurray's Strong Objection to New Loans Before Old Debts are Regulated: Protests by British, French and Japanese

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Aug. 27.

The American Note to the Waichiaoupu opposing the prospective use of the Customs surplus as security for a new domestic loan has met with decided popular support in foreign circles and persons of other nationality are rather annoyed that Mr. MacMurray's protest was not echoed in chorus by their Legations.

The American Chamber of Commerce has shown exceptional courage in passing a resolution strongly endorsing Mr. MacMurray's appeal for consideration of foreign obligations as opposed to domestic loans, saying that his effort on behalf of the neglected American interests is highly appreciated.

The American commercial community's confidence in its Legation is in fact largely restored by this action and it is locally felt by all nationals that, if the co-operation of others is possible, Mr. MacMurray may, perhaps, lead us into a new policy.

Banker Arrested

The Chinese bankers are by no means surprised or annoyed. They did not want to handle the new loan on any terms and fully anticipated that foreigners' patience would be found to have worn very thin and expected an international protest: so no nationalistic reaction is likely from responsible financial folk, though holders of bad securities, like Mr. Liang Shih-yi, are inevitably disgruntled.

The arrest of the Chincheng Bank manager yesterday by Shantung agents has kept the whole banking world busy, when the American note should have flurried the market. The major financiers, including Mr. Liang Shih-yi and Mr. Chang Chia-ao, were concerned all day with getting their colleague released, after his arrest on a charge of accepting enemy soldiers' deposits.

The whole game was pure blackmail and the bankers did well in fighting it and getting their colleague out.

FURTHER PROTESTS LODGED

By British, French and Japanese

Peking, Aug. 27.

The protests lodged to-day with the Chinese Government by the Japanese, British, and French Legations against China's projected flotation of a domestic loan on the security of the surplus funds of the Customs revenue, draw the special

attention of the Chinese Government to her international faith.

They argue that it is improper for China to issue a domestic loan on the security of the surplus funds of the customs revenue while a large amount of unpaid bonds is still outstanding.

The foreign Powers concerned are unanimous in maintaining that it is impossible for China to attempt to float a domestic loan by mortgaging the surplus funds of the Customs revenue, prior to the readjustment of the unsecured debts of China, which constitutes one of the most important subjects for discussion at the Customs Tariff Conference.—Toho.

ANOTHER BRITISH PROTEST

Against \$25 Million Loan: A Reminder

Peking, Aug. 31.

Following the American Note of August 24, protesting against the issuance of the reported \$25,000,000 Domestic Loan Bonds, protests have now been lodged by several other Legations.

The British Legation forwarded yesterday to the Waichiaoupu two separate memoranda.

One memorandum protests in very strong terms against the issue of

A LOAN WITH NO SECURITY

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Aug. 31.

The prospective loan of \$25,000,000 has been passed by the Cabinet despite the fact that there is no security to offer. Bankers fear that there will be a forced sale of Treasury Notes.

any new loans on the security of the Customs while many Chinese Government liabilities to British subjects remain undischarged, and requests immediate assurance that the issue of such a loan will not be proceeded with.

The other memorandum refers specifically to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway default and reminds the Waichiaoupu of previous communications on the subject; and formally demands that, if and when the Customs revenue becomes available

THE SINO-BELGIAN TREATY

Facts of Supposed Termination Explained in Brussels: A Case for Waiting

Brussels, Aug. 27.

With reference to the reports of a dispute between China and Belgium, M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Foreign Minister, stated to-day that there was no dispute at present, but one was possible, since China wished to denounce the Treaty of 1865, which was unilateral and could only be denounced by Belgium.

He went on to declare that Belgium had notified China that she wished to conclude a new treaty which would not be one-sided, but this was impossible until a stable government was established in China and the Customs and Extraterritoriality Conferences were finished.

M. Vandervelde related the subsequent negotiations between the two countries and added that China had not yet replied to Belgium's declaration agreeing to a *modus vivendi* providing the clauses of the Treaty of 1865 were observed with the exception of Clause Forty-six.

M. Vandervelde said that he hoped that mutual satisfaction would be obtained before October, "but," he concluded, "if, despite all our efforts at conciliation, we are unsuccessful, we shall submit the question to the Hague."—Reuter.

COMRADE KARAKHAN TO TRAVEL

Passport Issued by the Waichiaoupu

Peking, Sept. 1.

The Waichiaoupu has issued a passport to Comrade Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to Peking, who recently decided to leave here for home to take up the post of Acting Foreign Commissar of the Moscow Government, while the Fengtien authorities have also given assurance to the safe passage in the Province for the Ambassador.—Toho.

RENDITION OF MIXED COURT

Italian Consulate Said to Be Hesitating to Sign

With reference to a previous report that the agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court in Shanghai has already been signed by the local British, American, and Japanese Consul-Generals, it is learned that China, who should be the next one to sign, has not as yet signed the agreement, as it has not been signed by the Italian Consul-General yet, thus delaying the settlement of the whole question.—Kuo Wen.

THE KIANGSI SALT SURPLUS

Sent to Peking by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

Peking, Aug. 27.

The Ministry of Finance states that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has remitted to Peking "the surplus Kiangsi salt funds."—Reuter.

GEN. Sung Mei-chuan, chief of staff to Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, Tupan of Chékiang, has been appointed Director of the Nanking Military Supplies Department by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Gen. Sung passed through Shanghai on Sunday on his way to Nanking from Hangchow.

to meet foreign domestic charges now being served thereby, the just claims of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway bondholders shall be met from such revenue before any new capital charge is placed on it.

The British Legation, in association with the French and American Legations, is lodging a similar demand in regard to the Hukwang Railway Loan. The Japanese Legation has also protested.—Reuter.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CHINA

Reverses for the Kuominchun: Model Tuchun Desirous of Managing the Battle Alone: Feng Leaves for Urga by Train: Pingtichuan Occupied

Peking, Aug. 27.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Tupan of Shansi, in a telegram dated August 26 says that the Shansi forces have occupied Pingtichuan and that the Kuominchun are retreating in the direction of Paotaochen.

General Yen adds that the Shansi armies are capable of dealing with the Kuominchun forces and, therefore, requests that Fengtien troops should not be sent farther westward.

Feng Leaves for Urga

Aug. 28.

Passengers travelling on the Trans-Siberian Railway arriving at Harbin on August 27 assert that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, in a special car, accompanied them as far as Verkhne Udinsk, where he remained, on August 24. According to other information Marshal Feng subsequently went on to Urga.

Kuominchun Still Being Pursued

Aug. 29.

It is reported in Chinese circles that General Pi Pao-jui, whose troops are pursuing the Kuominchun, has crossed the Chingshuaiho and is on the point of occupying Paotowchen. It is also stated that part of the Kuominchun forces is marching towards Ninghsia, Kansu.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is expected in Kalgan to-day with the object of investigating the situation in the north-west, afterwards proceeding to Pingtichuan, and Fengchen.

General Kuo Wei-yu, who is Marshal Chang Tso-lin's nominee, has issued a circular telegram announcing his assumption of office as Taitung of Chahar.

Surrenders by Kuominchun Troops

Aug. 31.

General Yen Hsi-shan in a further circular telegram reports that the Eastern Shansi column reached Chotzesen on August 28, where it came into contact with the enemy and fought for seven hours. The majority of the Kuominchun there surrendered, only small detachments escaping in the direction of Suaiyuan.

The centre column, according to the telegram, occupied Liangcheng,

while a Shansi detachment entered Holingerh, where an enemy detachment surrendered.

The western column, General Yen reports, drove the enemy force westward and captured Yangchiawan on August 28, most of the enemy there also surrendering.

CONSOLATION FOR MARS

"Soft peace she brings, wherever she arrives she builds our quiet as she forms our lives Lay: the rough paths of peevish Nature even and opens in each heart a little heaven."

Peking, Aug. 29.

General Chang Chung-chang has despatched the Chinese geisha, who is one of the most noted geisha-girls in Peking, and whom the General ransomed for \$50,000 on the day of the fall of Nankow Pass, to Kalgan as his representative in order to console the troops there.—Toho.

The telegram concludes that the Shansi forces are now attacking Suaiyuan and are also pursuing the enemy force in the direction of Paotaochen.—Reuter.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang has sent a delegate, Mr. Chu Ming-chao, to Shanghai to investigate lottery ticket houses, an order having previously been issued for their suppression. Only those which have been registered and received proper recognition by the authorities will be tolerated.

FEARING an attempt on the part of the Canton Government to smuggle arms and munitions into Shanghai, the Commander of the Woosung Forts has, it is reported, stationed warships in the Yangtze at a point beyond Woosung. Warships stationed in the vicinity are making generous use of their searchlights at night, and ships entering the port after dark are liable to be searched.

LEADING ARTICLES

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CHRISTIAN LETTERS IN CHINA

Aug. 30.

THERE is one branch of missionary work to which attention is rarely called but whose pervasive influence is perhaps greater than other more showy forms of missionary enterprise. We refer to the production and distribution of Christian literature. A writer in the quarterly "Bookman," which is the organ of the Christian Publisher's Association of China, showed in a recent number that no less than twenty million publications were issued annually by those engaged in this work. The vast majority of these publications are leaflets or tracts but there are amongst them volumes that deserve to be called ponderous if that should be a recommendation to book lovers. In addition to these are the publications of the three Bible Societies at work in China which reach a total of eleven million Bibles, Testaments and gospels. As with the other literature, the larger part of this output consists of portions of scripture, single gospels, for which there is a steady demand by those who are not professed Christians.

It is more than a hundred years since Robert Morrison, the pioneer Protestant missionary in China produced his first tract and in the years that have followed the movement has grown to the proportions that we have noted. Those who are ill-informed on the subject may be inclined to question the value of this immense circulation of literature and we venture to quote from a Chinese writer in a monthly magazine who seems to be well informed on the subject. He says: "During the last fifty years the effect of Christian publications on the government, education and thought of China has been very great. There are three points to which I might call attention. First, Christian writings introduced science to China. When we were still living in that land of dreams, when literature was represented by the old literati, Christian writers produced books on science, astronomy and geography. After the Japanese war of 1894 all Chinese understood that if China was to prosper it was necessary that she should give attention to science. Therefore the selection of candidates for the civil service by the old system of examination on the classics was abandoned and modern schools were opened. But the scientific books needed in the schools were, for the most part, issued by Christian Publishing houses. Such books as 'First Lessons in Science,' 'Myer's General History for High Schools and Colleges' and 'The Universal Geography' are illustrations and were all eagerly studied in the new schools. This was a great contribution from Christianity to the progress of China.

"The second point worthy of notice is that Christianity introduced liberty of thought into China. Twenty years ago it was impossible to speak of the liberty of the press. Under an autocratic government one paid for the utterance of an unguard-

ed word with his life. Such was the vigilant supervision which the Manchu dynasty exercised over the press that if a book contained a single word that was contrary to the government, not only the author, but his kith and kin to the number of several hundred people, were butchered for the crime. Thus it will be seen how little liberty there was for one to express his thought in those evil days. Christianity was protected by the toleration clause in the treaties, but foreigners had privileges not enjoyed by Chinese and so were able to write on liberty and equality. These ideas of liberty and equality were the seed from which sprang the Chinese revolution and of those who took part in it the larger number were Christians. Their rallying shout came like a clap of thunder and was reverberated from the masses, but the energy of the movement was provided by the ideas fostered by Christianity. This was the second contribution made by Christian writing to China.

"The third was the reform of the literary style. The undoubted leader in the literary revolution, which we have witnessed recently, was Dr. Hu Shih. When Dr. Hu published his 'Thoughts on the Reform of Literary Style' the banner of literary reform was slung to the breeze and literature, which had been the preserve of the classes, became the possession of the masses. This great reform is now an accomplished fact but many are unaware that before Dr. Hu's banner was unfurled Christian writings had already led along the path of literary reform. The Old and New Testaments with their colloquial pronouns, *ni-men o-men*, 'you and we' and its writing in the language of the common people had already been widely scattered and read by all classes of society. Ten years ago the literati scorned the style of the Bible but to-day it is regarded as great literature by scholars. Chou Tso-ren, in his recently issued 'The Bible and Literature' extravagantly praises the literary style of the Chinese Bible. The scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are worthy to be called the vanguard of the renaissance of literature in China."

The writers of Christian books will, doubtless, be grateful to their apologist, Mr. Wang Chih-shin, but he neglects to say that the effects he notes were never contemplated by the writers. They were by-products of writings which aimed at nothing more than the dissemination of truth as the author saw it.

THE POLITICAL STRIKE

Aug. 31.

THE anti-Japanese agitation which has been worked up over the case of the deceased Chen Ah-dong gives an opportunity for some of that constructive criticism for which we are so often asked. We use the phrase in no sarcastic sense but with every desire to help if we may. For it does not seem to be appreciated by the Chinese, certainly not by the workers, how very great is the harm done to the cause of labouring men by strikes of the kind that we are now watching.

There are, of course, two classes of strikes, those with a political background and those founded on a genuine economic grievance. Taking the latter first, it is fairly safe to say that they are far more often justified and entitled to the public's sym-

pathy than not. Within the past fifteen years the character of the labouring man's life in Shanghai has been radically altered by the advent of cheap electrical power. From being a purely commercial centre, Shanghai has become very largely industrialized and is likely to develop more and more in this direction. And thus we are confronted with much the same social problems that arose in Britain eighty to a hundred years ago at the outset of her industrial career. Some employers have had the wisdom and humanity to see that it pays their business best to treat their employees well, give them decent wages, make some provision for them in sickness, grant them extra rice money when food is dear. Others, and it is to be feared they are the majority, are less enlightened; and the result is conditions of life for thousands of men and women which do not bear thinking of by us more fortunate folk.

In one of his articles dealing with the life of the labouring classes, recently published by us, Mr. Sokolsky wrote:

All my investigations lead me to the conclusion that the minimum upon which a human being can subsist in Shanghai is 40 cents big money a day. Whenever wages are below that, the individual is on a starvation basis.

This assertion he supported by two family budgets, one of a man, his wife and two children making \$27 a month; the other of a man and wife making but \$15. Even the former family, if they always were employed, would have but \$6 a month over their absolute necessities for any emergency or outside need. And, as things go, this family is to be reckoned among the lucky ones. As we said above, it does not bear thinking about. We do not suppose such poor people have much capacity for introspection and criticism. Yet living in wealthy Shanghai, they cannot be blind to the difference between their grinding existence and the spacious easy lives of others. It will not be wonderful if they begin to ask themselves "Why this for us? Why that for them?" And if they go on strike to get some little decency and enjoyment in life for their children and themselves, who will blame them? Not this paper assuredly.

To the honour of the students be it said that they were among the first to realize the conditions under which the labouring classes were living and to try to raise them to something better. We go back six or seven years (it may be a little more) to the days when the night schools in Yangtzepoo, founded and run by students, were new and wonderful things. And we believe that the great majority of these youths, who have latterly gained so much notoriety, are primarily actuated by generous motives, like youth in every country. But the political strike has come in to distort the whole picture and, it cannot be denied, unprincipled men have seen the chance to enrich themselves which the workers' grievances provided. We are far from saying that a political strike is always unjustifiable. Cases may arise in which it is the only available weapon of a people who have a genuine complaint. We do say that in the present instance it is inexcusable. Even if it were true, as the agitators aver—though where they get their evidence for the reckless statements they make, no one stops to think—that Chen Ah-dong was foully slain on the Manri Maru, a handful of men only are to blame, not the whole Japanese race, certainly not the particular mill-owners at whom the campaign has been launched and who stand out conspicuously amongst employers for their good treatment of their hands. And meanwhile an inquiry has been opened and there is not

the slightest doubt that it will be fair and full.

And from the Chinese point of view, worse than being unjustifiable, the present uproar is the height of folly. Apart from the fact that the majority of the workers must be running heavily into debt while they remain in useless idleness, every political strike tends to prejudice public opinion in respect of an economic strike. We hear that the employees of this or that industry are "out." It may be that they have a real cause of complaint such as we should all kick against; but the inevitable tendency is to say: "Those confounded students and Bolsheviks again." It is not, perhaps, a very fair way to think, but it is human nature, unescapable. And this is the constructive suggestion we would venture to make. Stop the political strike: the cases in which they are justifiable are so few, that public opinion alone will probably do all that is necessary to right a wrong without them; and meanwhile they prejudice all alike against the workers; crush the political agitator: he is perfectly well known in Chinese circles, as well known, as are his true motives; concentrate on the worker's conditions and on improving them, give him good leaders, get his case fairly before the public by means of representatives whose motives will need no explaining. There will be found a large measure of human sympathy and helpfulness on which he may draw, once agitations of the present type have been made impossible.

THE CHAPEI WATER- WORKS AGAIN

Sept. 1.

THE condition of the investigation which is understood to be in progress into the management of the Chapei Waterworks does not appear to be too satisfactory. It will be recalled that on August 18, following our exposure of the scandalous state of the Waterworks and the cholera-laden nature of the water, it was announced that the Tso-jin had instructed the Paoshan Magistrate to open an inquiry. In reply to questions put by this paper two days ago as to how the inquiry was proceeding, it was stated that the Magistrate had not yet concluded his investigations. The wheels of justice are proverbially slow and we would not wish to hasten them to their detriment. But considering the unspeakable condition of the water and works, on all of which there is an abundance of irrefutable evidence by the highest experts both medical and mechanical in the district, is it not nearly time that the Magistrate's inquiry should resolve itself into action?

The epitome of the report by Mr. Wu Huan-ming, a well qualified expert, which we publish to-day, goes further to deepen misgivings. It will be seen that as far back as April the Shanghai and Woosung Police Health Bureau requested Mr. Wu to furnish a report on the water, which report left no doubt about its poisonous condition. The cholera epidemic did not begin till the middle of June, reaching its climax in July; so that it is obvious that the efforts of this Bureau led to no improvement, as indeed we know to be the case from the facts brought to light by the S. M. C. Health Department. Again in July Mr. Wu was asked for an analysis, this time by the newly formed Shanghai and Woosung Port Health Bureau, in which the older organization has been merged; and again the report is as adverse as it can well be. The water supplied is "impure, unhealthy, insanitary and dangerous for human consumption, because arrangements have not been made for its puri-

fication." This report brings us down to the end of August. We may be wrong, but it looks very much as if, since the scare of early August following on the S. M. C. Health Department's urgent representations, matters had been allowed to drop back into the old slack and criminal neglect. This, of course, is surmise; but if unfounded, it certainly is not, in all the circumstances of the case, without excuse.

The Chinese authorities have thus four separate reports to go upon as to the state of the Chapei Waterworks and its water: that of Mr. Wu last April; his further report in August; and the reports of the foreign medical and engineering experts called in early in August. These reports are all by men whose qualifications and testimony—the latter being on record, under their respective signatures—are beyond question. Is it not a case of "What need we any further witness?" Has anybody connected with the Chapei Waterworks been arrested yet, or have legal proceedings of any kind been begun? We should surely have heard of it, if it had been so. Had such a state of affairs been revealed in connexion with any waterworks in England or America as has been proved up to the hilt in Chapei, the management would long since have been in the dock facing a charge of manslaughter, and the trial itself would have sifted out which members of that management were the quality.

We said when last we wrote on the subject that it was not unknown in cases of the kind for the big men to slip through the net and for one or more obscure and probably innocent workmen to be made scapegoats. And we warned the authorities that public opinion would not stand any such miscarriage of justice in respect of the Chapei Waterworks. Since our articles appeared, information has reached us that the case is being watched by leading Chinese of the district with the keenest interest. They look upon it as a test case of the efficiency of the Greater Shanghai Municipality. If the men, who are directly responsible for a state of affairs in the Chapei Waterworks that was the cause of the death by cholera of hundreds of their fellow-countrymen, are made to suffer for their criminal neglect, well and good; but if not, the prestige of the Greater Shanghai administration will have suffered a well-nigh irreparable blow. Surely it is high time that the Paoshan Magistrate's investigations took shape in direct action against the management of the Chapei Waterworks. The charge has been more than fully framed. It is now for them to answer it, if they can.

THE MILITARY POSITION

Sept. 2.

A survey of the military position in China to-day brings to the forefront the fact that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang again occupies the most important strategic situation, and upon how he uses it depends largely the future course of events. Prophecy in regard to military matters is ever a rash business, and especially is this the case in China where the allegiance of a particular army commander is frequently in doubt, but notwithstanding this it may not be altogether unprofitable to give an outline from the military point of view of the present situation and what on the face of it may be considered the probabilities. Looking at the case as a whole, the "Allies"—Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu—find themselves very much in the same position as did the Central Powers up to a particular point during the Great

War. The Canton army presses them from the south, and in the north looms the power of Feng Yu-shiang, now enrolled as an officer of the Kuomintang. This means that in central China Wu Pei-fu has to meet with what troops he can muster the northward march of Chiang Kai-shek, but it is going to be difficult for him to get from his northern ally, Chang Tso-lin, reinforcements to any notable extent, for so soon as the Fengtien position is weakened, the assumption is that Feng will turn the tables upon the army which recently captured the Nankow Pass and, unless met with sufficient force, will create a very ugly situation in the northern provinces. These are the general considerations which stand forth, and we may now come to the particular branch of the campaign commanding all attention at the moment.

To the onlooker the recent advances made by the southern leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, have been almost spectacular. His capture of Yochow was the signal that the danger point in central China had been reached, and if he is not already in Wuchang, the latest telegrams state that he is expected there within twenty-four hours. This is decidedly more dangerous than the fall of Yochow, for if he gets his grip on the arsenal in that area, he will place the Allied troops in the position of having to go short of munitions. At the time of writing this has not yet occurred, and possibly it may be averted, all depending upon whether Wu Pei-fu can build up a front in time to counteract his plans. Unfortunately for Wu Pei-fu nothing that can be called an army exists in the Hankow district. Chiang Kai-shek has never been opposed by an army worthy of the name; it has always been in this campaign more in the nature of an untrained rabble; and as a consequence he has been able to advance with a rapidity which has tended to impress the onlooker. So, when, the lack of opposition is considered, his movements do not show the Napoleonic touch which might have been thought of previously. Now, the name of Wu Pei-fu is one to conjure with when it comes to soldiering in China. Whether he is a master of strategy may be doubted, but he has all the instincts of a soldier and all the qualities which make men follow him. And in the past certainly he has been capable of great enterprise, and it will be long before that episode will be forgotten when, throwing himself into the fight in Hupeh with a hundred men, he restored what appeared to be a hopeless situation. There is today the possibility that his personal influence may succeed in building up a front sufficient to hold Chiang Kai-shek until the reinforcements now on their way arrive. Too much, however, must not be hoped for.

That in outline is the battle position in central China, and now we come to the case of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who, as we said, is strategically the most favourably situated general in the country. Curiously enough he finds himself to-day in a very similar position to that of many months ago when the Mukden forces had extended their line to this part of the country. He then sat on their exposed flank, and when the time came he rolled the whole line up as far as Nanking. This was done at Wu Pei-fu's behest, and to-day Marshal Sun is in exactly as good a position to deal with Chiang Kai-shek's exposed flank. Chiang Kai-shek has extended his lines just as much as did the Fengtien army formerly, and the same weakness is to-day apparent. Until, however, Chiang Kai-shek finds himself well occupied on his proper front, it would hardly seem politic for Sun's forces to move,

if and when they do move, however, we may be certain that it will be with typical rapidity and that their blow will be a hard one. In making these calculations as to the future, we must not forget that there is uncertainty as to what part Marshal Sun may choose to play in the war. Southern propaganda has been strenuously at work here, and were the propagandists' statements to be believed they would very nearly show him in alliance with Chiang Kai-shek. We prefer not to credit any talk of this kind, and remembering how well Marshal Sun has in the past carried out his part in the military campaigns of Wu Pei-fu, the better part is to regard him as a military leader who has patience enough to wait upon the proper moment for taking his correct part in the defence of central China.

THE POSITION AT WUCHANG

Sept. 3.

ON the verge of a situation, the seriousness of which has not been paralleled in China for many years, we find ourselves supplied with little but rumour in the place of definite news. All Japanese sources have it that Wuchang has fallen: in certain Chinese circles it is even stated that Hankow is in the possession of the troops of the southern leader, General Chiang Kai-shek. There are a great many more rumours to which it is best to pay no attention, remembering always that when any cause finds itself in a parlous condition the rumour-monger flourishes to a degree that is impossible in normal times. So we ask our readers to be with us to this extent, that in the present serious crisis in China they will avoid giving credence to the alarmist reports which are so much in circulation. At the time of writing we have nothing but Japanese and Chinese reports to show that Wuchang has fallen: probably it has; but it is instructive to note that there is so much rumour in the whole situation that the head of a well-known British firm was yesterday afternoon quoted as an authority for such a statement as the fall of the city. As a matter of fact he had had not a single telegram on the matter. In the same way the speculators of Kiukiang Road had the most interesting reports about the case, and every one of these was of a tendency to interfere with the confidence which is necessary for the business life of a community to proceed satisfactorily. In this connexion it may be stated that the reports of treasure being shipped from the Yangtze ports to Shanghai does not seem to be correct: it is the other way about, silver having recently been sent to Hankow.

In attempting to deal with the general military situation yesterday, we pointed out that at any moment there may be a change sufficient to upset all normal calculations. This must be borne in mind in our further consideration of the state of affairs. From the military and political point of view Chiang Kai-shek has to attain one great objective, the Hanyang Arsenal, but with the river there in flood can he hope to do so and hold it? Incidentally a defending force placed there by Wu Pei-fu would likewise be in the predicament of not knowing the intentions of the main army, and more or less being cut off from it. As we have previously pointed out, the hope for the forces of central China is that for some days to come they can hold up the southern advance, until the northern reinforcements arrive, and if this can be done all will be well. It is strongly reported that already Chiang Kai-shek has thrown all his reserves into the

battle line—although only opposed by disorganized and disunited units—and there is hence undoubtedly a great opportunity for a master stroke. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is in the position to deliver this, and with the rapid march of events which has taken place in the past days, he ought already to be in a position to say whether the menace to his territory is such that it compels him to act. If Wuchang has actually gone, there is a dagger pointed at the heart of his domains—unless he is prepared to take the course of acquiescing in a subordinate position under a Red government controlled by Chiang Kai-shek. This we cannot believe, but it is as well to point out that if matters are as bad as they are reported to be at Wuchang, it may be too late if he waits in taking action.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang would win the esteem of the whole of China by taking advantage of his position on the flank of the Canton Army and making an attack which would necessarily be fatal. Supposing that he moved against the southern leader with his wonted rapidity, he would probably shut Chiang up with all his troops in Yochow and be in a position to demand an unconditional surrender, which would then pave the way for the scheme discussed between him and Wu Pei-fu many months ago for an advance on Canton. This would have the effect, also, of immobilizing Feng Yu-shiang in the north. Even if Chiang Kai-shek were not shut up in Yochow, he would be sent retreating back to Canton, a defeated general, and the Red cause in China would hardly stand such a discrediting of the cause as this would inflict. It would mean that the right wing of the Kuomintang would come very soon into power in Canton, and elsewhere such an event would have a very great influence. It is a great misfortune that Wu Pei-fu has been wounded at this juncture, as his personal influence with any army has always been of the greatest moment. In such a case we again recall the very fine work done under Wu Pei-fu by Marshal Sun, and do not hesitate to express the belief that the present is the time for Marshal Sun to step into the vacancy which the wound sustained by his old chief may possibly have caused, and to act with his wonted energy.

CHINA AND OPIUM

Sept. 1.

AN interesting pamphlet on the opium traffic and cultivation in China during the years 1925-6 has been issued by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking. In view of the crass and *a priori* statements made by such propagandists in Europe as the Chinese Minister to Rome, it is interesting to note that with the exception of Shansi and Suiyuan, opium cultivation has been absolutely free in every province, the farmers following their own inclinations in the matter. China is giving the impression abroad, particularly before the League of Nations, that, in the first place, opium consumed in China is largely of British origin, and that, in the second place, if opium is grown in China, it is strictly China's business and no one has any right to interfere with what Mr. Chu Chao-hsin calls sovereign rights.

In both instances, the Chinese protagonists are wrong. Most of the opium smoked in China is of Chinese origin, about 15,000 tons of the drug being grown in the country annually. Secondly, the suppression of opium growing in China is as much the business of Great Britain as it is of China, for Britain suppresses the trade in the export of opium from India to China on

the condition that by 1917, China would suppress the growing of opium in China. This was a legitimate contractual arrangement. Britain adhered to her part of the agreement. China, for a moment, entered upon the motions of suppression, but in the long period of military despotism, following the revolution, not only was opium growing not suppressed but the quantity grown was increased. In some parts of the country, in fact, the military have forced the farmers to grow the poppy and in Fukien, farmers have been shot for conscientiously objecting to using their land and labour in this way.

The fact of the matter is that the army and the navy of every province require opium for revenue purposes and they care nothing for the national honour or dignity. Opium suppression bureaux are organized for the purpose of increasing the revenue from opium, the various fines imposed being little less than taxes upon the crop. The International Anti-Opium Association finds that only in the two provinces indicated have there been any genuine efforts towards suppression: everywhere else, opium has been as free a crop as rice or wheat.

Summarizing conditions in the whole of China, the report states:

1. Production limited only by the inclinations of the people on the one hand, and the varying degrees of military and civil compulsion on the other.
2. Absolutely no restriction imposed on any branch of the traffic except by a few magistrates here and there and in the two provinces (Shansi and Suiyuan).
3. Every transaction in opium taxed to its breaking point.
4. Public opium smoking on steamers, in trains, military and civil yamens, restaurants and country inns, is more in evidence than in any year since national prohibition was declared.
5. If 1925 produced less opium than 1924 or previous years, it was entirely due to the previous glut and higher price of food.

The above summary is a condemnation, not so much of the national Government, which should enforce the opium prohibition in conformity with an international agreement, but of those Chinese in China and abroad who will not realize that the whole fault in the matter is with the Chinese. For we all know the weaknesses of the Chinese Government; its authority does not even control the city of Peking: its voice outside of Peking is like a whisper in a typhoon. But that public opinion in China which makes itself so manifest on all questions, on matters of broad national principle and on matters of the pettiest local detail, is silent on the opium question because it is a question about which China is so wrong. Those leaders of opinion who become so quarrelsome with foreigners on every picaresque issue, whether the foreigners be right or wrong, say nothing about the utilization of rice lands in Anhui and other provinces for the growing of opium. They complain not at all about the suffering of the Chinese people in the large cities from the high cost of rice because the poppy flourishes where for centuries the paddy was killed. They are silent, because to admit all the facts which are true, would be to admit that there is something evil in China, which they are never willing to admit.

This opium question has been discussed for many years and little but statistical details can be added to the volume of information on China's negligence to live up to its promises and

agreements. More important is it to realize the political significance of opium. There are no wars in China which are not opium wars. There are no militarists who are not fighting for provincial opium revenue. Even in the two provinces where opium growing has been suppressed, there are reports that money has been made by letting the drug pass through to other provinces. Every military official is trying to get into a province where the opium revenue is good; he wants to fight for opium taxes, for the drug itself which is transported about the country under military and naval escort. The navy of China has come to finance itself entirely on the opium revenue. In a word, the various governments of China exist on a foundation of opium, they thrive by forcing upon the Chinese people the growing and smoking of opium. They are opium governments. If the Chinese people are opposed to opium, let them face this issue. If they dare not face it, let their representatives abroad hide their faces in shame and not question the integrity of a great Power which has given up a lucrative trade to help China to overcome an evil. If the Chinese people want an issue over which they can quarrel with the military usurpers, here it is. Opium is the paramount issue in Chinese politics, for as long as it can be utilized to finance internal strife there can be no peace or unity in the country.

Notes and Comments

The Chapel Volunteers

The news of the disappearance of the notorious Chapel Protectionary Force and Volunteers will be received with general pleasure and considerable relief. The work was carried out in a thoroughly business-like way and absolute secrecy had been preserved. All due precautions had been adopted as such a rabble would not have hesitated to resist if they could have done so; but even the military and police officers were at loss to know why they had so suddenly been called on to stand by at Lunghua. The so-called "Volunteers," some 600 strong, were formerly members of the armies which were defeated in the wars around Shanghai during the past two or three years. They were, at different times, under Marshal Chi Hsiang-yuan, Ho Feng-lin and Chen Yao-sun, whom they deserted and had become a perfect nuisance to the good order of this port and the community as a whole. When the Shanghai Arsenal was taken over by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce early last year, these men were collected and transformed into a merchant Protectionary Force and Volunteers. They did not in any way "volunteer" because they were paid for their services at a scale higher than the members of the Shanghai and Wo-sung Police. In fact, they did not know what "volunteering" really meant. They were a pest, continually trying to make trouble with the Municipal Police and the foreign and Chinese community generally. They usurped the powers of the police and not only did they not "protect" the people, but they encouraged bad characters, and were actually about to impose another 20 per cent. tax on all householders when they were disbanded on Saturday. Shanghai will certainly lose little by their absence. Now we suggest to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang that he should apply the same remedy to the plague of professional labour agitators.

Dr. Ting and the Strike

We have received from Dr. V. K. Ting a copy of a letter he has written to one of the local papers on the subject of an interview with him it had printed and in which he does not seem to have been correctly understood. It would be contrary to etiquette to publish the letter, but it contains certain points which Dr. Ting is anxious to have made as public as possible and these may be reproduced without offence. As to whether Russians and Can-

tonese are at the back of the strike against the Japanese, Dr. Ting says he has no definite proof, but that no doubt many people unfriendly to Marshal Sun's Government would be glad to seize any opportunity for making trouble. As regards the death on board the Manri Maru of Chen An-dong, Dr. Ting says that the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has had several conversations with the Japanese Consul-General and has been kept informed of what has been done; and that he, Dr. Ting, is personally satisfied that the Japanese will render us full justice according to law. Not a word has been said about the question of compensation. As a matter of fact, it will be taken up according to the usual procedure. As for Chen An-dong himself and the allegation that he was a habitual river thief, Dr. Ting says that thorough investigation into the history of the dead man and his family is being made, but the investigation is still incomplete and, therefore, nothing can be said. For the rest, says Dr. Ting, the case is *sub judice* and the Chinese officials would naturally be chary of expressing any opinion on it.

A Well-Deserved Honour

We shall have with us all the members of the foreign community of Shanghai, as well as of very large numbers of Chinese, in offering congratulations to Captain Fiori, Chief of the French Police, on being created an Officer of the Legion of Honour. While the warmest relations have ever existed between the Police forces of the Foreign Settlement and French Concession, there has, since Captain Fiori took charge, been a greater degree of that personal intimacy which goes so far to supplement official co-operation, no matter how close that may be. Nor is it only in the police forces that this has been seen, but it is safe to say that the public on this side have experienced the same thing—finding in Captain Fiori the most approachable and sympathetic of officers. In a community such as ours that is a very great asset. And while expressing our appreciation of this aspect of Captain Fiori, we must not forget the actual tangible work which he has accomplished since succeeding Captain Schmidt. Apart altogether from local Chinese demonstrations, the time has been in which the security of Settlement and Concession has been frequently threatened by the incursion of defeated soldiers from without, and anxious months have been spent in arduous intelligence work—sifting the truth from reports brought in through many sources—and thereafter the protection of the boundaries. The fact that Captain Fiori has carried through this part of his work so successfully makes the honour very well-deserved.

Dollars and the War

Reports have been current throughout the past few days as to gambling in dollars by Chinese speculators on the strength of the war news from central China. The reason for such a gamble in the past has invariably been that an army in the field requires minted silver for the payment of its troops and those purchases which it cannot requisition, and accordingly some people apparently thought that on this occasion it was a good time to do a little side speculation. At one time a report that dollars had gone up to 74 was current, but if such were the case it must have been an isolated one, for the official rate, at which banks were buying lakhs, never approximated to this figure. As a matter of fact the official rates during these past critical days have shown an alteration of much less than one per cent. The major fluctuation occurred on Friday last when a strong rumour was current in Shanghai that Wuchang had fallen, and on that day the dollar rose from 71.0 to 72.35, but as the banks considered the latter figure too high to buy at, the market promptly receded. From all this it may be concluded that the gamble between dollars and taels, in former times a favourite one when warlike rumours were about, is no longer worth while. The reason for this is that there are too many minted dollars in the country to cause a scarcity to be at all a likely event. In Shanghai alone there are over \$65,000,000 in the hands of the banks, and even when the toll upon the merchants of Wuchang comes to \$2,000,000, it is merely a fleabite compared with the whole stocks in the country.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

TWO SHOCKS FOR THE C. E. R.

Confiscation of the Railway Flotilla by Chang Tso-lin for the Use of the Manchurian Navy: Thunderstruck Soviets Sending Delegate to Moscow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Aug. 25. Two unexpected bombshells during the past week have been sprung on the Chinese Eastern Railway both by order of the Mukden authorities. General Chang, the Civil Administrator of the Railway Directors that the Educational Dept. of the C.E.R. will be absorbed by the newly formed Chinese Educational Dept., whilst Mukden has also decided that the valuable Railway Flotilla shall be handed over to the Manchurian Naval Squadron. By a stroke of the pen two C. E. R. departments have been taken from the Company, just in the same way as the Railway Land Dept. was treated a couple of years ago.

It is only a week ago that the formal opening of the Educational Department took place, with much ceremony at which all the leading Russian railway lights also attended. This new department has as its Chief, Mr. Li Shou-jen, who has been for many years attached to the Kirin Bureau, where he now occupies the position of acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. He is a perfect Russian linguist and also speaks fluent English. In foreign circles he is one of the best known of all of the Chinese officials.

The transfer of the C. E. R. River Flotilla to the Chinese naval authorities is a serious business for the Railway, which will be poorer by several millions of dollars as a result.

As far back as January, 1925, the Chinese Government issued a decree prohibiting any other vessels other than those flying the Chinese flag from navigating the inland waters of China, whereby the Sungari River is also included. As the C. E. R. fleet is only partly Chinese, its ensign being the joint flags of the Chinese and Soviet Republics, halved, its vessels were also included in this prohibition. The consequence is that for the past two seasons of navigation, most of the fleet have been tied up and idle, with the exception of a few vessels which were rented out last season. This has meant a loss of about a million dollars a year to the Railway in one way or another and the Directors have been attempting for a long time past to get this order of things changed, but without success.

The Edict

Some three days ago Admiral Shen, who is Chief of the North-East Squadron (the Manchurian Navy), arrived in Harbin from Mukden, and to-day has been published the edict by Marshal Chang Tso-lin which was telegraphed to Admiral Shen. Translated, it reads as follows:—"A telegram has been sent to me by the President of the C. E. R. dated August 21 stating that the navigating of the C. E. R. fleet in inland water is contrary to the Agreement, and causes loss to native navigation. On January 22 in the 13th year of the Chinese Republic was published an Edict forbidding the navigation of the said fleet. As all the vessels and the moveable and immovable property belonging to the fleet, were started and built from the income of the C. E. R. whose capital is in close relationship with our State, the matter merits my close attention. The various vessels of the C. E. R. are all inactive and gradually falling into decay. Being laid up for so long, these vessels are costing much money for their upkeep and at the end of each navigation season require large sums of money to be expended on them for guards, repair, work, material and labour. In order to avoid these unproductive expenses in the future and the further deterioration of the vessels, following the precedent taken by the Soviet Government in seizing Egershild

port at Vladivostok and 11 barges: all large and small vessels belonging to the C. E. R. and all other property of the Navigation Dept. including the river-bank, the workshops, buildings, wharves, jetties, harbours, godowns, machines and material, and all other remaining moveable and immovable property of this dept. will be handed over by the President of the C. E. R. to the Commander of the North-East Squadron. In the future, according to the future actions of the Soviet Government as regards to Egershild and the barges, we on our part, according to the present position taken by us about the above-mentioned property, conforming with circumstances and also regarding the exploitation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, there may be worked out a satisfactory

A CATHOLIC FATHER MURDERED

The Procure of the Missions Belges sends us the following tragic item of news:—

"The Belgian Legation of Peking informs us that the Rev. C. Ruyffelaert, a Catholic priest belonging to the Suiyuan vicariate, has been shot by bandits on his journey from Kangfuyingtzte to Ehrshihze-kingti (Shansi).

"A Chinese seminarian who made the journey with the father was killed on the spot. Rev. Father Ruyffelaert was fatally wounded, but could be brought back to Kangfuyingtzte where he died after receiving the last Sacraments.

"Father Ruyffelaert was born in Belgium in 1886 and has been a missionary in Suiyuan since 1910. He taught mathematics and chemistry besides his mission work."

decision on the question. I command you to fulfil this decree, carefully taking over all property together with the representatives of interested departments. Chang Tso-lin."

The actual handing over of the property has not yet taken place, owing to Admiral Shen having been here such a short time, but it may be expected in the very near future.

On receiving this news the Soviet representatives of the Board of Directors, held a hasty meeting, and decided that Comrade Gekker, one of the members should leave by to-night's express for Moscow and there lay the whole matter before the Soviet Government. It may be mentioned that the C. E. R. property that was seized by the Soviets at Egershild is comparatively insignificant when compared with the property on the Sungari owned by the Chinese Eastern Railway which now passes into Chinese hands.

NINETY-THREE young men, mostly students from the Shanghai University and the Shanghai College of Law, have registered at the headquarters in the French Concession of the Kiangsu Kuomintang as candidates for admission to the Whampoa Military Academy. Last Tuesday, 26 left for Canton and the remainder shortly will follow them.

THE Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference will be held in Tokyo in October when more than 200 delegates from England, America, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Sweden, China, Australia, Brazil, Hawaii, the Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, India, New Zealand and other countries will attend. The meetings will be held in the buildings of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

TREATY RIGHTS IN TSINGTAO

Liquor and Beer Taxes Paid Under Protest: Disregard of Foreign Rights by Chinese Officials: British and Japanese Insulted

Tsingtao, Aug. 26.

American firms are not affected by the tax on foreign wine and spirits and beer which came into operation on August 23, as there are no such imports from America.

The American Consul, however, has notified his Minister in Peking of the action of Chinese authorities.

The new taxation scheme also applies to tobacco, the transit tax through Tsingtao being 95 cents per picul. Consequently, the British-American Tobacco Company and the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company are moving no tobacco from their plantation into Central Shantung.

Aug. 29.

Foreign importers, including British, Germans, Russians and Japanese, have been paying the liquor and beer tax under protest since it was put into effect on August 23, and are obtaining receipts, hoping to recover their tax payments when the impost is abolished. Representations have been made to Peking by the British, American, German and Japanese consular officials protesting against the tax which is collected by a specially organized bureau called the Kiao-ao Territory, Wine, Spirit and Tobacco Tax Bureau. As no tobacco has been moved since the tax became operative no taxes have been paid on that commodity.

The method by which the authorities were able to enforce payment of the tax was to detain imports in wharf godowns whither they were removed upon arrival until receipts showing that the tax had been paid to the tax office were presented.

Wrongful Arrests

The enforced collection of such a tax is considered a further indication of the disregard of the local Chinese authorities for foreign treaty rights. This was hitherto apparent in the arbitrary arrests of several foreign subjects, the most recent being the Lock case, where

a British subject on three occasions was forcibly removed to the Chinese police station to be questioned in connexion with the murder of Mr. Carl Fischer, wealthy German jeweller. The last time he spent the night there in a cell of the type reserved for common criminals.

The Japanese have found direct action effective in such cases. About a week ago a party of troops were pursuing a deserter and entered a house. A large crowd collected among whom were several Japanese. The soldiers emerged and brandished loaded rifles, the crowd scattering in all directions. Some of the soldiers ran after a Japanese and beat him severely. A Japanese police officer sought to stop the assault and was also beaten. The next day the Japanese Consul-General presented a very strong protest. As a result not only was an apology forthcoming from the officer in direct command of the troops, but from the officer commanding all naval and military forces in port. The apologies were made to the victims in the presence of Japanese Consular officials. In addition the offenders were punished and the victims were compensated.

The Cholera Scourge

Cholera has made serious inroads here and Tsingtao has been declared an infected port. Few foreigners have contracted the disease but the daily number of deaths among Chinese is from five to 30. The British Consul has warned his subjects against sea bathing, while the American squadron in port has issued orders to the officers and sailors to refrain from eating raw fruits and vegetables. The entire crew of the U. S. S. Beaver has been kept on that vessel for the past two days because of a case of cholera among the crew. It is learned that the sailor was almost on the point of death, but rallied and will recover.—Reuter.

ROAD BUILDING IN N. KIANGSU

Great Improvements: Piracy on Hungtsi Lake: Soldiers Well Behaved

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingkiangpu, Ku. Aug. 27.

The building of automobile roads in North Kiangsu continues, and six large new passenger buses will be put in service shortly between this city and Huai-an, and this city and Hsipa to the north. The mechanics and chauffeurs are local men sent to Shanghai for training. Many of the roads were badly washed by the floods during the summer but these are now being repaired rapidly. It is definitely reported that the line will be continued south to Yangchow in the near future.

The writer is glad to report continued peace in this section, the old menace of bandits in the north country having been lessened to such an extent as to be negligible. In the southwest there are many bandits about the Hungtsi Lake and this lake is said to be infested with pirates.

The local military situation continues satisfactory. The soldiers are under control and well behaved and the people have confidence in them.

Cholera is occurring here in sporadic cases but to the south, in the cities of Paoying and Huai-an, there have been many hundreds of cases.

Torrential rains from the middle of July to the middle of August did great harm to the autumn crops. The Grand Canal is high and the regular launch service is stopped. Launches carrying official passengers come through almost every day. To the eye of the writer further curtailment of the launch service is unnecessary as there are no places where the canal is in danger of overflowing its banks. For the past few days people locally have complained of the Grand Canal water, the character of the water suddenly changing and now having a musty taste.

CHINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Important Subjects for Discussion at Forthcoming Conference in Peking

Peking, Aug. 25.

Notably interesting and valuable discussions are assured at the meetings of the special sections of the 18th biennial Conference of the China Medical Association, which is to be held in Peking from August 31 to September 8.

There are 11 of these special sections. The sessions will be held each morning, with papers read followed by discussion.

The subjects of the different sections, together with the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries, are as follows:—

General medicine: John Anderson, Hongkong, Chairman; Henry Meleney, of Peking, Secretary.

General surgery: Way Sung-new, Shanghai, Chairman; E. R. Wheeler, Tsinan, Secretary.

Obstetrics and gynaecology: Frances Heath, Tsinan; Chairman; J. Preston Maxwell, Peking, Secretary.

Ophthalmology: T. M. Li, Peking, Chairman; D. V. Smith, Peking, Secretary.

Otolaryngology: J. Hua Lio, Peking, Secretary.

Röntgenology: P. Lambert, Shanghai, Chairman; P. C. Hodges, Peking, Secretary.

Anatomy and anthropology: D. Black, Peking, Chairman; P. Stevenson, Peking, Secretary.

Physiology: R. K. S. Lin, Peking, Chairman; H. S. D. Garven, Mukden, Secretary.

Public Health: S. H. Ch'uan, Peking, Chairman; J. B. Grant, Peking, Secretary.

Pharmacology: Peter Kiang, Tsinan, Chairman; B. E. Read, Peking, Secretary.

Pathology: Howard Mole, Mukden, Chairman; L. H. Braaffant, Tsinan, Secretary.—Reuter.

COMPLICATIONS DEVELOPING IN MANCHURIA

Chang Tso-lin Restless under Japanese Influence, while Japanese Threaten to Break All but Formal Relations: Execution of the Brokers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Aug. 23.

All eyes are focussed on the coming of the party of Japanese millionaires, which is the first visit of its kind in the history of South Manchuria. Public opinion avers it is a gesture on the part of Japanese interests to encroach further into the economical fields of South and North Manchuria. The Japanese, however, discount all this talk and aver they are simply on the lookout for fresh investment fields.

The coming of the millionaires is mainly the work of President B. Yasuhiro of the South Manchuria Railway who has long since endeavored to attract more capital into the Three Eastern Provinces from the homeland. Mr. Yasuhiro is credited with the statement that conditions in Manchuria are now stable enough to warrant Japanese capital being invested hereabouts with no fear of insecurity, and he is generally dubbed a "thrifty housewife" in view of his sound judgment, business integrity and profound knowledge of Chinese (especially Manchurian) affairs.

The Japanese Idea

The Japanese explanation is illustrated by the following speech delivered by Mr. Sato, Chairman of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce, at a dinner given by some 80 Japanese and Chinese businessmen of Dairen in honour of the financiers from Nippon:—

"We have long since regretted the lack of understanding on the part of the folks at home in regard to Manchurian affairs. We are now gratified over the visit of such a galaxy of eminent financiers. Manchuria has pushed itself to the front recently in relation to Japan's burning issues, namely surplus population, food shortage and fuel. Then, also, Japan's trade with Manchuria has always required a sound financial policy but which, unhappily, has, so far, not received the sort of attention which it has deserved. Lack of unification in the various financial programmes has caused a good deal of confusion." The speaker then invited the visiting financiers to help solve a most knotty problem.

However, the Chinese are shaking their heads. They predict that the outcome of this visit will be fresh encroachments on the part of Japanese interest in the Three Eastern Provinces, clashing, first, with Soviet activities and eventually with Chinese sovereignty, thereby producing a three-cornered complication. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has in recent months displayed a remarkable desire to be complete master of Manchuria without paying any regard for Japanese susceptibilities and has taken a drastic stand now and then in face of Japanese protestations. He has exerted himself in the matter of railroad construction, aiming at the very foundation of the South Manchuria Railway, and has paid no attention to the protests of the Japanese in the matter of *fengpiao* stabilization.

Soviet Active

In the interval signs are not wanting that, despite all efforts on the part of the Chinese to curb the Red menace in this region, Soviet activities have been renewed with redoubled energy and propagandists are busily engaged in getting the business community to put up a solid front against the wanton execution of exchange brokers at Mukden. The unfortunate part is that the impression is general these brokers have been made scapegoats of by the Marshal, it being a well-known fact that the collapse of the *fengpiao* has been due to the indiscriminate printing of these small coin dollar notes by the militarists themselves who, with that characteristic lack of knowledge of economics for which they have long since been famous, proceeded to brew the exchange hongs into accepting it at a higher valuation than its real worth. In a great burst of wrath, the Marshal has caused one broker after another to be decapitated and it is from this that Soviet propagandists and agitators are making capital.

All these unfortunate victims were examined by the Marshal himself and by him condemned to death. This fact has raised a hue and cry all over the Three Eastern Provinces that is not likely to result in the Marshal's popularity. Foreigners and Japanese alike comment that it is a pity all this had not taken place at the time of the visit of the Extraterritorial Commission. Some of the brokers involved being members of Japanese exchange hongs, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, Mr. Yoshida, protested to the Chinese authorities but it seems that no attention has been paid to the Japanese protestations. The latter are, consequently, indignant. The Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Manchuria as well as Japanese pressmen have decided to hold a mass meeting or may have held it already, for the purpose of "bringing the Chinese authorities to their senses" as the programme has it.

In the interval, business in *fengpiao* has rapidly fallen, in spite of the Marshal's attempt at artificial respiration.

Wu Pei-fu's Influence

Observers declare that with the coming of the Japanese financiers and the recent attitude of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Tokyo will cut loose entirely from the latter, beyond exchanging the usual formalities. It is claimed that Marshal Chang is for some reason or other, dancing to the tune emanating from Marshal Wu Pei-fu's fiddle and it is significant that the latter has always been reported to be anti-Japanese in feeling. Will, then, the Japanese lean towards the Reds in an effort to split up all of the best between the two? It is considered hardly probable. It is thought more likely than not that the Reds will take advantage of the present situation by encroaching farther afield into Manchurian affairs and economies, thereby clashing with Japanese interests.

The situation, to say the least, is very tense. The Gaimusho at Tokyo may discount it, the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs at Moscow may deny it, Marshal Chang's Diplomatic Bureau may likewise laugh it down, but it is no exaggeration to state that the Manchurian horizon looks far from promising.

THE FENGPIAO RATE

Mukden, Aug. 30.

The exchange-rate of the *Fengpiao* suddenly jumped to Yuan 262 per Yen 100 at to-day's opening, and closed at Yuan 252.—Toho.

ATTACK ON CHANG TSO-LIN'S ADVISER

By Chinese Students in Tokyo: Eight of them Arrested

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Chinese students this morning assaulted Marshal Chang Tso-lin's legal adviser, Mr. Chao Chin-pai, who is now in Tokyo, carrying out the attack in a crowded section of the city and injuring Mr. Chao slightly.

The police promptly intervened, arresting eight of the students.

Later.

When attacked Mr. Chao was in a barber's shop, into which about a score of Chinese students belonging to the Kuomintang forced their way, shouting "Traitor," and carrying banners on which were written protests against a loan which, it is alleged, Mr. Chao is arranging in Tokyo.

Dragging their victim from his seat into the street, the students kicked and buffeted him, causing injuries which will necessitate his being laid up for two or three weeks.

Mr. Chao subsequently explained to Pressmen that the assault was due to a misunderstanding, as his visit is not connected with a loan, his objective being to request Japan to consider abolishing extraterritoriality in Manchuria immediately, irrespective of the rest of China.

"OFF WITH THEIR HEADS"

Chang Tso-lin's Bloody Scheme for Stabilizing Manchurian Currency

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Fakumen, Man., Aug. 24.

For a considerable time Marshal Chang Tso-lin seemed to pay no attention to the steady drop of the small dollar currency (*fengpiao*). Perhaps it was after the arrangements for the allied campaign had been put in order, that the Marshal directed his special attention to the impending ruin of his paper money. Then with characteristic sternness he set about his attempt to find a remedy.

To unprejudiced observers as well as to the people in general, the obvious remedy is to stop the war and thus put an end to the heavy and fruitless drain on the resources of the province. But that is not the Marshal's idea. Gathering together leading representatives of the Mukden merchants, he explained to them that the war had nothing to do with the currency depreciation, of which the true source lay in speculation, combined with mistaken notions of the merchants and people. There was, he affirmed, ample financial guarantees in the lands and other property which he himself and the Government possessed: the cost of the war was being defrayed out of special funds.

A Simple (?) Remedy

What remedy then did Marshal Chang propose? A very simple one. The merchants must, at the risk of capital punishment, improve the rate of exchange. A proclamation set forth the progressive rates of improvement required. By regular stages the exchange, which has been as low as six *fengpiao* to the Mexican dollar, must rise until it reaches the ideal height of 1.20 to the Mexican. The stages, too, are brief, an increase of 50 cents (paper) being necessary each week.

Forthwith the drastic proclamation was acted upon by the authorities. Five men from leading business houses in Mukden, Changchun and Harbin were arrested and shot. At present 100 more are reported to be in prison. The motive of terror caused a speedy rise in the value of *fengpiao*. Certain arrests of Chinese were made in the Japanese railway town, Mukden, against which breach of legality the Japanese Consul-General has entered his protest.

Business at a Standstill

The situation now is that general exchange business is at a standstill. Except in the Government Bank, Mexican dollars can only be bought or sold at a risk too great for the average merchant to undertake. Since the trade of the cities has to take account of both real silver currency and the paper *fengpiao*, it naturally follows that for the present there is a sense of confusion, mingled with dread, diffused throughout the trading community.

At the same time the Mukden mint is turning out a considerable supply of silver dollars. These, however, are not being put into circulation to any great extent. They are mostly being stored for some future use, which, according to an official of Government Bank, has not yet been made clear.

ality in Manchuria immediately, irrespective of the rest of China.

Conditions More Serious Than at First Reported

Aug. 30.

The condition of Mr. Chao Chin-pai, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's legal adviser, who was assaulted here by Chinese students on August 27, is reported to be more serious than was at first believed.

In the same connexion, it is reported that another group of Chinese students invited the Secretary of the Chinese Legation to meet them at the Y.M.C.A., where they intimidated him and forced him to telephone to the Metropolitan Police Board in the name of the Chinese Minister requesting the release of the arrested students.—Reuter.

NANKOW TUNNEL DISASTER

Premature Despatch of Blocking Train: Orderly Retreat Becomes Flight

The following is yet another version of the taking of Nankow Pass, contributed by a special correspondent to the "Peking and Tientsin Times."—

Peking, Aug. 21.

The armoured trains Shantung and Honan arrived at Kalgan at 7 a.m. on August 19 and two hours later continued in the direction of Paotao. They travelled some 60 kilometres in that direction, skimming here and there with the enemy, and returned during the night of the 19th to Kalgan. On the morning of the 20th they were ordered by the Tupan Chang Chung-chang to return to Peking which they reached this morning.

Commanders of both trains gave us a detailed account of the battles that were fought after the fall of Nankow, as well as of the capture of Kalgan and of the state of the army of Feng Yu-hsiang. From a summary of their story we can give the following account of what has happened.

Nankow was captured on August 14 chiefly owing to a flanking movement of the Mukden troops who penetrated deeply into the rear of the enemy's positions. There was also a frontal attack, but this was only the final blow, when the main body of Lu Chung-lin's troops was already retreating from Nankow. The commander of the Mukden troops deserves special praise for this flanking movement. Though the latter caused heavy losses, they were certainly less than those which would have been entailed by a frontal attack.

The inspection of the Nankow position showed how strong it had been. There were rows of electrified wire fences, of fields mixed with *fougades* of excellent trenches with cemented tops, etc.

It is evident that the capture of all these fortifications would have cost a great loss of human lives, if the turning movement had not compelled the enemy to abandon them without firing a shot.

However, this retreat cost the enemy great sacrifices. At Nankow a lot of munitions were found, abandoned guns, an armoured train, a motor-lorry with a Zenith gun (for shelling aeroplanes), and many other things. Nevertheless, on leaving Nankow, the enemy meant to offer resistance. The greater part of his munitions had been evacuated, as well as all troops and even the wounded, and measures had been taken to prevent the Allies from pursuing the retreating army. For instance the special engines for the tunnel and the gradient leading to the Kalgan Pass were damaged. As we shall see later on, this damaging of the engines played a great part in the further military operations. The enemy tried also to block the tunnel. Rails were removed near the middle of the tunnel and six cars loaded with stones were rushed down the slope. The smashed cars completely blocked the tunnel; some of them were standing upright and stuck fast between the top and the bottom so that they could only be removed with great difficulty. But when doing this the enemy must have been nervous. The cars were evidently launched too early, while the retreating troops were still in the tunnel, and they rushed into a column of these unfortunate men. The spot where this catastrophe took place was strewn with the bodies of Kuominchun soldiers.

Yet the retreat from Nankow was still one of an army that had not lost its martial spirit, but at Hwai-lai it was otherwise.

Hwai-lai is captured. The Mukden army, pursuing the enemy, joined here with the army of the left flank. The hope of the Kuominchun to make a stand at Yan-shen was frustrated. Besides, unfavourable news from Shansi compelled the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuominchun, General Chang Chih-chiang, to evacuate speedily the northern army from Dolonor and even to evacuate Kalgan. The evacuation of Kalgan began on August 16.

Such news could not but produce a bad effect on the remnant of Lu Chung-lin's army. It was no more

A SOVIET STEAMER PIRATED

Collared Near Hongkong Ties to Bias Bay and There Looted as Usual

The str. Sandviken, chartered by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, and plying between Canton and Shanghai, was pirated on the night of August 21 by a gang who boarded the vessel in Canton as passengers. According to the officers of the vessel, which arrived in Shanghai two days ago, the pirates took complete charge of the ship and forced the officers to navigate her to the pirate rendezvous in Bias Bay, where the passengers were robbed.

One day after the vessel had left Canton, captain Norwuals, the master, went on a tour of inspection of the ship. Noticing that one of the passengers seemed to be armed, the captain attempted to search the man, whereupon he was attacked by several others and overcame. The pirates then swarmed over the ship and soon had the officers and 120 Chinese passengers in their power.

Orders were given to take the ship to Bias Bay. On arriving there two of the pirates took one of the life boats and rowed ashore, where they secured a junk. The passengers were then lined up and robbed of all their valuables, the value of which is unknown. Little attention, however, was paid to the cargo of the ship, which consisted of general merchandise.

On leaving the ship, the pirate gang took as hostages the first officer and the steward. Both men were released and allowed to row back to the ship in the life boat when the junk had landed.

SOUTH CHINA PIRATE

Portuguese Gunboat in Search of Outlaws' Lair

Macao, Aug. 26.

The gun-boat Macao is leaving to-morrow morning to search the creeks and water-ways southwest of Macao with the object of locating the pirated Hongkong steam-launch, in which pirates made their escape after looting and disabling the boats in which a party of Europeans were fishing, off Lantau, on August 21.—Reuter.

MACAO'S NEW PORT

First Stage to Completion of Harbour Works

Macao, Aug. 26.

To the accompaniment of hoisting sirens from all the vessels anchored in the new Port, the gun-boat Patria, with distinguished guests on board, entered the new Port of Macao through the new channel, which runs out to Roadstead, marking the first stage of the completion of the harbour works.

All the vessels in the harbour were decked with flags during the day and illuminated at night.

The Port has been declared open to traffic.—Reuter

an orderly retreat. The army fled, abandoning on its way heavy loaded wagons, and the wounded, in a word, everything that impeded its flight to the North. It is difficult to say how many of these fugitives reached Kalgan, but it may be supposed that they were few.

On the road from Hwai-lai to Kalgan there are many signs of panic. Abandoned wagons and guns, two wrecked military trains with a great number of wounded and killed, the wounded not having been removed from under the debris of the cars.

However, this hasty flight, together with the damage to the engines already mentioned, gave some advantages to the Kuominchun. The absence of powerful engines deprived the Mukden army of the power to pursue the enemy by means of the railway, and, owing to this the contact between the retreating and the pursuing armies was interrupted.

When the enemy left Kalgan, the Mukden army was still within about a day's march from that town. The cavalry of General Wu was the first to reach Kalgan. It came from Dolonor and at 5 a.m. on August 19 occupied the town. About 7 a.m. the armoured trains arrived from the east.

CHINA SEEN FROM THE INTERIOR

VII.—The Gradual Encroachment of Russians and Chinese in the North West: A Meeting Place of Past and Future: What the Manchus Achieved

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Kalgan

One of the most extraordinary things about the Chinese people is the way they have established such a homogeneity of race, character and culture, from the mountains of Yunnan to the wheatlands of Manchuria, and the gorges of the Tibetan frontier to the gorges of the Yangtze, in spite of a confusion of dialects, a paucity of communications and local variations in blood and habit. Here in the Northwest, from Kalgan to Paotow, one sees the racial tide advancing into new territory in a way that can only be compared to the transformation of the American West by the influx of the white peoples. Behind the settlers is the railway, along which are huge deposits of coal for industrial power, and along which are already being built four mills to deal with the new harvests. Before them are the bastion hills of the Mongolian plateau; beyond which are rolling country and more rolling country, blue hills and purple and green hills, grasslands and more grasslands, interspersed with barrens of sand and gravel. It is traversed by caravan routes so old that no account of their origin is preserved.

Its history is the legendary, heroic and ferocious history of the Mongols, who were as heathen the military terror of the world, but under the depraved Buddhism of the lamas have become indolent and tractable herders of sheep, cattle and ponies. The character of the race has been so weakened that it can never revive, though it survives in individuals. The Russians on one side and the Chinese on the other will be too much for a nation of lamas. All the attempts at establishing an authentic and independent nation in Outer Mongolia since the Chinese Revolution only point to one inevitable end. Russian penetration from Siberia and Chinese penetration from the Northwest until East and West face each other along a border of thousands of miles of open country.

The Chinese Racial Front

The conscious establishment of a Chinese racial front, facing towards the huge spaces of the grasslands, dates back to K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung, the great consolidators of the Manchu Empire in China, who saw that in the absence of a sharply defined natural barrier, a racial frontier must be created. At first their attention was occupied in weakening the Mongols politically. They were afraid of a gathering of the Mongol tribes that might invade China and overthrow their own conquest.

Some of the nearer Mongol princes had been sufficiently impressed by the Manchu power to enlist themselves as allies, and the distinction between allied and independent tribes is the origin of the "Inner" and "Outer" divisions of Mongolia. Conflict between the tribes of Outer Mongolia led some of them later to offer their allegiance to the Manchus and in the end, when the Manchus felt themselves strong enough they conquered the rest.

The tribes which fought against the Manchus were deprived of their tribal organization and recast into Banners on the Manchu system, with no princes of their own. Some times also they were broken up and removed to great distances from their original homes, as when a section of the Chahars, from the region outside the Great Wall at Kalgan, were exiled to the Borotai valley in Sinkiang, which they still inhabit. Those which voluntarily acknowledged the Empire retained their autonomy, but to obviate dangerous coalitions the Manchus encouraged their division and subdivision under an ever increasing number of princelings. The Manchus were also responsible for fostering that lama-Buddhism which has now almost completely effaced the original character of the Mongols.

The Russian Advance

The encroachment of Chinese farmers on the inviting grasslands

of the nomad Mongols followed naturally on the establishment of a firm rule in China proper by the Manchus. It went on slowly but steadily almost to the end of the three centuries of the Ta Ch'ing dominion. Then the advance of Russia into Asia, after being turned back from the gates of the Mediterranean by the Crimean defeat, altered the whole nature of China's Mongolian border. From far-away Khiva and Kokhand all along through the heart of Asia to Port Arthur the Russians were pressing Eastward. For two generations they were halted just short of Kashgar and would surely have occupied it had the Chinese not been backed by a friendly British power in India. During the revolt of Yakub Khan and the Mohammedan Rebellion in the seventies, they walked into Ili, which they never wholly evacuated. From Siberia traders and military explorers penetrated Mongolia, and from Harbin and Port Arthur their shadow fell over Manchuria. Those were the days when the Russian Minister in Peking did not call on the Foreign Minister of the Celestial Empire to discuss business, but sent for him—and he came, in a hurry.

China's Mongolian border is her only open land frontier, and Russia is her only neighbour with an easy landward access,—facts which will be of tremendous import yet in the destiny of the East. During this period, on account of Chinese military impotence, its vulnerability became a source of anxiety. Unable to oppose any other effective resistance, the Chinese began to hasten the building of the racial barrier, for the strength of the Chinese, and the rock on which all alien invasions have split, is the low standard of living and the vitality, under that standard, of the Chinese people. Wherever Chinese are thickly settled, other races may rule—for a while—but no other race can settle and live in numbers, and no other rule can endure.

From about 1890, Government-assisted purchase of Mongol lands for the settlement of Chinese was increasingly practised, and has been continued under the Republic. Both Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-shiang encourage settlement on the land as one of their chief policies, and one which repays the cost almost immediately by the wealth of new harvests. Not only have the Chinese been taking up the land, but in many areas, especially in the part of Eastern Inner Mongolia that comes under the administration of Fengtien, whole communities of Mongols have settled in houses and taken to farming in imitation of the Chinese.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET ON THE YANGTZE

Indo-China Steamer in Hurricane of Bullets

Hankow, Aug. 26. (delayed).

Numerous reports have been received from up river of passengers steamers being fired upon by the Southern troops.

The B. & S. Shasi and two Japanese vessels, the Yuenkiang Maru and the Tachi Maru, are among the sufferers while the Indo-China str. (Jardine's) Kiangwo arrived this morning absolutely riddled by bullets, with three Chinese passengers severely wounded and one sailor slightly hurt.

In the latter case the firing occurred yesterday morning at 9.30 in the vicinity of Chenglin. Fortunately the skipper had been forewarned by the Tachi Maru, which was on its way up river. As a result a barricade of bags of beans was erected on deck and around the bridge and this effectively prevented serious casualties. It is estimated that 1,000 rounds must have been fired, most of which were concentrated at the officers and saloon quarters.—Reuter.

GALLANT RESCUE AT TSINGTAO

Drowning Swimmer Saved by Dr. A. H. Swan and an Unknown Man

At Tsingtao during the past week, Dr. A. H. Swan was instrumental in rescuing a Mr. Eames, according to word received in Shanghai on Sunday, from drowning and a buffeting to death on the wild coast at Iltis Hook. Mr. Eames went swimming off the point during the heavy sea subsequent to the typhoon, and became exhausted, being dragged away from the coast. His condition was noticed and many people rushed to the beach. Women became frantic and ran up and down screaming. The men seemed powerless to do anything.

The drowning man was swept against the rocky projections but managed to keep afloat although the waves dashed him time after time against the rocks. Dr. Swan

GERMAN RELEASED AT FOCHOW

Fochow, Aug. 25.

Mr. Otto Heinsohn, the German who was arrested without a warrant on August 7 and dragged shackled through the principal street, was released yesterday, along with his comrade, on parole, pending a settlement of the case.

The German Vice-Consul has arrived from Shanghai, and is acting very strenuously in the matter, so it is hoped that Mr. Heinsohn will soon be relieved of all anxiety. He is naturally looking very pulled down after his humiliating experience.—Reuter.

came on to the beach and seemed to grasp the situation immediately. He rushed for a life preserver and, despite the heavy sea, dashed through the surf into the swells beyond. Towing the life preserver, he gradually made his way toward Mr. Eames, who was weakening fast. It was after he had put the life preserver around Mr. Eames that the real struggle began. The rescuer had not been a physical director in vain, and his past experience stood him in good stead. Struggling with the waves, he gradually neared the beach, where he was assisted by the others present in dragging the victim of the waves on to dry land. First aid measures were applied and it is understood that Mr. Eames is getting along nicely.

We have been informed that another foreign gentleman, name unknown, either partially or wholly assisted Dr. Swan in the long swim and rescue.

FREE SPEECH REPRESSED IN PEKING

Chung Mei News Agency Arbitrarily Shut

Peking, Aug. 27.

Police yesterday evening sealed the offices of the Chung Mei News Agency and arrested two junior clerks, who were the only Chinese on the premises.

English news sheets are being issued to-day from the Legation Quarter, but it is improbable that Chinese sheets will appear.

The reason for the police action has not transpired.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 27.

The "Chung Mei Wan Pao," a local Chinese evening paper, was suddenly sealed up by the gendarmerie this morning on the ground that the newspaper had secretly communicated with the Kuominchun forces. All of the staff of the newspaper have taken refuge in the Legation quarters.—Toho.

CHINESE reports allege that General Chiang Kai-shek's agents during the past month have enlisted 600 skilled workers in Shanghai for the Canton Arsenal.

OVER NINE MILLIONS ON HEALTH

Rockefeller Foundation's Work in One Year: Practically Universal Service

From the report presented by the Rockefeller Foundation for the year 1925, some idea of the extent to which this institution has aided humanity is to be gained.

The work is reviewed by George E. Vincent, President of the Foundation, and it is pointed out that during 1925 the Foundation, in spending \$9,113,730 through its departmental agencies, the International Health Board, the China Medical Board, the Division of Medical Education, and the Division of Studies, has aided the governments of 18 different countries in combating hook-worm; given funds to the budgets of organized health services in 220 countries in 26 American states and in 18 districts in Brazil, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and France; taken precautionary measures against yellow fever in Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras; continued to work with Brazil in freeing its northern coast from this disease; sent a yellow fever commission to the West Coast of Africa; helped to show the possibilities of malaria control in 12 American states and in Brazil, Argentina and Italy; shared in the development of professional training of public health officers at Harvard University and the University of Toronto and in schools and institutes in London, Copenhagen, Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, Zagreb, Budapest, Trinidad and Sao Paulo; contributed to the progress of medical education at Cambridge, Beirut, Singapore, Bangkok, San Paulo, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Brussels, Utrecht, Strasbourg and Montreal; provided emergency aid for 112 medical centres in Europe.

The Work in China

In addition it has maintained a modern medical school and teaching hospital in Peking with 195 students and 87 teachers; aided two other medical schools and 19 hospitals in China; helped to improve the teaching of physics, chemistry and biology in three Chinese and seven foreign institutions in China and in the government university in Siam; supported nurse training courses in Peking Union Medical College, Yale University, Vanderbilt University and the George Peabody College for Teachers, and contributed to nursing education and service in Brazil, France, Yugo-Slavia and Poland; provided current funds for an Institute of Biological Research in the Johns Hopkins University; assisted departments at Yale University and Iowa State University engaged in biological and mental research and aided the Marine Biological Station at Pacific Grove, California; provided, directly or indirectly, fellowships for 842 men and women from different countries and financed the travel of 50 other persons either in commissions or as visiting officials and professors; contributed to the League of Nations' international study tours or interchanges for 128 health officers from 58 countries; continued to aid the League's information service on communicable diseases; made surveys of health conditions, medical education, nursing, biology, and anthropology in 35 countries; lent staff members as advisers and made minor gifts to many governments and institutions; assisted mental hygiene projects both in the United States and Canada, demonstrations in dispensary development in New York, and other undertakings in public health, medical education and allied fields.

Decrease of Yellow Fever

Specific details are included in the report about public health development with especial reference to the decreasing of yellow fever in certain districts, of hookworm and malaria. Other statistics of particular interest are those pertaining to medical education in many lands, with especial reference to the Peking Union Medical College, biographical studies, research under foundation auspices, working with other agencies, finances for 1925, expenditure, funds and property and the intensive organization.

TOKYO, Aug. 27.—This afternoon a fire destroyed 54 houses at Minaminsenju, a suburb of Tokyo. No casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE FLOATING DOCK

Hongkong Tender Submitted: Good Prospects of Its Success

It is understood that among those firms who have sent tenders to the Admiralty for the construction of the new floating dock for Singapore is the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd.

The construction of this dock will probably cost between a million and a million and a half sterling and the value of the contract to Hongkong can easily be imagined.

It is thought in some circles that Hongkong has a distinct chance of getting the work for the simple reason that any firm at home would have to take into consideration the immense job of towing this dock to Singapore by way of the Cape as it would be far too big to come through Suez.

Having regard to the fact of Hongkong's tremendous gift towards the Singapore scheme and of the boycott it would not be out of place for the Imperial Government to specially consider the Hongkong tender. It is understood that if the contract came to Hongkong it would mean between two and three years' work.—"S. C. M. Post."

OBITUARY

Mr. O. R. Coales

We regret to announce the death, news of which was received by telegram on Saturday, of Mr. O. R. Coales, H.M. Consul at Changsha. To a great number of people in Shanghai this will occasion great regret, for he had been stationed here in more than one capacity, and had family ties with the port.

Mr. Coales came to China as a student interpreter in 1901, having been born in 1880. After completing his course as student interpreter, he was appointed assistant in the Chinese Secretary's office in Peking, and thereafter was appointed assistant in the Shipping Office in the Consulate-General in Shanghai, holding this position from 1908 to 1909. From 1911 to 1913 he was acting Consul at Wuchow, and returning to Shanghai in the latter year took up the position as assistant in the Land Office. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Consul in 1914, and as such was in Shanghai until 1917, when he went to Tengyueh in Yunnan, becoming Consul there in 1919. Subsequently he went to Tachienlu in Szechuan, and such a station seems undoubtedly to have suited his character, which contained in it a great love for exploration. He is known to have done several hazardous and strenuous journeys on foot in these little known regions, and as a reward for the information he gained he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Probably his greatest achievement was the crossing of the Gobi Desert and making contact with the Siberian Railway—a feat accomplished, we believe, prior to his travels on the Tibetan frontier.

Mr. Coales leaves a widow—a sister of Mrs. E. T. Byrne—for whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

Mr. Ho Fook

Hongkong, Aug. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Ho Fook, Sir Robert Ho-Tung's brother and a former Member of the Legislative Council.—Reuter.

Yasushi Nawa

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The death is announced at Gifu of Yasushi Nawa, the celebrated entomologist, who saved many temples and other historical buildings from destruction by white ants. He was born in 1857.—Reuter.

Mr. Eric Young

Manila, Sept. 2.

Mr. Eric Young, the Kobe journalist, who was travelling to Manila from Hongkong with Mrs. Young on the President Polk, was found to be missing on Wednesday morning. It is believed that he fell overboard.

Mrs. Young is suffering from a nervous collapse.—Reuter.

JOURNEYING THROUGH LAMALAND

VI.—Morality of the Tibetans: Marriage a Very Unpopular Institution: Destructive Influence of the Lamas on Family Life: Constant Battle of Wits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu.

While we sat at lunch inside the house our ulag sat below in the courtyard drinking their tea. Going down to see how they were getting on I was somewhat surprised and shocked to see the rather charming young girl who had been leading my horse getting her jaws into a chunk of raw yak beef. When I saw her she was tugging away with her teeth at a huge piece which seemed uninclined to leave the bone. I have seen Japanese eat raw fish and Americans eat raw fruit but this handsome young Tibetan girl eating raw beef was a most repulsive sight. The relish with which she would attack and clean another bone was quite amusing and the tenacious grip she would take of a tough piece of muscle was quite alarming.

Tibetan character, like Tibetan beauty, is not an easy thing to judge. I had watched this young girl for the best part of a day as she slowly and carefully led my wild horse along and I wondered why she was doing ulag service instead of adorning the tent of some bright young nomad. It appears that marriage has never been a popular occupation in Tibet, and though there is very much love among the young of either sex, and much enjoyment of each other's company, yet there is very little of what is known in the west as, taking a wife and building a home. The whole structure of Tibetan society like the fabric of the lama system is built up with a strong disregard for the principle of morality. If there is very little goodness in Bolshevism there is less morality in Lamaism. The whole religious system of the Land of the Lamas is destructive of family life and national unity. At a very early age a young boy is divorced from his home and enters a system which knows neither country nor king. Lamaism in no way provides for the beautifying and sanctifying of family life; the centre of this system is the temple not the home; the interests of Lamaism circle around the idol altar not the family altar; the home exists, first to provide man power for the lamaseries, and second, women folk, who stay at home and work to sustain and maintain the lamas.

How Things are Done

We reached Mu-ju-drong, or the village of Muju, late in the afternoon. As the local headman seemed rather slow in finding us a place to put up, Chamdo took it into his head to show this poor man how to do things. Before we had time to prevent Chamdo doing any harm he had the headman on a Tibetan pony and chasing him for his life up the valley. The headman turned out to be a very decent kind of chap, but apparently he required some impressing to begin with. He and Chamdo had nothing against each other and as far as we could see parted very good friends. It was evidently a piece of sheer Asiatic bluff. The innocent headman was somehow convinced of his own importance and to increase it before his followers was prepared to show first, how the thing could not be done, and second, how he was the man to do it. Travellers in Asia will frequently meet with this. Someone creates an impossible situation and the thing simply can't be done—you face a blank wall—then suddenly and mysteriously the man of the hour appears and to show and increase his own importance removes the difficulty as if by magic.

As we approached Muju there was apparently some difficulty, what, we did not know. We all dismounted with the exception of Chamdo who was about one mile ahead. The headmen and their followers invited us to sit down and some of us did so. There was no doubt about it, some palaver was about to take place and we were quite ignorant of what. We had not been delayed more than five minutes when Chamdo came tearing down the valley, unslinging his rifle, singled out the principal headman, made him mount his horse, and chased him in a very in-

gnified manner in front of his followers. The word was then given for the caravan to move and on we went for another two miles. When we reached the Tibetan village Friday had everything in apple-pie order and the headman was standing at the front door waiting to show us our quarters. After we had settled down he came in to have a chat with us and get some medicine. The other headman also gathered round and sat in our room keenly interested in the pictures of some Geographic magazines.

"When can I prepare horses for you," inquired the headman? "Oh, not for a day or so" we replied, and he went off quite happy.

Some Expert Liars

Few persons can cut a more histrionic figure than a Tibetan headman. They are a class entirely and absolutely by themselves. They somehow take a perfect delight in living on the very verge of being beaten to death or skinned alive. Their existence is precarious. They undertake responsibilities, some of which simply can't be carried out; they assume control of a whole countryside, though they may not have a brass cent to their name. If we were carefully to diagnose the character of these Tibetan headmen and name the one qualification which distinguishes them from other people, I think we would unhesitatingly name lying. They possess an unbounded propensity to lie, sometimes with no intention whatever to deceive, but merely an Asiatic form of adventure, believing that more can be gained by lying than by telling the truth. Some of them are quite decent fellows, but all of them lie. With them, lying is a kind of insurance as they have discovered that there is less risk in lying than in telling the truth. In a country like Tibet where civilization has only reached the nomadic stage, lying is much less trouble than truth. The headman lies because he feels if he told the truth he might be lying and get punished for it: if he lies and in lying tells the truth he has proved by experience that this course is always safe. A simple European traveller comes along whose whole training has inclined him to believe that most men are not liars but make some effort to speak the truth: the Tibetan headman is confronted with a man that won't lie—what is he to do?

There is no romance in lying to a man who believes you are speaking the absolute truth and who accepts as gospel fact everything the headman says. Fortunately we had a man with us whose very name lied from the day his parents called him by it; he was one of our regular Tibetan escort and was known as 'Gezang' that is 'good virtue.' This poor fellow's virtue was neither good nor bad because he had practically none to boast of, yet day by day he lived happily under this title, deceiving himself and everybody who called him by it. Gezang had a keen sense for lies and any headman who told the truth could not deceive him. Tibetan headmen were formerly under Tu-si or native princes who were under the King of Jala. Now the headmen throughout Minya and Kham come directly under the Chinese officials. These headmen are chosen, I think, firstly, because of their disreputable attire; secondly, their ability to browbeat the people; thirdly, their notorious reputation; fourthly, their strong aversion to truth; fifthly, their Melchizedek-like history, and lastly their ingenuity in retaining their skin. It would be difficult to meet anywhere throughout central Asia a more unassuming, nonchalant, *sans froid* individual than a Tibetan headman.

All your progress and a good deal of your discomfort are entirely in his hands. Without a knowledge of these headmen it would be impossible to travel anywhere in Kham. Gregory's treatment of Henry at Canossa is nothing to the consideration the traveller would receive at their wicked hands. We very soon discovered that Gezang was a past

CANTON STILL IN HYSTERICS

Boycott to Be Continued "Till Hongkong Becomes a Desert Island"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 27.

The strikers in Canton recently held a meeting at the office of the Central Committee, in which further resolutions against Hongkong were passed. The meeting was attended by a number of high government officials. The Mayor of Canton, Mr. Sun Fo, set forth the attitude of the Government towards the strike, and Mr. Eugene Chen made a report concerning the boycott negotiations.

The resolutions concerning Hongkong were (1) That moral and financial support be given by the merchants and others to the strikers (2) That the government be requested to issue more arms to the pickets for the purpose of blocking passengers and cargo leaving for Hongkong, (3) That the boycott of English goods be continued until Hongkong becomes a desert island.

BLAZE ON OIL LIGHTER

Ships on Fire in Canton's Harbour

From Canton come vernacular reports of a big fire in the harbour, not far from the Customs building on the West Bund.

It has been stated definitely that the blaze originated in a lighter which was loaded with oil, the property of the Government and intended for use on the Northern front.

For some reason this oil is supposed to have caught fire while awaiting transit and the conflagration spread in other directions. There were big junks near the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf, in the custody of the strike pickets.

Fanned by the breeze of the evening, the flames soon caught the high masts of the junks.

Another vessel, used as a depot ship for the examining shed organized by the Canton Merchant-Labour Bureau, is stated to have also been involved. This was secured near the Tung On Co.'s wharf.

After a fight of about three hours, the fire was extinguished, but the oil lighter is said to have been beyond salvage.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Tokyo, Sept. 1.

Religious services and observances were held to-day at Tokyo and Yokohama, commemorating the third anniversary of the earthquake.

It is estimated that over 100,000 persons assembled on the site of an Army clothing factory, where 35,000 lost their lives in the terrible holocaust of 1923.—Reuter's

THE "Sinwunpao's" Peking correspondent learns that Comrade Karakhan, having failed in his efforts to persuade the present Peking Government to recognize him and withdraw their objections to him personally, is soon to leave China for Moscow.

master in dealing with these fellows. He swore at them in the name of the whole Chinese Republic. He disregarded their 'la-sos' and protruding tongues. He took no notice of their kneeling attitude and beseeching voice. He left them in the middle of their impossible-to-secure, ulag-please-wait-a-day complaints. He knew his man, he knew the conditions, he knew the country, and above all he knew what to expect if he yielded one inch to his crafty fellow countryman. Gezang did little more than assume a stern unbending attitude. He seldom wasted words. He never argued. He simply produced the Chinese official's passport written in Tibetan and asked them to read. His final word before he sat down to drink his buttered-tea was, "You disobey that, not me."

ALL NOT WELL IN HUNAN

Growing Uneasiness in Canton: Kuangtung Overrun by Bandits

In spite of all denials there is a steadily growing belief in Canton that all is not well with the Kuomintang forces in Hunan (writes a Chinese correspondent to the "Hongkong Daily Press"). It was rumoured that the division under General Li Chung-jen, commanding the 7th Kuomintang Army Corps had suffered defeat at Pingkiang and that General Li had fallen back to Hengchow near the Kuangtung-Hunan borders. The Kuomintang state there is absolutely no truth in these rumours. Nevertheless, they create a feeling of uneasiness.

Fears are expressed also that the Kuomintang have not sufficient forces now in Kuangtung to maintain peace and order. The Army Headquarters, however, state that they have no fewer than 40,000 men in the Province, in the Chao-mei (Swatow), Waichow, Heungshan, Kao-Lui, Lungmoon and other districts.

Notwithstanding these 40,000 men, however, bandits are making river traffic almost impossible owing to their ceaseless demands for tribute and the Eastern districts particularly are in a sad plight.

Intense Heat in Hunan

The intense heat in Hunan, to which coolies from Kuangtung are not accustomed, coupled with poor rations, is said to be responsible for the death of many Cantonese who have recently been impressed into army service for transportation work. Since these reports have gained currency the recruiting of labour has been very difficult.

As I stated the Army Headquarters, with the object of putting an end to labour fights, issued instructions that workers parading the streets should be relieved of their bamboo poles. This has led to some difficulty. The police began round up everyone carrying a bamboo with the result that many coolies peacefully engaged in moving goods have been deprived of their "stock in trade." Now, therefore, the Army order has had to be modified and it is announced that coolies with their bamboo and ropes will not be molested.

Secret Service and Blackmail

The Kuomintang announce that any of their secret service men found guilty of blackmail will be punished as criminals. Twelve secret service men were discharged from the Police a day or two ago for blackmailing a merchant to the extent of \$3,000. The Chief of Police has even gone as far as to promise that should the \$3,000 be recovered it will be returned to the victim.

The two powerful labour factions in Canton have decided that they cannot carry on any large without publicity and propaganda. They have therefore each virtually commandeered newspaper offices and, with the help of the printers, are engaged in bringing out newspapers giving their own particular points of view of politics and things in general. The Canton Press Association are asking for protection for their members' property and for an explanation why printers are allowed to take over plant which does not belong to them.

Trouble is brewing in the pawnshops and many of the employees are threatening to strike. The owners are inclined to listen to the men's demands as they do not wish to close their shops or to have them "taken over" by the workers.

Teach Them to be Good

In the midst of all this trouble and unrest it seems futile to talk about night schools and educating the masses in good citizenship. But presumably the authorities consider that something must be done. Therefore Prof. Koo man-yu, formerly of the Peking Government University, Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi and Mr. Chen Shu-jen, chief of the Kuomintang Labour Division, have been appointed members of a special commission to improve the conditions of the workers. Among the suggestions made are the publication of pamphlets

HONGKONG'S TRADE LOAN BILL

Three Million Pounds to be Lent to Merchants upon Approved Security

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 24.

A Trade Loan Bill to be charged on the revenue of the Colony has been proposed and will shortly be brought before the Legislative Council for its approval. The Colony of Hongkong has recently borrowed a large amount of money for the purpose of making loans upon security to local merchants, and others during the period of financial stringency. The amount of the loan in question does not exceed £3,000,000 sterling and is charged, upon and will be payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony. Under this scheme, the Governor has the power to appropriate out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony such sums as may be necessary to provide for all payments of principal and interest that have already been or will be borrowed by him for the foregoing purpose. The loans lent to merchants with its interests due thereon and the repayment of such amount are always deemed to have been exempt from military contribution. All principal moneys and interests hitherto received or appropriated by the Government or hereafter to be received or appropriated will be deducted from the Colonial Revenue before the calculations of the sums payable to H.M. Government under the Defence Contribution Ordinance.

On account of the financial crisis precipitated by the boycott, many merchants and firms have found it hard to raise money to meet their obligations. Taking advantage of the then acute situation, money lenders charged interest for loans as high as \$13 per 1,000 per month. Much hardship was sustained by those in urgent need of funds to pay off creditors. As a remedy to such state of affairs, the Colonial government has secured a loan equivalent to £3,000,000 sterling to be advanced to merchants and others at a graduated rate of 8 per cent. per annum to 9½ per cent. per annum. The applications for such loan are granted upon proper security.

As pointed out on several occasions in these columns, government finance remains in good shape notwithstanding the present trade depression. According to the financial statement for the month of April alone, the balance on the credit side amounts to \$7,465,167.77. A sum equivalent to 20 per cent. of the Colonial revenues is appropriated yearly to the Imperial Government as a contribution for the defence of the Colony. But moneys lent or repaid under the proposed arrangements will not come under such contribution.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The Finance Department announces that Japan's foreign trade through 13 leading ports during the first 10 days of August, amounted to ¥5,495,000 in exports and ¥4,927,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 5,568,000 in favour of Japan.

REPORTS which have been circulated to the effect that Marshal Su Chuan-fang has gone to Kiukiang for the purpose of personally commanding his army against the threatened invasion of the Cantonese Anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces are officially denied. Marshal Sun is still in Nanking and is not expected to go to Kiangsi either now or in the near future.

in good citizenship and the opening of 30 night schools to teach the workers to read.

Returning from Moscow

Mr. George Hsu Chien, a Kuomintang leader who was attached to the general headquarters of the Kuomintang Army in Peking and has been lately with the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, at Moscow, is returning to Canton, according to Mrs. Hsu, writing from Russia. Mr. Hsu Chien is to replace Mr. Loo Hing-yuan as head of the Judiciary Commission in Canton.

CANTON SHIPPING "RULES"

Fines for "Crimes": Strikers' Glaring Usurpation of Governmental Rights

The full measure of the Canton strikers' usurpation of the rights of Government is shown in the translation of a series of notifications issued by the Strike Committee, which is given below.

For brazen effrontery, this would be hard to beat and exactly how the Unions intend to administer their newly made regulations without the co-operation of the Government, has yet to be seen. Meanwhile the Lungshan and Fatshan continue to run from Hongkong making the strikers' embargo worth something less than the paper on which it is written.

TRANSLATION (First Notice)

Notice from the Canton and Hongkong Strikers' Unions Committee.

Notice is hereby given that some steamship companies oftentimes change the names of their steamers, and then they come to this Committee to report their entrance and clearance confusion and difficulty are experienced from which irregularities of all sorts will arise.

Hereinafter applicants of import and export of steamers should furnish the names of steamers in Chinese and foreign names so that they may be kept for future reference.

Canton-Hongkong Strikers' Unions Committee.

Canton, 30th Seventh Month of the 15th Year C. R.

(Second Notice)

Shipping Regulations of the Canton-Hongkong Strikers' Unions Committee.

1st Regulation:—No agents are allowed for British steamers.

(a) If steamers of British capital or flying the British flag come to Canton without the consent of the Strikers' Committee, the ship and the goods will be confiscated.

(b) If the owners of the steamers are British subjects or flying the British flag, such steamers come to Canton without the consent of the Strikers' Committee, they will be fined \$5,000 upwards or confiscated (According to the size of the steamers and according to the crimes committed).

(c) If steamers are of British capital or of British property and fly another national flag, when such steamers come to Canton without the consent of the Strikers' Committee, they will be fined \$5,000 upward or confiscated (according to the size of the steamers and according to the crimes committed).

(d) If steamers of British capital or flying the British flag were privately or secretly transferred or chartered and come to Canton without the consent of the Strikers' Committee, the steamers and the goods will be confiscated.

(e) For committing the foregoing crimes, besides inflicting the punishments laid down, the agents and the owners of the steamers will be subjected to be dealt with further.

2nd Regulation:—Enemy goods are not allowed to ship.

(a) If the steamers will know that the cargoes are of enemy goods and take same, the enemy goods will be confiscated and a fine 10 times of the value of enemy goods will be imposed. (The fine of 10 times of the value of the enemy goods will be responsible for by the agent).

(b) If the steamers ship enemy goods by ignorance, a fine double of the value of the enemy goods will be imposed and the enemy goods will be confiscated. (The fine double of the value of the enemy goods will be responsible for by the agents).

Ships for Hongkong

3rd Regulation:—Hongkong and Macao not allowed to pass.

(a) During the time of strike, steamers touching or lying in the harbours of Hongkong and Macao

PICKET OUTRAGE IN SWATOW

Chinese Employee of British Firm Chained and Imprisoned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, Aug. 23.

Last week I reported the outrage committed on a leading Chinese British subject by the police here. This has been followed up by a still more dastardly attack upon another man by the strike pickets. The victim in this case is the head Chinese in the employ of Messrs. Bradley & Co., with whom he has been for 30 years. Like other Chinese employees, he, of course, had not been working in the office since the boycott began; but recently, as the firm had business to transact with the Reclamation Bureau, he was given a special official permit to attend the office. In the face of this he was, some days ago, on his arrival at the office, laid hold of by a body of pickets, and carried off to one of their dens, where he has been chained up and kept on the verge of starvation since—in the hope, no doubt, that he will come to the point of paying some huge sum for release from his misery. So much for the value of the pledged word of the official. So much also, alas, for the value of the once boasted British citizenship. So much, again, for the justice which we are assured China is going to mete out with open hand when extraterritoriality goes. The official position is that Chinese are Chinese, and have no right to call themselves citizens of other countries. It looks as if the British government had decided to take the same view. If so, it is at least due to the Chinese who think they can claim British protection that the government should enlighten them.

Commissioner's Threat to Close Customs

Peking, Aug. 30.

It is reported from Swatow that strikers have confiscated a cargo of tobacco belonging to the British-American Tobacco Co.

The Commissioner of Customs, it is reported, notified the strikers that he would be compelled to close the Customs, after referring the matter to Peking, if the cargo were not restored by noon, August 28.

Up to four o'clock in the afternoon, August 28, the cargo was not restored.—Reuter.

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek a few days ago assured inquirers that he fully anticipated capturing Wuhan within one week. He based his confidence, he said, on the ease with which he captured Tungchen and Yanselou.

desire to come to Canton for navigation, they should observe the Regulations for the Hongkong and Macao steamers to resume work and pay the contributions and keep the regulations of the Strikers' Committee for sanction before such steamers are allowed to come to Canton. If they are found out for having concealed their report, they will be fined double fold.

(b) Steamers navigating Canton and other ports secretly touching Hongkong and Canton, and carrying passengers and goods there, the value of the goods will be found out, the whole amount will be confiscated, and for such passengers a fine of \$100 will be imposed, and the steamers will be fined \$2 per ton for their tonnage registered for each offence. (The fine stated above will be responsible for by the agents).

(c) ?.....?.....?

(d) Pickets watching on board steamers committing the foregoing crimes will be severely dealt with. 8th Regulation.—These Shipping Regulations will be in force on the date of publication.

Appendix.—For all other regulations not yet defined. This Strikers' Committee have to add and amend same from time to time.

Published Canton, the day of the Month of the 15th Year of C. R.

HONGKONG "JUNGLE" LIFE

Tigers, Pythons, Monkeys and Wolves: Lady's Adventure With a Cobra

A few weeks ago a party of motorists was driving along the Shek O Road when they felt the car lurch (writes a correspondent in the "Hongkong Daily Press"). It had run over something or other. The obstacle couldn't have been a pig, unless it was a tiny one, as the lurch was not big enough. It was not a stone—the impact was too soft and, moreover, somebody thought that they had heard a squeak.

One of the party decided to investigate. He walked back but could see nothing as the light was too bad. So they turned the car round and thus obtained the full benefit of the headlights.

Then they saw what it was that had come to a sudden end. It was an armadillo, a little scaly beast with a longish tail like a lizard.

Kipling's Poem

No doubt many a reader has heard of the armadillo through Kipling's "Rolling down to Rio."

The poem is set to music and the song used to be a favourite one with boys. Because of that song the armadillo was associated by some of us with South America. No doubt other people have come across specimens of the animal in South China, but until recently at least one person in Hongkong had a simple faith that the armadillo was to be found in South America only.

Alligators in the Yangtze

One hears queer stories about China. A friend, who ought to know, assured me that there are alligators in the Yangtze. He also stated that nowhere else in Asia will you find them. He had all sorts of theories as to how they got there, but, according to him, they showed no signs of dying out.

There are many stories about snakes in Hongkong and there is no doubt that pythons have been seen. One enterprising gentleman saw a python lying across the Conduit path at the west end of the island. He could see neither the head nor the tail of the snake. Having rubber-soled shoes and a thick stick he crept along the path. Bending his knees he dealt the snake a resounding blow, thinking to kill it at once by breaking its back.

Like a Car Tyre

"It was like hitting the hard tyre of a motor car," he said. "The stick jumped back and before I knew what had happened the head of the snake was near mine—the movement was as quick as lightning. I fell over backwards. Almost at once I heard a crashing through the brushwood down the hill-side. It was like a big pig rushing down. No doubt Mr. Python was as frightened of me as I was of him."

It is related that a python 24 feet long was killed near Belcher's Fort some eight or nine years ago.

There is also the story of Headquarters House. A lady had placed a glass of milk on the verandah near her chair. As she was about to pick up the glass she saw a cobra sipping the milk. She fortunately did not scream but called quietly to a gardener who brought help.

The late "Willie" Armstrong had a reputation as an authority on local snakes. One of his friends alleged that he had discovered 60 varieties on the island.

Centipedes are not uncommon. Sometimes they are big ones, with shell backs like the back of a crab. Civet cats may be seen on the south side of the island.

Some of the new-comers may find it difficult to believe that on one occasion we had great excitement over a tiger. He was subsequently killed at Fanling. There is not much doubt that he visited the island. Indeed many people allege that tigers come each year. There certainly are wolves and wild pigs at Fanling.

Probably the local deer was the magnet for Mr. Stripes. These little animals are queer things. We were in a car coming back from Deep

CHANGE OF HEART IN THE SOUTH

American Mission Property at Wuchow to be Restored to Owners

Canton, Aug. 28.

The Wuchow Hospital and various other hospitals and all American property at present in the hands of the strike pickets will be returned to their rightful owners within three days.

This morning an American named Banbury was captured by pickets, after they had fired 50 shots at his motor boat.

The American Consulate obtained his release later.

Mr. Banbury reports that anti-British feeling is very strong, and had he been unable to prove American citizenship he would have been shot by the pickets.

Peremptory Order to Restore Mission Buildings

Sept. 1.

According to the Bureau of Information of the Canton Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nationalist Government of Canton has ordered the office of the Commander-in-Chief to instruct the Wuchow authorities immediately to return the Stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow to the American Baptist Mission for re-opening and also to issue peremptory orders to all Nationalist forces in Hunan and elsewhere to protect the lives and property of all foreign missionaries and evacuate all mission buildings now in occupation of the military.

The Government has further instructed the Miscellaneous Workers' Union to open negotiations with the authorities of the Canton Hospital for a speedy reopening of that institution.—Reuter.

HONGKONG WATER SHORTAGE

Efforts to Get Back to Normal: Sailor's Sad Death

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 22.

Owing to the present scarcity of water, the local water authority has issued a notice urging householders living on the higher level to practice water economy. The Pokfulam Pumping Station which was greatly damaged by the recent rains has been restored to order. To render this continuous supply a success, consumers are requested to exercise certain oversight over their servants so that the amount used will be reduced to three quarters of the previous normal consumption. The surest way to determine the amount of water used up is to inspect the metre every day. Normal full supply will not be available for at least six months.

Leading Telegraphist Leonard Carline of Submarine L7 suddenly passed away as a result of a fall into a battery tank. He is believed to have been electrocuted just before he fell. The man was standing on the plank gangway in the control room of the submarine about noon the day before yesterday. Apparently, feeling hot, he picked up a portable electric fan and switched it on towards him. At this moment, it was thought he received an electric shock which caused him to sway about. A petty officer telegraphist took the fan from Carline's hand at the latter's request. The deceased then fell into an empty battery tank which was five feet in depth. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and artificial respiration was applied. The injured man was taken to H.M.S. Tamar but died on the way. The deceased was active in athletics especially in water polo, and would have been 26 years old next month. A native of Manchester, he left a mother and other near relatives for whom sympathy is felt.

Water Bay, not long ago, when we just missed running over one of them.

It seems as if the birds on the island are more numerous than they were ten or 15 years ago. Near the Kowloon reservoir there is a school of monkeys. They will come out of the woods for bananas and nuts.

HONGKONG AND THE BOYCOTT

Satisfaction at the Fall of the Nankow Pass: Hopes of Wu Pei-fu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 26.

The Governor-in-council has withdrawn the orders declaring Hailong and Yokohama to be places at which infectious disease prevailed. Monsieur Pablo Castillo has been recognized, under instructions from the Secretary of Colonies, as Consul for Mexico in Hongkong.

The Boycott

Very little is heard about the resumption of the boycott negotiations. It seems that Canton is waiting for further developments in its northern expedition before it will start another parley with Hongkong. People in this Colony are pleased at the fall of Nankow Pass and Kalgan as the defeat of the Kuominchun will make it possible for Marshal Wu Pei-fu to turn his attention towards the Hunan, a great part of which is occupied by southern troops. If he is successful in a southern invasion as in the defeat of the army under the "Christian General," the position of the Nationalist Government in Canton will be much shaken. If that event comes to pass, the nationalists in Canton will hasten the settlement of the boycott. Hongkong believes that whatever new power comes in, the boycott will be off.

Many of the Canton strikers fear that the government is not backing them up in this matter. The Government in reply says it will give them every support whether financial or otherwise. The number of strike pickets has been increased and the boycott seems to have been tightened up. Foreign launches and motor boats are subject to frequent interference as being suspected of serving as tenders for those who attempt to leave for Hongkong by steamer. On the 25th instant a movement will be held to raise money for the maintenance of the strikers when a mass meeting and parade will take place. Students, cadets, and labourers will call on shops and houses to sell strike souvenirs.

Foreigners Attacked by Pirates

A large party of local resident who went in two launches and three motor boats to Lantau Island recently, were robbed by pirates who took away one of the launches. On Saturday afternoon, a big crowd of people both Chinese and European with ladies left for Lantau Islands, British territory, in three motor boats and two steam launches. They intended to enjoy a pleasant evening fishing. The outward journey was without incident, and they arrived early in the evening. After the destination was reached, the holiday makers left their vessels in small boats for the purpose of catching fish. While they were gone, pirates managed to board the four vessels one after another. They waited for the return of the amateur fishermen and robbed them of their personal belongings and jewellery. The fifth boat was some distance away and was not visited by the marauders. After making the haul the pirates escaped in one of the launches. The party returned to Hongkong and reported the matter to the police who are investigating.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Plebiscite Bill Repassed Over Veto of Governor General

Manila, Aug. 31.

The House of Representatives has repassed the Bill to hold a nationwide plebiscite on independence, the Bill having already been repassed by the Senate, but vetoed by Governor-General Wood.

The Bill will now go to President Coolidge, who must approve or disapprove it within six months.

It is expected locally that President Coolidge will disapprove.—Reuter.

THE SUMMER AT CHIKUNGSHAN

Ideal Days on Honan's Mountain Resort Well Guarded by Chinese Officials

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Chikungshan, Aug. 23.

Now that the season of 1926 is drawing to a close it seems an appropriate time to give a little review of the conditions and activities of this popular summer resort of Honan. As a whole the weather here this year has been all that could be desired, for at the beginning of the season there was a long dry spell and then just as folks were beginning to get anxious about the water supply, the rain came in abundance. This spell of rain and mist lasted for about 10 days and then cleared up for the rest of the season giving several weeks of fine weather just when most acceptable and now to-day the rain and mist have descended once more to keep things green and the water supply abundant.

The bathing pool has been well patronized of course, and has been treated to choride of lime each day to keep the water pure. This recreation has been most popular amongst the younger generation naturally, but many of the older enthusiasts have not been backward.

Tennis and Other Sport

The annual tennis tournament was worked off in good time during the fine weather and the senior scholars of the American School gave a good account of themselves and put up some really good tennis as tennis goes in interior China. They secured the first place in the mixed doubles and ladies singles and reached the finals in men's doubles and singles. These events both went to the full five sets and it was only after long drawnout struggles that the senior members could nose out ahead. Another court has been added to the number of the public courts, making now a total of four in all, which, in conjunction with the several private courts in use, provides plenty of opportunity for all to play. Long walks and picnics down to the various valley pools have been as popular as ever.

The children's sports were held on Friday last, the 20th, and were as always fully enjoyed by all the children between the ages and two and 72.

Another item which greatly adds to the enjoyment of the summer season at Chikung is the series of Wednesday evening concerts held in the Assembly Hall. These have been particularly well arranged and well rendered this year and have given great pleasure to the entire community. The Lutheran Choir rendered a Sacred Concert last Wednesday as the final one of the season and it was a splendid climax to a fine season's work.

The Annual Property Owners' meeting went off very speedily and peacefully. There were very few points needing discussion and the greatest harmony prevailed.

The visit of Dean Miller for the annual convention was much appreciated. He took up the Book of Revelation as his subject for study and clarified it greatly in the minds of many.

Thanks to Chinese Officials

In conclusion one should express thanks to the Chinese officials who have kept law and order and enabled us to have this haven of rest during the summer months. The community has not been molested in any way. Some of the missionaries here belonging to Honan have heard of their premises being occupied and property destroyed, others from Hunan have heard of the same treatment being accorded their property at the hands of the Red army, but here on Chikung we have been kept peaceful and secure. These facts are wonderful to people who live all the year round on the plains.

FLOODS ON THE YALU

Tokyo, Aug. 23

The "Jiji" reports that the Yalu River overflowed yesterday morning, inundating 10,000 houses in Antung Province. Food supplies are reported to be difficult to obtain.—Reuter.

WIND AND RAIN AT TAICHOW

Was it the Result of Too Enthusiastic Prayers?: Crops Damaged

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Taichow, Che, Aug. 27.

"Some of the country people say that processions were held and gongs beaten too often, and that we are suffering for such excess now." This was the answer I received from a young Chinese when I asked him what the people thought of the rains and floods we were experiencing a few days ago. On Tuesday and Wednesday we had a tremendous downpour. On the 24th instant the rain gauge registered 4.88 ins. and on the 25th as much as 9.25, on the 26th considerably less, 2.35 in. The wind and rain from 8 p.m. to midnight on Tuesday 24th were terrific. The house I live in is well built but once or twice I found myself wondering whether it would stand a night of such weather. Part of the upstairs verandah roof plaster came down with a crash, but the rise of the wind and rain was so great that I scarcely heard it fall. Unable to sleep I walked round the house tightening up doors and windows, and watching the effects of the storm. The moon behind the clouds made it fairly light. Some of the trees were fascinating to watch. Under the influence of the wind they dashed from side to side, waving their branches now and again as if in a perfect frenzy to uproot themselves and allow this dreadful wind to carry them whither it would. The roots said no! and held on with a grimness of determination magnificent to behold. By the appearing of the morning light, the wind had largely spent itself, the branches were in repose, and looking down as if in silent gratitude to the roots that had held so firm in the midst of the raging of so great a storm.

The river rose some 20 or more feet. The country round Taichow was covered with water and it was four or five feet deep in parts of the city.

The river is normal again and the streets dry, but I am afraid a great deal of damage has been done to the crops, at present no particulars have come to hand. To-day the weather has been warm and bright.

SWEDISH ROYALTY IN JAPAN

Arrangements for Their Entertainment

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

Preparations are now progressing to welcome H. R. H. the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who are expected to arrive in Japan on September 2. Their Royal Highnesses are to inspect the Seison at Nara, one of the most famous Buddhist temples in this country, the Imperial Museum, the Toyo Bunko, and the Ohkura Shukokwan. The Tokyo Imperial University, which had decided to hold an exhibition of relics of ancient culture in honour of the distinguished visitors, has now completed the arrangement of exhibits. Their Highness will also be conducted to Hyakuna, Saitama Prefecture, and to historical spots in Chiba Prefecture.—Toho.

Crown Prince and Princess at Tokyo
Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden arrived at Yokohama this morning, where they were met by the official reception committee, after which they were conveyed by special train to Tokyo, where they are spending the day at the Kasumigaseki Palace.

To-morrow they are proceeding to Nikko.—Reuter.

THE Chikiang Provincial Government has appointed Mr. Tung Yumin official agricultural investigator in Europe and America. Mr. Tung will visit the leading agricultural institutions in the two continents, as well as all colleges which have agricultural courses, and he will return to China in three years' time.

FLOODS IN WU-HAN NEAR RECORD

Native City of Hankow Become Unbearable: Foreign Concessions Overflowed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Wuchang, Aug. 24.

Wuhan is experiencing what bids to be a record flood. On August 22 the official Custom statement announced that the river had reached the alarming level of 48 feet six inches. During the night it rose another three inches and now stands at 48 feet nine inches and shows no signs of falling. The whole length of the road which runs parallel with the Bund has been barricaded with a low wall of boards between which sand has been placed but this has proved insufficient. It has broken in two or three places in the British Concession and some of the streets are two feet deep in water. The corner of the Ma Lu and the Tai Ping Road is submerged, "looking like an ocean" as the Chinese newspaper puts it. In this area the only means of communication is by boat. There are no riches and the carriages, which can ply in a very limited area, have raised their fares by more than 100 per cent.

The native city is under water and the mud, filth and stench is unbearable. No wonder the place is reeking with disease! Cholera, dysentery and whooping cough are all rife. If this is the state of affairs now, what will the harvest be when the water goes water down, depositing on the muddy surface all the collection of filth during the past week? One can only hope that the river will fall rapidly and that, at the crucial moment, there will be heavy local rains, which will wash the streets clean.

Wuchang in Danger

The water at Wuchang has also risen enormously, being now level with the river bank at the Hanyang Men, the highest point in the river bank. Great anxiety is being felt that the river will still continue to rise and enter the city. Following the example of the Concessions, boards with sand between have been erected as a barricade by the officials. The place where grave danger is really imminent is outside the Pao An Men where the water gate and the embankment give evidence of collapsing. The water is already level with the top of the embankment and the water rushes down with an ominous roar. If this particular embankment and gate break it will affect the homes of over 2,000 people. These people have received warning from the officials of the grave danger in which they stand and have been advised to evacuate for the time being.

RUMOURED ENGAGEMENT OF KOREAN PRINCESS

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

It is rumoured that H. R. H. the Princess Tokuko, younger sister of H. R. H. Prince Li, who is 15 years old and at present attending the Peieresses' School, will marry a Japanese Prince of the Blood, but in this connexion Mr. Sengoku, the President of the Bureau of Peerages and Court Honours, states that the engagement of the Princess is not arranged as yet.—Toho.

THE Chinese Amalgamated Committee for the Revision of the Yang-kingsang Regulations will meet at the Bankers' Association premises on Sunday to discuss the question of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

SURPRISED by an article which appeared in an American magazine reporting that a 21-year old Japanese student of Kobe had communicated clearly with California by a little radio apparatus of his own invention, the Japanese Communications Office reprimanded the young genius and ordered him to break up his set. The young man had accomplished wonderful results and thought out his own invention only after a year's study of radio. He says that he was able even to communicate with places as far off as East Africa.

TYPHOON REACHES CHINKIANG

With Welcome Results: Large Movements of Troops to Kiukiang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Chinkiang.

While these notes are being written the second typhoon of the season is having its final frolic; it has behaved itself very well, and done no damage, but it might have rained a little more. The first one blew much harder, and gave the thirsty fields a good soaking with rain. We are all very glad of the welcome relief from the severe heat, and people feel that they can breathe a little more freely now. The number of deaths for the past few days has diminished considerably, and so have the funeral processions. Last weekend, two steamers of the China Merchants' Co. were anchored just across the river, and on these large numbers of troops brought down from Tsingkiangpu and intervening districts were embarked for Kiukiang.

Reports from north of the province still speak of the high water in the Canal, of damaged banks, and ruined crops. The prospects for the fall and winter are not very promising for the rural populations. Here the dollar now changes for 2,800 odd cash, and trade is rather dull.

The Motor Car Pushes In

The ubiquitous Ford is much in evidence here, eight cars and buses have just been shipped up to Tsingkiangpu where the military authorities propose to establish quick communication with Haichow, Sutchien and Shuiyang-hsien. It would be a great boon if the motor road between here and Tsingkiangpu would materialize, for our launch traffic is constantly being interrupted, either by low water or flood water. At the present time the water is too high to allow launches to pass Kaofu, except perhaps on an odd day. The river here is up nearly on a level with the bund, but we have nothing in the nature of a flood.

Our Excellent Waterworks

A short while ago a letter appeared in the "North-China Daily News," grouping Chinkiang with a number of other cities which drew their water supply from filthy creeks and garbage laden waters. The water supplied by the British Municipal waterworks is of the finest quality, and now a company of enterprising merchants has established a waterworks to supply all the main business centres with fresh river water. The intake is at a spot where there is flowing water, and at a place where garbage could find no lodging place. The water is passed over sand beds, and pumped into a high tower, from whence it is conveyed in mains through the chief thoroughfares. It is very encouraging to the promoters of the scheme to see how readily their fellow citizens have taken advantage of an opportunity to procure good water at a reasonable rate. The railway authorities have let a contract for boring a deep well to supply water for its own use.

Coolies belonging to the Chinkiang Road board have been busy sweeping and cleaning up the streets, and it is good to see this interest taken in the public welfare.

Workmen are now busy working on a vacant plot on the Bund, and in a short time it is expected to see fine new premises for the A.P.C. occupying the site. Another evidence of confidence in China's future trade.

CLOUD BURST AT HAKODATE

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

A torrential downpour last night at Hakodate resulted in 2,500 houses being inundated. Six were destroyed.

In a neighbouring village a landslide resulted in five people being killed.

Aug. 29.

Latest despatches from Hokkaido state that the floods have subsided. The casualties reported are few and the damage is not great.

Floods have also been reported from Korea with a few casualties.—Reuter.

THE TYPHOON IN NINGPO

Fatal Curiosity in Other People's Troubles Leads to Tragedy Involving 50 People

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Ningpo, Aug. 27.

Relief from the second spell of oppressive hot weather was afforded here by the typhoon reported in your paper of yesterday. On Tuesday morning there were strong gusts of wind which heralded the typhoon's approach, and by evening a high wind was blowing from a south-westerly direction of sufficient strength to keep the Hsin Peking from sailing to Shanghai. On Wednesday the rain came and maintained a torrential downpour throughout the day and night, the wind steadily getting further west.

Ningpo must have escaped the full shock of the typhoon for at no time was the wind alarmingly strong and no great damage was done to buildings. But the volume of rain which fell is regarded as being exceptional. Very few houses passed through Wednesday night without an uncomfortable leak. By the early hours of Thursday morning the river had swollen considerably, and an unfortunate accident occurred.

Bridge Tragedy

At about 8 o'clock in the morning a sampan smashed into the "Old Bridge of Boats" (the Lao Kong Gyiao connecting the City with the East Suburb) and capsized. The large stream of people passing over the bridge immediately rushed to the side to witness the accident, and the sudden weight on one side of the bridge combined with the abnormal swiftness of the current was sufficient to cause the bridge to be carried away. The bridge broke in about the middle. One half held but the other half was swept away downstream in an unmanageable condition. At the moment of the catastrophe numbers of people were thrown into the rushing water. The number of casualties will never be known for certain but the estimates vary from 20 to 50 drowned. On the section adrift in the river anchors were thrown out but refused to hold until fully half a mile had been traversed. Then the mass of pontoons and wooden platforms could not be controlled by anchors and another section broke off and continued on its own, until it was brought to rest in a wrecked condition by further anchors of its own. The sections of bridge present a lamentable spectacle in the river and it will be many days before they can be repaired and reassembled.

DESERTIONS FROM A DUTCH STEAMER

Sequel to Engineer Striking Chinese Fireman

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

The Dutch str. Toba, bound for Shanghai, touched Moji for the purpose of coaling, on which 40 Chinese firemen deserted, owing to the engineer officer, it is alleged, having struck one man unreasonably.—Reuter.

A JAPANESE FREIGHTER WRECKED

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

Early this morning the Atsuta Maru, a Goshi Kaisha Sato Shokai freighter, struck a reef off the Akita coast during a storm.

All the members of the crew were rescued but three were injured. The ship is likely to be a total loss.

Another Loss

Aug. 30.

The Fuji Paper Co.'s freighter Heian Maru, of 200 tons, sank in a gale on the night of August 28, off the coast of Saghalien.

Twelve of the crew of 13 are missing. One man reached the shore.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the "Jiji" from Seoul states that yesterday a ferry-boat containing 33 people capsized in the river, near I'englang. Twenty-nine persons were drowned.—Reuter.

AN IMPERIAL PALACE OF JAPAN

The Beauties of Isshiki, Faced by the Glory of Mount Fujiyama and the Soft Restlessness of the Ocean:
Undress Manners of the Great

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

The Emperor of Japan, who, by the way, is only 47 years of age, is once more at his seaside palace Isshiki, Hayama, and here finds as a neighbour the American Ambassador, Mr. Charles MacVeagh, who occupies the now historic villa at the northern extremity of the bay on which the palaces of the Emperor, and his sons have their frontage.

This return of His Majesty to the spot recommended many years ago, as the most ozone laden sea coast resort in Japan, or within reach of Tokyo, is a matter of much interest to the Japanese and of course of rejoicing among the gentry and fishermen residents of the village.

While reports on His Majesty's health are of a general and strictly official character—and there is no reason to suppose that the Imperial invalid is any worse—or any better indeed—than he has been for the last two years, it may safely be assumed also that this must continue to be the daily bulletin until suddenly, death, notwithstanding all human care and science expended by the world's greatest physicians brings the "era of Great Righteousness" to an end, and Yoshihito, the one hundred and twenty-second Emperor of Japan is released from his care, pain and helplessness.

A Beautiful Spot

Few more beautiful spots can be found in any land than the pine covered five acres of Isshiki palace grounds on which are built the modest residence, in purely Japanese style,—rambling, one storied and of numberless spacious rooms from which their Majesties—for the Emperor is ever at the patient's side,—may look out upon miles of the bluest of blue expanse, flecked with small white waves or sails. Across this bay they may see majestic Fujiyama, snow-tipped in the morning's dawning, almost lost and mystic in the heat haze of the summer midday and then regally swathed in a deep hued purple robe against the gorgeous sunset of an evening.

No Trippers' Resort

But this is no "trippers' resort." It is too far away from the railway and the third class car—some three and a half miles distant; there is no provision here to tempt the *hoi polloi* and the "great unwashed" can find a "bathing place" much nearer and much more to their choice.

Here, as they should be, are grouped in a semi-circle of the hill behind the royal house a dozen other houses and grounds of dignified proportions where "Excellencies" of various rank, or princes, princelings, highnesses and their suites, lords and counts and all the summer time fashion of a Coves or a Newport, share with their Imperial Master and his Queen, the pleasures of sense and of simplicity without the cares, or pomp and pageantry of the court.

Here too and in neighbourly as-

sociation with all the rank, in whole of half bathing suits and kimono are a few of the foreign diplomatic circles of the Capital. The American Ambassador, Mr. McVeagh with Mrs. McVeagh, are enjoying their first summer in Japan quietly at the "Bourgoyne Villa," a foreign style residence on the bay already described in these despatches. It was built long-years ago by a Frenchman, by name Bourgoyne, who fell before the temptation of the procurator's gold and became a "spy"—during the war between Japan and Russia. He was caught and only the "luck of the green" saved his life for he was sentenced to be shot, but the Emperor, Mutsuhito, who lived in that era of Meiji, pardoned the poor worm on condition that he sailed away for his native land and never again sullied the air of Hayama or Japan.

A few—a very few—foreigners are scattered on the rising foreshore of Isshiki. Here a professor of English at the Imperial university, there the correspondent of a great newspaper or a great newspaper syndicate whose somewhat lengthy cables to London, San Francisco, Chicago or Washington D. C. keep the Hayama Telegraph Office most unwontedly busy and, indeed, much worried because the young Japanese telegraph operator does not know for what *less majesty* he may be held responsible.

Here too, are many notables of international importance and even fame.

Within the radius of a mile live all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. Indeed, it is a little startling to meet a well known Privy Counsellor or a Court Chamberlain on the beach in the early morning, and he clad in a pair of trunks; to go out to sea, swimming easily in the buoyant water, and cannon against a princess in the single suit or the clinging costume of the sea, but who, herself may squeak with delight at the sanctity of this golden haired, sun-burned son of the Vikings. It is strange for them and very strange and delightful for me. It is not a bit like the books about "the Mikado" and his entourage. It does not belong in the categories of stilted stories about Japanese Court life; it is as far removed from the beastliness of "John Paris" and the viciousness of "Kimono" and kindred writings as the dew and the dawn are from the sewer. This Isshiki bay, Hayama with fisher folk, vacation population, real loyalty and undress manners is the real thing.

The foreigner—he be Ambassador or commercial traveller or reporter is accepted and treated on his or her face value. He is still and always, of course, "I-jin-san"—Mr. Outside man—; but he has always the high consideration of the host to his guest and of the "to the manor born" to the stranger,—even tho' he be a trespasser—within his gates.

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS"

The Steady and Sober Cry of 'Tokyo Paper of National Circulation

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

The trend of education of the mass of newspaper readers, and their name is legion in Japan, is indicated, indeed it is summed up in the editorial from the "Asahi" or "Morning Sun" of Tokyo. Now the circulation of "The Morning Sun" is about half a million daily and it is regarded as one of the three leading newspapers of the capital. True, other seven have approaching circulations or make claim to that category but anyhow the "Asahi" is a big paper and now wields as much influence in Japan as "The Daily Telegraph" does in England. There is no newspaper in America with which it is possible to compare influence, because the metropolitan newspapers of Japan have a simultaneous, nation-wide circulation touching all points within 24 hours. In fact, they "blanket" the country and overshadow all provincial dailies. The "Asahi" with all the others without exception stands now for "Asia for the Asiatics" and has stood there without a jingo or loud talk since the day the Asiatic exclusion Act passed through the American Congress.

To The Minor Powers

On the subject of "Minor Powers in the Orient" the "Asahi" writes editorially:

"We are gratified to note that the Government is negotiating with Persia with a view to concluding a commercial treaty. A Japanese Legation will be instituted in Persia next year, for which the Government has already inserted the necessary item in next year's Budget. Hitherto the study and investigation of such minor powers in the Orient have been insufficient, so that relations with them have never been intimate, and the Government's attitude rather indifferent toward them. On their part, however, there has been an intense desire to rely upon leadership of Japan for the purpose of getting rid of the White people's tyranny and domination, which accounts for the miserable condition in which these Asiatic races are now found."

"According to these Asiatic peoples' view, their emancipation, independence and perfect freedom must depend upon Japan's leadership. Japan has never considered such sentiment carefully, but has always been trying to please the White people by following them in everything, in spite of the fact that many problems Japan is held responsible in solving by co-operation with the European nations have nothing to do with her interests."

Race and History

"Japan's relations with these Asiatic people are much closer than those with European in many ways. The blood in circulation between these Asiatic races is not only racial, but also that of warm fellowship in culture, historical traditions, etc., which cannot be found between Europe and Asia. For the sad lack of mutual understanding both the Government and the people in this country are responsible. We have been ignorant of China, India, Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia."

"Our ignorance is partly due to our business condition with Europe and America, which has been much closer than that with these minor Powers in Asia. It is, however, very important for us to consider carefully the future condition of Asia, not only from a commercial viewpoint, but also from a political, a cultural and a racial standpoint, which must affect Japan's position in the Orient and which will have a great deal to do with the well being of mankind at large."

"When Japan treats due respect to minor Powers and pays them equally, European nations will have to follow suit, and the relations between Europe and Asia will be adjusted as a matter of course."

A STORY appears in the Chinese press to the effect that two British shipping companies have come to arrangements with the strike pickets in Canton for the landing of their goods without molestation.

PROTESTS continue to be lodged with the Kiangsu provincial authorities against an alleged agreement which is said to have been entered into between the Nanking officials and a local foreign tobacco company for a monopoly on the collection of cigarette taxes in return for a loan. The Amalgamated Merchants' Association of China point out that such a step as this will have a serious effect on Chinese business and the foreign firm in question will doubtless take steps to put the Chinese firms out of the market.

JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE

"Not Very Disappointed at the League's Lost Prestige" Says the "Hochi"

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

The "Hochi," one of the three great popular newspapers in the Capital may be said quite fairly to represent public opinion, so far as the Japanese have formed any opinion about the League of Nations which may be estimated as at about one half of one per cent. of the 70 or 80 millions on the mainland and in the colonies. Thus saith the "Hochi" to its half million daily readers of middle and lower than middle class.

"The world public has begun to doubt whether the League of Nations has any real authority over international politics. Many members of the League are now dissatisfied with the League Council. Brazil has already announced her resignation from it; and Spain has made a similar announcement."

"The League is no longer what it was meant to be, but is like a tomb for the late American President Wilson, because its original spirit is gone, and the organization is in a lifeless body."

"As for Japan, we are not particularly disappointed at the lost prestige of the League of Nations, because we never thought that the League would be so powerful as some supposed."

Cooled Interest

"For the present, however, the cooled interest in the League is an undeniable fact. The seventh Assembly of the league is to meet on September 6 at Geneva, but there is no longer such public interest in it as in the earlier Assemblies. Nor do the Powers which participate in it attach any great importance to the coming Assembly."

IT WAS THE JUNK WHICH DIED

Lappa Customs' Launch's Brisk Reply to Broadside of Cannon

Macao, Sept. 2.

A Lappa Customs' cruising launch yesterday afternoon encountered three laden junks near Wangmoo Island 20 miles from Macao.

When lowering gigs for the purpose of inspecting the cargo carried by the junks, the nearest vessel suddenly fired a broadside with muzzle-loading cannons, wounding two sailors.

The Customs' launch replied with a three-pounder, blowing up one of the junks.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Aug. 30.—Fire destroyed several warehouses and dwellings at Zoshigaya, a suburb of Tokyo, last night. Four firemen were injured. The damage is estimated at Yen 300,000.—Reuter.

LOCAL Chinese are pointing out to the Peking Government that the treaties with Belgium, Holland and Japan have nearly expired and demand that the Waichiaoou shall take immediate steps to have them changed in such a way as to make them more favourable to China, and to place China on equal terms with the countries concerned.

Two cities in Europe will carry enduring records of Canadian deeds of arms in the Great War. The Canadian government at Ottawa has been informed that Ste. Nazaire, where the Canadians landed in February, 1915, and Mons, where they marched in as the war ended, will display tablets commemorating these performances. The text of the Ste. Nazaire tablet is "Here landed the first Canadian division, eighteen thousand strong, on Feb. 12, 1915. Three hundred and twenty thousand followed." At Mons the tablet reads, "Mons was recaptured by the Canadian corps November 11, 1918. After 50 months of German occupation freedom was restored to the city. Here was fired the last shot of the Great War."

HONGKONG HARBOUR FERRIES

Possible Scheme to Provide for Transport of Lorries and Motorcars

Is the time not far distant when there will be an efficient service across the harbour providing for the transport of lorries and motor cars as well as passengers? (asks the Hongkong "China Mail").

When, in March 1925, the Government wrote to the Chamber of Commerce that it regarded the institution of a vehicular ferry across the harbour as a work of considerable urgency and the then Colonial Secretary stated that the Government hoped to proceed with the work at once, it was generally anticipated that a year would see the scheme well in hand.

A "China Mail" representative who made enquiries as to how matters stood to date was informed that a certain amount of work had been done in connexion with the scheme and the Government intended pressing on with it at the earliest possible moment. As a question is to be asked at next Council meeting and a full report will then be submitted, it is not possible at the moment to go into particulars as to what work has been put in hand and what else it is intended to accomplish in the immediate future.

Jubilee—Jordan Roads

The importance of the proposed scheme, however, justifies a brief review of the suggestions which have been put forward in the past. Schemes of harbour development submitted as long ago as 1923 provided for the provision of ferries capable of carrying lorries and motorcars, these to run from Jordan Road, Kowloon, to Jubilee Road, Hongkong. The then Assistant Colonial Secretary stated that it was intended to provide for large vessels capable of carrying at least 10 lorries each. He personally favoured the transit of passengers free on such a ferry as he thought it was to the public interest to have a free ferry just as one had a free road.

The scheme as advanced originally (and it is believed that the recommendations then put forward still stand) provided for the construction of a wharf at each end with concourse area to avoid a great congregation of richas waiting to take passengers from one wharf to another. A passenger would be able to go from one ferry to another without leaving the wharf. The Jubilee Street site had been chosen as the Chinese did not wish to go further East than Jubilee Street; neither was it desirable to bring lorries close to the big office building in the centre of the town. Jordan Road had been chosen as the principal development of the district was in that vicinity. Kowloon Point had been suggested but this was a mile from Yau-mat and the immense development of Chinese traffic had to be taken into consideration.

Type of Ferries

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Shipping Committee which considered the scheme said that the idea he had was to provide ferries along the following lines:

"The type of ferries suitable would be equal-ended vessels of about 150 feet long by 40 feet beam, driven by steam or possibly motors and having a speed to give an eight to 10 minutes' service. Instead of the present system of side berthing they should berth end on in an entrance of the same form as the vessel. On the lower deck accommodation should be provided for 12 to 16 motor vehicles (passenger, truck or ambulance) with a barricade on each side and the remaining space on deck would carry about 250 passengers, when the full complement of cars was carried. The upper deck would accommodate about 300 passengers with a good percentage of covered-in space for bad weather."

The lorries mentioned presumably refer to the transport of goods across the harbour, the provision of facilities for which would obviate a good deal of wasteful handling.

TOKYO, Aug. 30.—The Prince Regent, who is now staying at the Imperial Detached Palace at Nasu for the summer, will climb Mt. Nasudake (about 1,909 metres high) on the 29th instant.—Toho.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN JAPAN

Pilot Killed and Mechanic Injured

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

This afternoon, during a trial flight at Omaha, near Osaka, a civilian aeroplane had engine trouble and crashed, destroying the plane.

The pilot was burned to death and the mechanic seriously injured.—Reuter.

Pilot Killed and Two Children

Osaka, Aug. 31.

To-day being the Imperial birthday a large crowd of holiday makers gathered at Omaha seaside resort near Osaka. At four o'clock this afternoon an aeroplane which was flying from Osaka to Oita on an experimental flight with mail fell upon a large public bath which was the centre of merriment and caused a stampede. The aeroplane was smashed and the pilot killed. Two children were seriously injured.—Reuter.

GERMAN AVIATORS AT PEKING

Successful Trans-Siberian Flight

Peking, Aug. 30.

Two German fliers in Junker passenger aeroplanes, who have flown from Berlin, arrived safely this afternoon.

The fliers are engaged in a preliminary survey leading to the establishment of an aerial service between Berlin and China.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Aug. 28.—The sister ship of the airship Norge, which the Japanese Navy has ordered, arrived at Yokohama this morning in a freighter from Italy.—Reuter.

RECENTLY the Chinese authorities raided and sealed up the "Tsin Pao" the Hankow Kuomintang paper. The reason given was that it published the false report that the troops in Wuchang had revolted and looted the place.

SHANGHAI NEWS

CHAPEI VOLUNTEERS SHIPPED OFF TO NANKING

Dramatic Scene at Lunghua: Men Mobilized Without Arms, Thanked for Services, Surrounded by Troops and Sent Off to the Army

MONDAY.

On Saturday morning the notorious Chinese Protectionary Force and Volunteers were disbanded, disarmed and sent to Nanking for service in Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's army. For a time the situation looked threatening, but the precautions taken by the local authorities prevented any trouble.

It appears that, on the previous day, a notice was circulated by Mr. Wai Tao-fung, Shanghai District Magistrate, who was concurrent director of the forces, notifying them that Dr. V. K. Ting desired them to assemble at Lunghua on Saturday morning to give them instructions and friendly advice. They were to attend in uniform but not to bring their arms. As the matter was urgent none were to disobey.

Accordingly all members of the force from Nantao, the Chinese City, Chapei, Pootung and Lunghua mobilized at Lunghua. Dr. Ting unable to be present himself and so he instructed Mr. Fu Chiang, the Taoyin, to represent him. There were also present Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, Mr. Wai, the Magistrate, Mr. Wen Ying-sing, chief of the Allied military court.

Surrounded by Soldiers

The roll-call having been taken, it was found that more than 500 men were present. Mr. Fu then delivered an address in the course of which he said that, since their organization, the members of the Volunteers and Protectionary Force had worked very hard to maintain peace and order. This was much appreciated, but now telegraphic orders had been received from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang saying that, as the local police and troops were sufficient and in a good position to maintain order locally, it was useless to keep the volunteers and protectionary force, and so it would then and there be disbanded and disarmed. If the men stayed in Shanghai, anxiety would be caused and people would be nervous so the men would forthwith be sent to Nanking, and enrolled in the army for service.

While the Taoyin was delivering this speech, officers and men of the 13th Chekiang Regiment under Col. Wang Yah-chi surrounded the protectionaries and volunteers and removed all the badges from their uniforms and caps. Meanwhile, police and troops had been sent to the various headquarters of the disbanded men to collect whatever arms they possessed. These were removed to the Shanghai and Woosung Police headquarters without any trouble.

Prayers for Mercy

The men showed copious signs of fear and some even shed tears. They begged for clemency and asked the Taoyin not to send them to Nanking. Some were married here and had wives and families. Others, kneeling, said they had aged parents who would not consent to their leaving and others did not want to enter into army service any more. Others, in the hope of escaping, asked for permission to return to their stations to collect their baggage, but all these appeals were refused by the Taoyin, who appointed several officers to go out and collect the men's belongings and take them to the railway station.

Later during the day, the men were paid \$20 each, officers receiving \$5 extra. Finding that it was impossible for them to remain in Shanghai, the men became restive and very angry. Murmurings arose over the "illegal dissolution" of the band, but these did not affect the officials, who were comfortably protected by the armed and business-like 13th regiment. In the afternoon, the whole batch was sent off to Nanking.

Dr. Ting Adamant

Protests were at once lodged with Dr. Ting, who said that the men had been disbanded on orders from Marshal Sun; they were opposed by the people who disliked them. They

were continually causing trouble and it was necessary that they should be removed to some place where they could trouble the people no more. Further, their pay was two months in arrears and it was necessary that funds should be forthcoming for their support. As the local authorities could not be responsible for this, it was better that they should be sent elsewhere and given other work which would bring them an income, instead of depending on the local people. It was in their own interests that they were being sent away.

Having completed this work, Gen. Yen at once maintained extra patrols on the various thoroughfares in Chinese territory but there was no necessity for their services, all being quiet.

STRAGGLERS ROUNDED UP TUESDAY.

The sudden action of the local authorities in disbanning the members of the Protectionary Force and Volunteers has fortunately not been attended by any trouble but it is understood that there are still a score or so of the men at large.

On Monday and on Sunday a number of recalcitrant ones and those who did not attend the Lunghua "meeting" on Saturday morning were rounded up and packed off to Nanking, and orders were issued to the local military and police headquarters to find others who have since failed to report to headquarters, lest they should prove themselves to be a nuisance, and even a menace, to the peace of the port.

Unconfirmed reports were circulated on Monday to the effect that several of the men made attempts to escape in the darkness of the night whilst being transported to Nanking but they were foiled and it is even said that a couple were shot when they fled in spite of the warnings of their guards. These, however, have not been corroborated.

It is expected that the men will be taken into Marshal Sun's infantry because of their previous training. Recruits are urgently wanted by the Nanking Tapan, whose patience is said to be exhausted owing to the difficulty of training raw recruits who have had no previous training. This was one of the reasons why he dissolved the local force and ordered their transformation into the army.

THANKS OF NANTAO MERCHANTS WEDNESDAY.

All of the remaining members of the Protectionary Force and Volunteers have now been rounded up and they will be sent to Nanking possibly today.

Dr. V. K. Ting has now taken charge of all the arms and ammunition belonging to disbanded men and will send them to Nanking this morning. These arms were seized by the French authorities from the stragglers of the armies which were defeated around Shanghai in the wars which occurred early last year and the year before. They were handed over to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce after the latter assumed charge of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

At a meeting held last night representatives of the Chinese merchant body at Nantao passed a resolution thanking Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Dr. Ting for their and excellent administration and expressing their appreciation over the dissolution of this illegal body of men. They say that the keen foresight of the officials has lightened their burden considerably.

MEN DEMANDING ARREARS OF PAY THURSDAY.

Local Chinese are congratulating themselves over the action of Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Port of

PLANS FOR A NEW DEMONSTRATION

Students Anxious to Celebrate Signing of Boxer Treaty on Tuesday Next

There were evidences on Thursday that the students are planning a country-wide demonstration on September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Boxer Treaty, and both the National and the Shanghai Student Unions have appointed committees to confer with the various public bodies with a view of making the necessary arrangements for a successful humiliation service in Shanghai.

It was learned that the National Students' Union, with headquarters at West Gate, have prepared an enormous amount of literature which they intend to scatter about in an effort to gain the support of the merchant class and the labourers. This propaganda, it is said, is of the usual kind, giving the history of the signing of the treaty and the humiliation to which China has been submitted because of the treaty. In addition to this the union has issued a circular which is being mailed to all schools throughout the country asking for their support in the movement for the abrogation of all treaties.

The Shanghai Students' Union in Chapei has appointed two secretaries, named Chen Ting-hsuan and Liu Ying, who are to confer with local organizations regarding the holding of a mass meeting here. These, the Chinese press reports, called on the General Chamber of Commerce and the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions to discuss plans for the demonstration, but have arrived at no decision as yet.

KIANGWAN ROAD TO BE TAKEN OVER

Action by the Chinese Authorities

It is learned on good authority that the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development authorities, under Dr. V. K. Ting, will formally assume charge of the Kiangwan Road, and take over its administration from the International Recreation Club, on Wednesday, September 1.

In the course of a letter to the Club, the Bureau authorities agree to assess the value of land which the road occupies at the rate of \$2,000 per mow. Hereafter the native authorities will hold themselves responsible for the upkeep and policing of the road.

It appears from a report issued by the Shanghai District Agricultural Association that the last typhoon and the recent heavy rains have done considerable damage to local cotton crops, stripping the monthly flowering of the plant. This may mean a shortage of the cotton supply from the next crop.

Shanghai and Woosung, in dissolving the obnoxious Chinese Merchant Protectionary Force and Volunteers. Certainly they are cheered by the fact that the 20 per cent. house tax which this band proposed to collect from householders, illegally, to support themselves will not be brought into force. They say that their burdens already are heavy enough without their being compelled to pay more for the doubtful services of a rabble.

We reported yesterday that the Nantao merchants had passed resolutions expressing their appreciation and thanks to the authorities for their action. Chinese merchants in Chapei have wired to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and the Civil Governor to the same effect.

With a view to preventing unforeseen troubles that might arise as a result of the sudden disbanning of the protectionary force, Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, has posted extra men on street patrol duty.

Though they have been disbanded, members of the corps have addressed petitions to the local authorities asking for their wages for the months of July and August which, they claim, are still in arrears.

DR. R. C. ANDREWS'S EXPEDITION INTO MONGOLIA

Helped Up Because of the Fighting: Stores a Blessing to Hungry, Foreigners in Kalgan: Explorer's Plans for Lectures in England and America

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, noted archaeologist, who left on Wednesday aboard the str. President Cleveland, after a brief stop in Shanghai, declared on Tuesday that: "It's an ill wind that blows no good," when questions were put to him about the Mongolian expedition which he headed and which has been held up since May on account of war in the vicinity of Kalgan.

By this Dr. Andrews meant that the caravan of 150 motor cars, lorries, camels, etc., carrying supplies, while check-mated in Kalgan, had been able to afford relief to the 18 or so foreign residents there, without food except of the most unwholesome variety during the period of active warfare and retreating of the Kuominchun.

The expedition started out in May and arrived in Kalgan, where it was held up. Part of the caravan proceeded to a spot 250 miles into the Gobi desert, there to await the leaders of the expedition, but after two and one half months had flown without these leaders being able to leave Kalgan the caravan returned. Meanwhile, one month's supplies had

peditions and two or three less scientific popular lectures on the work. After a fortnight there he will return to America in order to begin on November 22 a series of lectures until March 5 all over the country. He will then return to China to continue the work in Mongolia.

The work, which came to an inauspicious and sudden stop this year, should have netted the most important discoveries of all, according to Dr. Andrews. Belonging as he does to the school of theory that man began in Central Asia, as apart from the other school that Africa was the cradle for early man, Dr. Andrews hopes to find with the next explorations substantive proof of the correctness of his line of thought.

"Last year's work showed this theory to be very probably correct," he said, "and our really big finds were to have been in this year, and will now probably be next." Man has already been traced back 100,000 years in Mongolia, a mere drop in the scientific bucket of man's terrestrial habits, but future expeditions are expected to bring out his habits between one and two million years ago.

How Will You Know?

"How are you going to know when the 'missing link' has been discovered?" was the first question put by the layman to the man of archaeology, and in answer to this Dr. Andrews explained very simply the uncertainty attaching to the missing link. "Even if some one did think he had found it," he declared it would stir up a conflagration of argument pro and con. Man in the early stages was a branch of the primal stock which also had other branches of anthropoid apes." Illustrating this, Dr. Andrews used his right hand; the wrist was the original stock, the thumb represented man, the index finger a gorilla, next, an orang-outang and so on. The joining point of man to the original stock would be a composite of so many numerous attributes of ape and man that many scientists would declare for the predominance of ape, others for that of man, according to Dr. Andrews. Judging from this angle one does well to eliminate future talk about the missing link, he said, as it will continue to agitate science for many centuries.

Questioned as to the spot in the Gobi Desert where next explorative operations will commence, Dr. Andrews described it as possibly between 1000 and 1500 miles westward from Kalgan toward Chinese Turkestan. Geologist accompanying the expedition decide upon the spot likely to yield fossils through the presence of sandstone deposits. The next step is to find a dry river bed or ravine which furnishes a cross section of the country. There is not as much digging as is generally believed in expeditions of this kind, according to Dr. Andrews.

Other members of the expedition who have been held up in their work have scattered throughout China for study, Dr. Andrews said; some are in Hunan, another in Fukien and still another in Szechuan.



MR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS IN EXPLORER'S TOGS

already been turned over to the America Consulate in Kalgan for distribution among foreigners, and with the arrival of the caravan these depleted stores were replenished much to everyone's satisfaction.

Five months' or more supplies had been included in the Andrews' excursion into the Gobi, and specially prepared Swift's hams and bacon and a variety of the usual staple foods entirely lacking in Kalgan during the siege "did their bit" for the summer months there.

Campaign for More Money

Dr. Andrews, however, chafes somewhat at the delay which has involved the spending of Gold \$100,000 without results of any kind. Partly due to the need for recuperating finances he is returning to make a series of lectures in America. After three weeks in New York he will go to London in order to give the opening address at the Royal Geographic Society, to explain the results of the former Mongolian ex-

THE LOCAL CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Public Speaking Society Formed

The Chinese and English Public Speaking Society of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. is now launching a campaign for new members. The society was started with the founding of the Chinese "Y" with the name "English Literary Society." Since last spring it has been reorganized. No effort is spared to make its work interesting, helpful, and instructive to all those who care to avail themselves of the opportunity to improve in the art of expressing themselves in English while at the same time enjoying pleasant fellowship.

As a feature of social service, the society made many trips to places

like Nanzhang, Woosung, etc., speaking to thousands of less fortunate folks by public lectures on subjects of health, anti-gambling, citizenship, etc., etc.

The Autumn session will begin on September. The regular meetings will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7.30 p.m. in the Association building. Those who would like to join are asked to register at an early date.

An important decision was reached at the Shanghai Rice Guild on Sunday afternoon when the members, consisting of rice merchants in various parts of the port, unanimously decided to break the rice ring by lowering their prices and selling the grain at charges barely sufficient to cover expenses. It was further decided to give the committee of the guild a free hand in regulating the price of rice in Shanghai.

FURTHER REPORT ON CHAPEI WATER

Chinese Expert's Damning Analysis, First Last April, Now Again in August: Round Condemnation of Company for Poor and Inefficient Supply

The "Sincanpa" yesterday published a report of an analysis of the supply of water of the Chapei Waterworks Company, taken by an expert, Mr. Wu Huan-ming, at the request of the Shanghai Health Bureau. The analysis was taken from two samples submitted and embodies a general report of the existing state of the waterworks up to the month of July. Mr. Wu roundly condemns the company for poor and inefficient supply and describes the water supplied as insanitary, unhealthy and filthy.

In April of this year, the Shanghai and Woosung Police Health Bureau (which has now been incorporated with the newly formed Shanghai and Woosung Port Health Bureau) submitted samples and Mr. Wu at once prepared a report showing the dirtiness and unhealthiness of the state of the water supplied. The present report gives a further analysis and it says that the water supplied by the Chapei Waterworks Co. comes from the Soochow Creek, a place noted for its filth. Mud, dust, and smoke defile the water, people of the beggar class are found congregated there, and it is,

says Mr. Wu, hard to avoid the admission of dirt, and germs.

There are many things required to make the supply pure from a scientific and health point of view. The water supplied is impure, unhealthy, insanitary and dangerous for human consumption, because arrangements have not been made for its purification. The matter is one of vital importance and nothing apparently has been done to improve conditions, although there is much room for reform and improvement.

This is a business of considerable importance, says Mr. Wu, and those engaged in it must exercise considerable care as a poor and inefficient service is most unsatisfactory and very dangerous for those to whom it is supplied. There is a great responsibility in supplying water for human consumption as upon it the health of the public depends.

Here the writer describes in detail why the service is inefficient and describes fully the nature of the water, the germs and dirt it contains.

The foregoing report was submitted on August 30.

THE POLITICS OF TURKEY

Interesting Indication of the Background to the Present Situation

During the past week news despatches from Constantinople have been concerned with an alleged plot by a number of ex-members of the Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey against the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey and dictator of the government.

Involved in the plot were four men who were executed at Angora on August 27, the ex-Finance Minister, Djavid Bey, Mazim Bey, Nail Bey and Hilmi Bey, and five other members of the Committee, including Reouf Bey and Rahmi Bey, who were sentenced to perpetual banishment.

To have any real interest in the affairs of Turkey, which since the war have witnessed considerable turmoil, it is necessary to have sufficient background to the situation to link up present day happenings. This background was accordingly

After it became evident that the Committee was directly responsible for throwing the Turkish forces into the war as allies with Germany against public opinion, and after the defeat of Germany, an even greater slump in popularity of the Committee took place.

As explained by Judge Grain, a power behind the Committee was a Dr. Nazir, at one time a medical student in Paris and afterwards a worker among the poor in Turkey. He was regarded as the chief puller of wires behind the scenes and held the office of Chief Secretary to the Committee. He was, also, one of the few men in power at that time who did not enrich himself through his office. For the rest, notably the four most in the public eye, Talaat, Enver, Halil and Djemal it was believed that their power was maintained through the influence of Germany largely.

When the war was finished, Mustapha Kemal Pasha came to the fore and shortly after that became known by his title of Ghazi, meaning the Conqueror. He holds in Turkey the same kind of trick card held by Mussolini in Italy and is, according to Judge Grain, a man possessing the same kind of vitality. His conflict with the Committee of Union and Progress began almost immediately and, as his policy was from the start the freeing of Turkey from outside influences, German influence in the Committee continued to lose ground.

Conspirators, Not Statesmen

Judge Grain pointed out that many of the members of the Committee had doubtful reputations at the time, and that almost all were conspirators, rather than statesmen, men inspired by motives of personal revenge and hatred and sense of power and riches rather than patriotism. The revolution was hatched in the town of Salonica and the real brains were Jewish. Financial aid came from wealthy Jews of Salonica and from Vienna, Buda Pest and Berlin. Enver, one of the leaders in the Revolution, was the son of a renegade Pole who had turned Moslem. Djavid, another leader, later Minister of Finance, belonged to a race of Jews called "Dunnichs" who reside in Salonica; Talaat was an Islamized Bulgarian Gipsy while Carasso was a Sephardim Jew and Achmilt Riza, a temporary figure head of the party, was half Circassian and half Magyar.

Judge Grain declares that during the whole war feeling in Turkey was rising against the Committee. Besides the popular dislike for the Germans after the war for their influence on the Committee, the latter were held responsible by the Turks for the loss of Turkish territory both before and after the war.

Hence with popular opinion on the side of a strong man intent upon the nationalism of the country, Mustapha Kemal has been able to maintain his dictatorship, though the discovery of the alleged plot against his life would indicate other forces at work in the country.

A SMALL fire broke out early on Sunday morning at 12.35 o'clock in a Chinese house in the country off Singapore Road and caused a little damage. The Bubbling Well Division of the Fire Brigade turned out and, after a few minutes' work, had the blaze under control.

A NUMBER of Chinese architects in Shanghai have just formed a society to be known as the "Society of Chinese Architects of Shanghai". The present membership is small but enthusiastic, and is comprised of a group of young practising architects who have graduated from European and American schools of architecture. Their purpose is to uphold the dignity of their profession, promote efficiency and do away with unnecessary and harmful competition. The Society hopes to make this organization the nucleus of a National Institute of Chinese Architects similar to the A. I. A. or the R. I. B. A. by enlisting the help of every practising architect in China, with chapters in all big cities. They will hold architectural competitions and expositions, and will form an atelier to train those who intend making architecture their career. Officers have been appointed as follows:—

T. Chang, President; Robert Fan, Vice-President; K. C. Chang, Secretary; S. L. Wong, Treasurer; Y. C. Lu, Director.

THE RAIN AND THE HARVESTS

Fears of Damage to Cotton-Following Recent Downpours: Smart Rise in Prices

Fears have been expressed in Shanghai since the heavy rains of the past few days began that there might be serious damage to staple crops. The rice situation is already sufficiently serious to make any further adverse element a feature of grave concern, while the supply of native cotton is also a matter affecting the general prosperity of these districts. At present only partial reports are available regarding both rice and cotton, and, as will be seen, they contain unsatisfactory elements. In connexion with this it has been thought advisable to add a report on the wheat position, and this may be described as normal.

The Rice Position

No reports have been received regarding the damage done to the rice crops by any of the two local rice guilds or the Rice Dealers' Association. It is expected, however, that the harvest will not be anywhere up to normal and reports have it that the Wuhu rice district, one of the foremost producing centres, is totally flooded and the crops have been badly damaged. Shipments during the past few days have not been coming in as well as usual. Prices, as a result, are expected to rise further, yesterday's quotations being about \$19 for the best grade and \$15 for poorer quality.

Damage to Cotton

It is now feared that in at least two districts serious damage has been done to the cotton crop, and this feature of the situation was emphasized by a sudden jump of four mace on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday morning. There was nothing else to account for such a rise, for since the last Bureau report American cotton has been steady. In the local cotton growing districts it was believed up till recently that the prospects were good. Although the weather had been very dry, the plant had come on well, and while escaping damage from the two recent typhoons had benefited by the rain, accompanying these. It is now feared that the further heavy rains which have taken place in the past few days have had an unfavourable effect, and news received yesterday indicated that part, at least, of the crop might be spoiled.

From many districts reports are still lacking, but damage is mentioned in connexion with Chihli. The cotton there is almost ready for picking, and a few mild showers would have done good. With a crop in that condition, however, a heavy downpour in undesirable, and unfortunately there have been heavy falls of rain there as here. In the circumstances there seems little doubt that the reports which have been received as to damage to the crop are correct, although at present it is quite impossible to estimate the extent.

The Wheat Harvest

The wheat farmers have been fortunate in that their crops all were harvested long before the rain came. In China, wheat-harvesting is fairly general in June and it is finished in all districts at the latest by the beginning of July. As soon as the crop is gathered, most of the farmers put in rice.

Agricultural statistics of any sort are very difficult to obtain in this country and anything that can be relied upon to the extent ruling in Western countries is impossible. There are cases where provincial or district returns are fairly accurate, but it is a return covering the entire country that is required. In the absence of such figures, the course of trade is the most reliable indication of crop conditions and this year it is believed the wheat harvest must have been fairly good—at the worst only just under normal. If the farmers escaped the rain, they lost to some extent by the drought, but even this could not have done much damage, for Dairen appears to be the only place that has imported foreign wheat, and it is known that the drought affected the Manchurian crops rather badly. All other districts seemingly have got at least as much wheat as is required for home consumption.

RAILLESS CARS IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

Progress on the First Three Routes

Some time ago it was announced in the French Municipal Gazette that arrangements were being made by the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai for the opening of a new service in the French Concession of a new service of railless cars. The work on this new line was started then and it is now so near completion that it is hoped that the routes may be opened some time this autumn.

There will be three routes, the first running from Route Touraine to the Boulevard des deux Republiques, another from Rue Petit also to the Boulevard, and the third will be from the end of Thibet Road, and will pass through Rue Eugene Bard, Rue du Marche, and along Route Sicaawei to the Pont St. Catherine.

The new French cars are built exactly similar to those of the Shanghai Tramways Company; in fact it has been arranged by the two companies that their cars shall run on each other's lines. Thus a passenger boarding a car in the International Settlement may travel into the French Concession without changing cars.

The French Company has at present 16 new cars ready to put on the routes but it hopes to increase upon this number in future.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS' VENTURE

Gallant Attempt of Professional Men to Help Themselves

The Russian Engineers' Association (not a club) with offices at 168 Szechuen Road, has come into existence through the kind offices of Mr. V. F. Grosse, former Russian Consul, General in Shanghai. This is an organization composed in the main of actually qualified experts in various professional capacities, the headquarters being a distributing centre for those in need of the services of technical men.

The purpose of the organization is not charity, nor is charity desired and, as their literature states, it will be "firmly but politely declined." The society, however, desires to place its members where they may find honest employment, where they may bid for tenders or be consulted when technical advice is sought—"we guarantee unconditionally, absolute satisfaction, and our charges are reasonable," they state.

Their experts are listed under six main heads, as follows:—Architectural Building Bureau. Fine Arts and Sculpture, Electro-mechanical and Mechanical, Mining and

WELL KNOWN DANCER PASSING THROUGH

A Gifted Dancer and Singer: American Success

Among the passengers sailing for Hongkong on the P. & O. S. Macedonia was Mlle. La Dorina, who passed through here on her way to French Indo-China to fulfill several dancing engagements, after which she will begin a return tour northward, which she expects will bring her in Shanghai in the late autumn, at which times on the Shanghai stage.

Mlle. La Dorina is a graduate and former teacher in the Paris French Opera. While a student in the school she studied for considerable time under the famous teacher, Mme. Van Groeten. Before coming to Shanghai Mlle. La Dorina played a number of engagements in America, where her efforts were met with much success.

On her voyage across the Pacific to Kobe, the dancer was a passenger on the Shinyo Maru, on which were also the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. On one occasion she appeared in a two-hours' programme before the royal passengers for which she was highly praised by his Royal Highness.

Not only is Mlle. La Dorina a gifted dancer, but she also has a fine repertoire of French songs, which she proposes to give during her engagement in Shanghai.

Mlle. La Dorina is not a total stranger in the Far East. She made a tour during the winter of 1918 when she appeared at Hongkong, Saigon, Hanoi and Haiphong, scoring great successes in all four places. She was called back before reaching Shanghai to fulfill engagements in Paris.

THE cholera epidemic in Shanghai appears to be dying out very quickly. There were only 31 Chinese deaths from the disease during the past week, as against 53 the week before and 91 the week before that.

UPON hearing that the Cantonese authorities, taking advantage of the local labour situation, had sent a number of professional agitators to Shanghai to stir up trouble and paralyse communications, industry and business, the native authorities here are said to have taken all precautions. Additional police and troops have been sent to the wharves and railway stations and passengers are being closely watched. All places of importance, such as the Arsenal, are also under strict guard.

Metallurgical, Chemical-Analytical Departments and the Bureau of Communications and Road Construction. The various sub-divisions are listed under 47 classifications. Information may be obtained from the secretary at 168 Szechuen Road.

THE CHAPEI WATERWORKS

Tenders Asked for New Plant

Specifications have now been placed in the hands of a number of foreign firms who are being asked to tender for new plant for the Chapei waterworks. It is satisfactory to know that they are of a very complete description, and the firms tendering for the work have been called upon to submit their estimates by January 1.

It is understood that the specifications mention plants for both minimum and maximum requirements, the maximum including turbo-generators of 50,000 K. W. A. capacity.

Shortly after we first brought up in these columns the subject of the condition of the Chapei water supply, it was stated that the company was taking steps to secure a new plant, and the fact that it has now called for an installation of a very up-to-date description is an important step in the right direction. That a date so far ahead as January 1 has been fixed for receipt of tenders is necessitated by the fact that the intervening time will be required to secure prices for the machinery from abroad.

furnished us through the kindness of Judge Peter Grain, who from 1910 to the beginning of the war, was Assistant Judge in H. M. Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte (Turkish House of Parliament) at Constantinople, and who later, while filling a judicial post in Egypt, had occasion to keep in touch with Turkish affairs.

Judge Grain was acquainted personally with some of the men executed for the conspiracy. In explaining the situation, he made mention of the difficulty in identifying the names Djavid Bey, Nazim Bey, Nail Bey and Hilmi Bey, because while spoken of in the despatches from Turkey by the title, "Bey," which corresponds to an English knighthood, when Judge Grain was in Turkey these men held the title of "Pasha," the equivalent to a title in the English peerage.

A Medical Wirepuller

Among the executed men known personally to Judge Grain was Hilmi Bey who, in 1903, was inspector general of the forces in Macedonia. He took part in the Revolution of 1908-1909, marching into Constantinople with the Macedonian army which deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. He was later made Grand Vizier of the Committee of Union and Progress, originally composed of 40 members and which waned in popularity almost from the start.

THE LABOUR SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

Agitation Which Failed: Alarm Over Threat to Introduce Martial Law: Dispute Amongst Pickets: Ewo Foreman Murdered: Union Short of Money

SATURDAY.

The labour situation in the Western mill district grew considerably more tense yesterday, resulting in a general strike being declared in two of the three remaining Nagai Wata Kaisha mills, which had heretofore remained loyal. Only one of the 12 Nagai mills (number 9 in the Gordon Road district) is now operating, and only about 80 per cent. of the hands at that mill returned to work when the night shift went on at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The two mills which went out yesterday were numbers 3 and 4, in the Pootoo Road district. It is expected that number 9 mill will close to-day and there are fears that the Dong Shing cotton mill, also in the Gordon Road district, will be closed. So far there has been no attempt to close the several Chinese-owned mills of the two districts.

The Threatened Parade

Rumours, confirmed by high police officials, were in circulation last night that the agitators were planning to stage a big demonstration to-day. From secret sources, the police learned that the number one agitators have laid their plans to form a procession in the Gordon Road and Pootoo Road districts, and, after working up the labourers, to lead the mob down Nanking Road. The police declare that they have a firm grip on the situation and express little doubt but that the affair will be a complete failure. Extra squads of police have been put on guard to patrol the two districts and have been given instructions to break up the small crowds which congregate to listen to the "wisdom" of the agitators.

One agitator was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Pootoo Road district as he was trying to speak to a group of labourers. He will be brought before the Mixed Court this morning.

Intimidation at Work

Observations, made in the Pootoo Road district yesterday afternoon when the night shift workers were crossing the Soochow Creek from Chapei into the Settlement, disclosed that agitators were busily engaged in Chinese territory intimidating the mill hands. Whether the Chapei authorities were not aware of this, or were turning a blind eye to the obvious, we are not in a position to say. At any rate, hundreds of handbills were fluttering about, most of which are said to have been distinctly inflammatory.

The quiet insidious work of propaganda parties went on unabated, and picketing continued as before—that is when the police were not looking. It was with relief on the part of both managements and police that no acts of violence were reported, as was the case on Wednesday and Thursday, when assaults were made on foremen and inspectors, one of the latter class being shot to death.

Threatening Letters

Characteristic of the present crisis is the large number of threatening letters that have been sent to Chinese holding superior offices. These missives are not confined to one mill alone.

The Chinese press yesterday said that the Unions had warned the workers on Japanese steamships, wharves and other mills to be ready for the call for a general strike against Japanese concerns, and was of the opinion that considerable progress had been made amongst these employees.

On Thursday the Shanghai Students Union met and resolved to send out lecture parties to-day and to-morrow, to prepare a number of handbills for circulation, to urge a more vigorous boycott of Japanese goods, pledging themselves to assist the workers' organizations and to further the cause of the students who had been dismissed from Nanyang and Fuh Tan Universities.

Other Strikes

The Chung Hwa Book Company strike and the Nikka Mill strike in Pootung, together with the Ewo Mill lockout, still continue.

On Thursday 40 foremen and forewomen, employed at the Nikka mill, met and formulated a proposition which would be acceptable to the workers. At a meeting held earlier in the week their ideas were much more formidable than these. Now they want only 20 cents a week rice allowance, \$1 strike allowance, and a loan of \$2, to be deducted at a later date from their pay.

The Chapei police raided the premises of the Japanese Workers' Strike Committee and, although they made no arrests, seized a large quantity of literature, which has been destroyed.

WIDESPREAD ATTEMPTS TO INCITE DISORDER FOILED

MONDAY.

The report, which we published in Saturday morning's issue, to the effect that labour agitators were planning a week-end demonstration which would march into the central districts and distribute inflammatory handbills and make anti-Japanese speeches, materialized in one of the nastiest situations that the police have had to contend with this year. On Saturday, and again yesterday, dozens of students and men and women labourers sifted into the Central, Louza, Hongkew and North Szechuen Road police districts and, for a time, almost had the police baffled by their ingenious methods of disseminating their propaganda.

The chief agitators, themselves, no doubt learned that the police were aware of their intentions and knew that they would have little chance of forming a procession. If these circumstances they instructed their henchmen to enter the Settlement quietly and station themselves in advantageous positions before delivering their lectures. Nothing was seen of the leaders, who were in all probability seated in the more healthy atmosphere (for them) in Chinese territory.

From stories told by several of those arrested it is quite certain that they are mostly hirelings. When arrested they told of being paid to do the work. Another noticeable feature was that there was none of the spirit of martyrdom displayed, as was the case during the May 30 trouble of last year. In practically every instance the persons would deny having any connexion with the work.

Thirty-four Arrests

In all there were 34 arrested, 16 on Saturday and 18 yesterday, all of whom will be charged before the Mixed Court this morning. Besides these there were several others taken into custody, but released after being given a severe warning. On Saturday about a dozen were brought to Louza station, several of whom were women. All were released but four Cantonese students, who were locked up, "Oxford bags" and all. On the same day, five were held at Central station, four at Hongkew, two at North Szechuen Road and one at Pootoo Road.

Those arrested yesterday consisted of five Cantonese students in the Central district; seven, including one female, in Louza; four, three labourers and a student, in Hongkew; and two labourers in North Szechuen Road district.

On both Saturday and yesterday afternoons it was found expedient to call out the reserve unit from Gordon Road station and have them stand by in the Central and Louza districts.

The whole of the proceedings were carried out with all possible care and at no time did the situation get out of hand. The most dangerous time occurred on Saturday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock when quite a crowd gathered at the Wing On corner. Most of these, however, were merely Saturday afternoon curiosity-seekers. Squads of Sikh and foreign police were sent into the back streets and alleyways and broke up the small crowds and there arrested most of the agitators.

Both the Western and Yangtze-poo mill districts were unusually quiet on both days.

A False Alarm

One rather amusing incident, and one which shows how little the ordinary mill hand actually cares to

create a disturbance when left alone, occurred yesterday afternoon in the Yangtze-poo district.

Reports were sent to the Yangtze-poo police yesterday morning to the effect that the labourers of that district would call a meeting at 1 p.m. at which it would be decided to call a general strike. Shortly before the appointed time a large squad of police were called out and sent to the spot, which was supposed to be at the corner of Hochien and Yangtze-poo Roads. On arriving the police found that the meeting had been forgotten about and that hundreds of labourers were knocking each other about in an effort to get themselves a bargain in hats in a new hat factory which had just opened up and having a hat sale.

The quietness in the mill districts is accounted for from the fact that all the Japanese mills were having their usual Sunday holiday yesterday. The situation in all of the Nagai Wata Kaisha mills was unchanged yesterday, all of them but the night shift at numbers 3 and 4 mills still being on strike. In these two only part of the shift is working, as is the case at the Dong Shing mill, at 181 Gordon Road, where only 153 of the normal number of 600 showed up for work on Saturday night. It is also reported that the Toyoda mill, which is situated in Chinese territory off a Municipal road in the Bubbling Well district, is also on strike.

The only ray of hope of the workers coming back was seen in the Nikka cotton mill in Pootung where 1,300 of the 1,700 employees on the night shift returned to work on Saturday. The mill has been closed down since July 24. A force of 10 armed constabulary police were stationed around the mill to keep order.

A strike developed on Saturday in the gold and silver shops in the Settlement, 16 of these, employing 500 men having closed down. The trouble started in the Ching Fong shop at 2669 East Seward Road on August 22 when the assistants went to attend a meeting in regard to the Chen Ah-dong case. When they returned the shop masters said that they would deduct their wages for the time they were gone. After considerable haggling about, the assistants went on strike on Thursday and the other 15 shops struck in sympathy.

Eight persons, arrested in the Pootoo Road district last week were charged before the Mixed Court on Saturday morning. Five of them charged with distributing inflammatory pamphlets, were sentenced to one month and expulsion, one got two weeks for attempting to post pamphlets, one labourer was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and expulsion for attempting to hold a meeting and incite a strike, and a student, charged with the same offence, was remanded for two weeks and bail raised from \$100 to \$300.

MEMBERS of the packing fraternity "downed tools" on Saturday after having failed to receive an increase in pay of 25 per cent. and payment in "big money." The junior staff of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways have sent in a petition to their superiors demanding special allowances for house rent. Ten dollars is asked for those receiving \$60 or less and \$15 for those receiving between \$60 and \$100.

Purely Anti-Japanese

All the trouble so far has been confined strictly to the Japanese and all the speeches and inflammatory pamphlets bear on the Chen Ah-dong case. The following is a translation of one of the pamphlets which was widely distributed yesterday:—

"The inhuman Japanese last year killed our brother Koo Ching-hung and this year have killed another brother, Chen Ah-dong. The death of Chen Ah-dong, like the death of Koo Ching-hung, must serve to awaken us! We have only to see the evidence of Yen Te-kuo that 'Chen Ah-dong' on the 25th of the 6th moon visited the Manri Maru to collect a debt. The Japanese refused to repay.' Instead, they locked him in a room and, in three hours, killed him. They then pulled him out, wrapped his head in canvas so that he could not be seen, damaged his limbs, and, like a pig, they threw him down into the engine room and charred his body. They wanted then at night to throw him into the Huangpu! Brothers! Has such an inhuman death as that of Chen Ah-dong occurred hitherto? How can we simply sit down a look on without taking action against the Japanese imperialists? No justice has been done. The murderers have been sent to Nagasaki on a Japanese boat nominally for trial. This shows the real heart of the Japanese. They refuse to hand them over to the

Chinese authorities for trial. If we do not fight to the utmost of our ability all of us Chinese will likewise be treated by the Japanese just as Koo Ching-hung and Chen Ah-dong! Our brother labourers at the Japanese mills in Siao Sa Doo, ordinarily badly treated and inhumanly dealt with by the Japanese capitalists, have gone on strike to show their sympathy with Chen Ah-dong's family. This is a real sign of their fight for right and justice. Brethren of all classes! We are all Chinese! We must show our real spirit of patriotism and rise against the Japanese for it is a fight of life and death! Our demands and aims are: The severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Japan! Boycott Japanese goods! Help our brethren who are on strike at the mills! Let all students who are in Japanese schools leave at once! Let all employees of Japanese resign at once!"

THE SHANGHAI AMALGAMATED ORGANIZATION.
August 25.

THE AGITATORS AND MARTIAL LAW

MONDAY.

Local labour leaders are very much concerned over the action of Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, in introducing silent martial law into Shanghai. They realize that, if martial law is properly enforced their headquarters will be suppressed and their agitation over the Chen Ah-dong case and the strikes will suffer accordingly.

A telegram has been sent to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, in which the General Labour Union, puts itself on the back and praises the Shanghai labourers for their "peaceful behaviour" and their "legal activities." They say that silent martial law has "illegally" been introduced by Gen. Yen and that they have heard with considerable alarm that formal martial law will be introduced on Wednesday, September 1, nominally for the purpose of suppressing rumours in connexion with the warfare in Hunan but really to put down activities of the labourers. This, they say, is very unfortunate because the cotton mill strikes and the Chen Ah-dong case in Shanghai have nothing whatever to do with internal politics. The trouble will soon die a natural death, they say, if the Japanese should accept the Chinese labourers' demands. Should Marshal Sun take such drastic measures against the labourers, the writers threaten reprisals.

They warn Marshal Sun, in conclusion, not to fall into the snares of the Japanese and allow himself to be used as their tool.

COTTON OPERATIVES STILL OUT

TUESDAY.

Little change was noted yesterday in the strike situation in the Nagai Wata Kaisha mills, which have been idle since the recent agitation in connexion with the case of Chen Ah-dong started. All but three of the mills are closed down and in these three only a part of the staffs are working. None of the agitation of Saturday and Sunday was noted yesterday in the Settlement, the enthusiasm of the agitators seeming to have been played out.

The notable feature which developed yesterday was the action of the Federation of Street Unions in offering to mediate in the strikes. A meeting of the union, together with six representatives of the mill workers of the Western district, met at the Federation's headquarters on Sunday and, after considerable discussion, passed the following resolutions:—

- (1) That the Chen Ah-dong case be settled as soon as possible.
- (2) That the treatment of workers be improved.
- (3) That the mill workers' wages be increased by 20 per cent.
- (4) That those persons imprisoned in connexion with the strike be released.
- (5) That compensation be given the workers for the period of the strike.

An Invitation to Mediate

The meeting also decided to send a letter to the management of the Japanese cotton mills asking whether or not they were willing for the Federation to mediate.

It is the general opinion that the workers of practically all of the mills now on strike would like to resume work. This is borne out by the fact that 90 per cent. of the workers at No. 4 mill of the Nagai Wata Kaisha reported for work yesterday morning, but did not begin, saying that they were

afraid they would be assaulted. At No. 3 mill, in the same compound, about the same percentage of the workers reported for work and all began. In the Dong Shing mill only 50 of the 957 persons on the day shift reported for work, and these were put to work.

It was learned yesterday that the strike committee of the Japanese mills is arranging to employ 100 ex-mill hands, who will be posted at the various ferries in Chapei to intimidate all persons who attempt to cross into the Settlement and work. They will be paid 20 cents a day each, it is said.

Bookbinders' Strike

A strike was called yesterday of 1,000 bookbinders in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory. They are demanding that:

1. The employers cease to employ apprentices to take the place of older workers;
2. That they be given a 40 per cent. increase in wages;
3. That they be paid in big money;
4. That the masters refrain from raising the charges for food.

A union has been established with headquarters in the French Concession.

Of the 810 employees of the Chung Hua Book Co., who have been on strike since August 7, 400 returned to work yesterday unconditionally.

Agitators in Court

About 30 of the agitators who were arrested in the Settlement during the week-end disturbances were charged yesterday morning in the Mixed Court with offences against the public order. Mr. Martin (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench and the Police Prosecutor, Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted on behalf of the police. Many of the inflammatory banners and handbills seized by the police when arresting the agitators, were presented to the Court, after having been translated.

The accused were all defended by Mr. Joseph Tuck. Mr. Maitland asked for a remand in the case and was opposed by counsel for the defence, who asked that the case be proceeded with at once. This was denied and counsel for the defence asked for bail, which was likewise denied. Finally the case was set down for a special hearing on Wednesday and Thursday.

In another Court yesterday morning Messrs. Whitmore and Zau heard the charges placed against the four accused who were arrested on Saturday afternoon in the Hongkew district. The Court sentenced one of the accused, a student, to six weeks' imprisonment and the others to one month each. Four other alleged agitators appeared later before the same Court and were remanded for a special hearing on Wednesday. Bail in the sum of \$100 each was allowed.

JAPANESE ON MACHINATIONS OF WHITE RACES

The following article is reproduced for purposes of interest only. It seems very silly. No one who gives the matter a moment's thought, can imagine that any foreigners would deliberately put up a political strike, the ultimate reactions of which no one can foresee.

TUESDAY.

The Shanghai "Nippo" in yesterday morning's issue published a long-winded leader, attaching the blame to the white race for the present mill strikes in Japanese mills, and saying that they are attempting to obstruct co-operation between the Japanese and Chinese, since they realize that their foothold in China is becoming seriously menaced. The leader also makes a strong plea for better co-ordination between the races of the Far East.

The article sets out by saying that the Chen Ah-dong case was merely an unfortunate incident. Chen Ah-dong it says, was recognized by the Chinese Chief of Police as being a habitual waterfront thief, but it adds that this did not mean that the sailors of the Manri Maru were justified in murdering a criminal. It then states that the Japanese authorities are making a thorough investigation of the case and that persons responsible have been sent to the Nagasaki District Court for trial.

The Chen Ah-dong case was only taken as a pretext by the principal agitators to cause a strike, the leader states, and the idea of them making a mountain out of a mole

hill was unsound, as has been most of the policy of China since 1855. After a long discourse on the attempt of the coloured races of the Far East to come out from under the domination of the white race, the article continues:

"It cannot be denied that the white race, whose foothold in this country is being menaced, will endeavour to obstruct the co-operation between the Chinese and the Japanese, the latter being the only country in the Far East, whose power is recognized among the Western nations. The anti-Japanese campaign in China, for instance, is due to nothing but the white man's machinations. If China goes on boycotting Japanese currency and goods without realizing the true relations existing between her and Japan, she is simply digging her own grave. "What Chinese patriots should do before they go on with the difficult task of restoring sovereign rights is to read the history of the Meiji Restoration, which was characterized by strong co-operation of all sections of the nation, the people of which laid down their lives for the sake of the country under able leadership. This is the way Japan succeeded in abolishing extraterritoriality and establishing herself in the circle of nations. "Sino-Japanese co-operation will also mean peace in the Far East as well as serving as the keynote of world peace."

The article, in an attempt to vindicate the position of the Japanese in the Chen-Ah-dong case, relates a supposed incident which occurred recently on the Yangtze, in which a Japanese ship, the Feng-yang Maru, is supposed to have rescued the occupants of a sinking junk after a European steamer had passed them by without offering assistance.

DISPUTE AMONGST THE PICKETS OVER WAGES DUE WEDNESDAY.

A split in the ranks of those who have been carrying on picket duty amongst the mill hands in the Western district and a near free-for-all fight at the strikers' headquarters in Chapei were the main developments yesterday in the strike situation. As a result of the trouble, the leaders of the strike have fled their headquarters and are holding secret meetings in a Chapei teahouse. Pickets on the Chapei side of Soochow Creek, who have been interfering with the workers crossing the creek to work in the Naigai Wata Kaisha mills, were conspicuous by their absence.

The trouble arose during a meeting of the pickets and leaders on Monday in the offices of the strike committee in Chapei. Kuo Ching-sung, a well-known agitator and a former employee at the Naigai Wata Kaisha mill number 9, presided at the meeting. He opened the session with a long speech in which he said that arrangements were being made by the Naigai mills management to issue wages due to the workers and in this way induce the labourers to return. Members of the strike pickets should enlighten the workers not to resume.

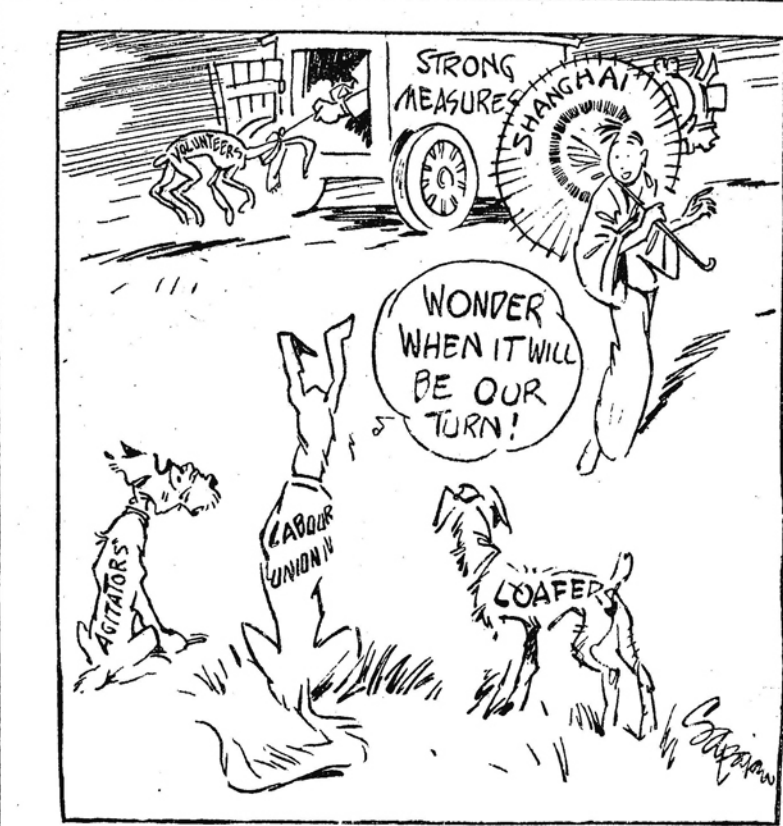
Following Kuo's speech the meeting became somewhat disorderly owing to the fact that leaders of the pickets present complained of having only received 16 coppers a day each, whereas a number of ex-mill workers were receiving 20 cents. They accused Tan Ching-hsien, the vice-chairman of the strike committee of being unfair in his treatment of the members of the strike pickets. The pickets became so enraged that the meeting was brought to a quick halt.

Shortly after the trouble the strike leaders fled from the headquarters fearing that they would be assaulted by the pickets. Most of the latter failed to start work yesterday at the ferries.

Workers Afraid

All but one of the Naigai Wata Kaisha mills (number 9) were closed down yesterday as well as the Dong Shing mill. On Monday night practically the whole of the Naigai mill number 3 commenced work, but at 4 a.m. yesterday they left the mill, explaining that they were afraid they would be assaulted by the pickets. Only 72 workers showed up at the mill for day work yesterday and those were sent away and the mill closed down completely. Number 4 mill, in the same compound, was also closed down yesterday. The Dong Shing mill was closed down on Monday night when only a few of the night shift reported for work.

The strike of 800 printers in the Chung Hua printing works at 277 Bubbling Well Road was ended yesterday when about 600 returned unconditionally. The remaining 200 are thought to have returned to



(On Saturday the so called Chapei Volunteers, who have long been a nuisance to the district, were summarily rounded up and shipped off to Nanking for service in the army by order of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang)

AN EXCELLENT PRECEDENT

their native districts and it is believed that they will return gradually.

The strike of 1,000 book binders and about 800 employees of the gold and silver shops, still continues as does the lockout in the Ewo cotton mill in Yangtzepoo. The Nikka cotton mill in Pootung was working normally yesterday after having been closed down for several weeks.

Japanese Press View

The Shanghai "Nippo" takes quite an optimistic view of the strike situation and, despite the fact that the Naigai mills are almost entirely affected, is of the opinion that the other Japanese institutions will not be affected. The journal intimates that agitators and professional radicals have been attempting to induce seamen and wharf coolies in the employ of Japanese concerns to join in the strike, but these factions laughed at their proposals when told that no strike funds were available. Malicious rumours regarding the Yangtzepoo situation were run to earth, it is stated, and were found to be a tissue of lies, fabrications on the part of labour headquarters.

It is reported that a deputation of four labourers approached Mr. T. Funatsu, director-general of the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association with a document which stated that the present agitation was not of diplomatic concern, but all the workers desired was justice in connexion with Chen Ah-dong's death and remuneration for his family.

A Faked Photograph

In this connexion, it is interesting to note that a picture of Chen's alleged family, which appeared in the Chinese press, was a fake, being composed of portions of two photographs pasted together.

Mr. G. Okada, local manager of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, said yesterday that a large proportion of their employees would be glad to resume work, this being evidenced by the attitude of the employees at the number 9 mill, who came on Monday to draw their pay, but would not work because they were afraid of rough handling by paid hooligans. The night shift of one of the mills and the day shift of another were working, he added, so that they were not entirely out of commission. He believed that the Nagasaki District Court were doing their best in the trial of two men who were alleged to have acted beyond "the legal limits of self defence." When their verdict was handed down the matter must take

a definite turn one way or another. More than 200 motormen and conductors on the Nantao tramways struck yesterday afternoon. Whether this was inspired by agitators or Cantonese sympathizers is a matter of debate.

EWO MILL FOREMAN KILLED BY ARMED RUFFIANS THURSDAY.

Terrorism seems to be the aim of the radical element in the present demonstration against the Japanese mills and the Ewo cotton mill, which has locked out their employees for the past three weeks. This is demonstrated in the cold-blooded murder of a mill foreman which occurred yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, when a gang waylaid him and literally shot him to pieces. Further proof of the rancour and anger of the labourers may be noted in a series of threatening letters, which have been addressed to mill foremen connected with both the Ewo and the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company. Last week murders were attempted on employees of both mills and the theory is now substantiated that hired "gunmen" are being well paid to intimidate those loyal to their employers.

The details of the murder yesterday morning are very simple. As far as can be ascertained, the murdered man, Zing Ma-mau, who was recently engaged at the Ewo mill, and whose business it was to recruit new hands, replacing those who were locked out, left his home yesterday on Wayside Road. He was on his way to the mill and was proceeding along Hwashing Road, when a gang of armed men overtook him and fired a number of shots, six of which took effect. His wife, who was with him, was unharmed. She immediately took him to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died at 8 a.m. The hospital authorities notified the police at 6.20 o'clock and a detective questioned him before he died, but could get no details of the assault. Further inquiries, however, are being made.

There was an attempt made by the principal labour leaders at reconciliation with the strike pickets of the Japanese mills in the Western district, who refused to work because one faction got 20 coppers a day each while the other received only 16 coppers.

Terrorism Planned

Tau Ching-hsien, the vice-chairman of the strike committee, who seems to be one of the moving

spirits behind the present strike, called a meeting in a Chapei house at which he made a lengthy speech against the Japanese after which the following motions were passed in regard to the labourers at the number 9 Naigai Wata Kaisha mill, the only Naigai mill which has remained loyal:—

- (1) That the whole body of strike pickets, numbering about 600, be sent in the immediate vicinity of the number 9 mill to prevent the workers from entering.
- (2) That pistols, axes and iron bars be used to deal with all treacherous workers and police detectives who should interfere with the pickets.
- (3) That \$100 shall be paid to family members of the strike pickets injured and that \$600 shall be paid to the family of any picket who is killed in a fight with the treacherous workers and the detectives.

There is little doubt that the above alleged decisions are only wild fancies of the strike agitators and can be discounted as most of their propaganda is. That they ever so much as wildly imagined that they could put them into execution is absurd as the peaceful state of things in the Western district yesterday afternoon disclosed. Not even the slightest move was made by the "bold" strike leaders or their henchmen to cause any disturbance in the Western mill districts.

Placating the Pickets

With a view of removing the discontent amongst the strike pickets, Chang Chu-chien, the chairman of the strike committee of the Japanese mills, held a meeting in Chapei. He opened the meeting with a speech, in which he said that the pickets had been chosen to help the mill workers from being exploited by outsiders. He explained that the ex-mill workers, who had become pickets were paid 20 coppers each a day. The case was different with the regular strike pickets, however, and they were paid less because their work was considered voluntary. At the close of the meeting he announced that in the future the regular pickets would be paid also 20 coppers.

One arrest was made on Tuesday in the Western district. An ex-mill worker was arrested for distributing a pamphlet, the "Strikers Daily News No. 7." He was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court.

Other Strikes

Only 300 of the normal 2,000 employees on the day shift at the Nikka cotton mill were working yesterday morning. It will be remembered that after striking since July 24, the employees returned to work

last Saturday after being granted several small concessions. They again struck yesterday morning, stating that they were dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement.

The strike of 1,000 book binders and 500 gold and silver smiths in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory continued yesterday as did the lockout in the Ewo cotton mill.

Unions Short of Money

The Shanghai "Nichi Nichi," in investigating the recent developments in the recent Japanese demonstrations, has ascertained that the unions are short of money and not in a position to carry on indefinitely. The journal reports that the Shanghai General Labour Union has issued strict orders against further strikes of this nature unless they (the union) first have been consulted and given permission.

Nantao Tramways Strike

Having failed to receive satisfaction in connexion with a demand which they presented to their management for a special rice allowance, the staff of the Nantao Tramway Co. declared a general strike on Tuesday morning and left their posts.

It appears that, on Monday, they submitted the demand with the management which was refused on the ground that it was only recently that the company granted their men increased pay all round.

The men then walked out, some 300 being involved. After leaving the premises, they presented the management with the following demands for immediate acceptance:—

1. That an additional four dollars shall be granted to all employees in order to meet the higher cost of rice;
2. That the company shall appropriate \$10,000 as a bonus for distribution among the members of the staff; and
3. That full pay shall be allowed in cases of illness.

The men then appealed to the Street Unions to support them and claimed that they walked out merely because they were forced by circumstances and the high cost of living. The management, they declared, cared nothing for their welfare and so they wanted to force those in charge to wake up.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE FRIDAY.

The strike situation in the mill districts remained quiet yesterday and no change was reported in the status of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and other Japanese mills, which have been closed for more than a week now. It is estimated that there are 12,000 workers in these mills now on strike.

In all there are 10 Naigai Wata Kaisha mills closed down and only one mill belonging to the company is working, No. 9 mill at 60 Markham Road. On Wednesday night only 700 of the normal number of 1,000 hands reported for work, but yesterday morning practically the whole of the day shift was working again.

Another strike has been called in the Nikka cotton mill in Pootung, and the mill was completely closed down yesterday. A strike and later a lockout was in force in that mill for about a month previous to August 28, when all the workers returned. They struck again when the night shift was supposed to have gone to work on Wednesday, giving as their reason the fact that they were dissatisfied with the terms of settlement. It is believed, however, that the labourers are the victims of agitators and intimidators.

Nantao Tramway Strike Shanghai, Sept. 2.

In connexion with the strike of the Chinese tramwaymen including motormen and conductors who are demanding rice money and a bonus, the situation yesterday was of a serious nature.

At one o'clock in the afternoon when a tram which was being driven to the repair works reached Huchun-yun in the vicinity of Lunghua, a large crowd of strikers, mostly coolies, suddenly appeared and attacked all that were on the car. Subsequent, the car was driven back to the Chinese Tramway Co., in order to avoid further complication. The tramway company's offices are under police protection.—Kuo Wen.

A NEW SINO-FOREIGN SPORTS CLUB

Attractive Suggestion by Mr. Anson Wang to Bring About Better Feeling

Imposing plans for the organization of a new international sporting club, for foreigners and Chinese, have been formulated by Mr. Anson T. Wang, M.A., of the sales department of the British-American Tobacco Co. Mr. Wang, who is a lieutenant in the Chinese Company, S. V. C., is a director of the local Chinese Y.M.C.A. and formerly served in France as a Y.M.C.A. worker in the Chinese Labour Corps. He took his degree at Columbia University.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. Wang said that it was important that some sort of international sporting club should be organized by local foreigners and Chinese, to bring about better understanding and closer relationships through the field of sport and social intercourse. At the present time a great deal of misunderstanding between Chinese and foreigners had arisen through lack of contact on social and sporting lines. True, they did business with each other, got a little of each other's money, but that was all. This was not good enough, said Mr. Wang, so he had thought out a scheme, as a result of Lord Willingdon's visit, whereby Chinese and foreigners of all nationalities could meet together on equal terms and discuss frankly matters which impeded the progress of better understanding. Mr. Wang had talked to many representative foreigners and Chinese, all of whom endorsed his scheme wholeheartedly and considered that such a club undoubtedly would serve to promote better relations.

On the Lines of the C. S. F.

The proposed club, said Mr. Wang, would be on the lines of the Cercle Sportif Français, but on a larger scale because it would be more international in character. It would require a great deal of money and for this reason Mr. Wang thought that the best organization to take the initiative would be the International Recreation Club, because it had plenty of money and had land and buildings at its disposal. It was pitiable, he said, that the I. R. C. should continue to be run as a profit making concern, instead of on pure social and sporting lines. If the I. R. C. would take the initiative said Mr. Wang, for the organization of the new club, he was sure that a representative committee of prominent foreigners and Chinese could be formed. In reply to a query as to whether there would be gambling, he said that the less there was of this the better it would be for the club and all concerned.

Raising Funds

Questioned as to funds, Mr. Wang said that there were two methods of raising funds; one was by the issue of debentures and the other was the organization of a membership and financial campaign. So far as the latter was concerned, he was sure that there would be many who would be prepared to contribute voluntarily. Leading firms were interested and could be approached and Mr. Wang was sure that they would be glad and willing to subscribe. Initiation fees could be charged, in addition to the membership fee and Mr. Wang thought that strict rules should be employed for the election of members. For associate members, Mr. Wang thought that the lowest fee should be \$5 monthly and \$10 for ordinary members.

With the funds raised, Mr. Wang suggested the purchase of a big tract of land, say, at least 50 mow, which would be accessible both to foreigners and Chinese, at approximately an average price of Tls. 3,000 per mow. The outlay should be about a million dollars to start with, or even two million. This should be sufficient to purchase the land, erect club buildings, a swimming pool, a small golf course, tennis courts, a football field, baseball diamond and a cricket ground,—in fact, a recreation ground.

All Sorts of Games

Mr. Wang said that many games could be played, games which were played and enjoyed by foreigners



CAPT. FIORI

CAPT. E. FIORI DECORATED

French Chief of Police an Officer of the Legion

Capt. E. Fiori, Chief of the Municipal Guard in the French Concession has received official recognition for his services in Shanghai in the last few days, by having been named an Officer of the Legion of Honour. His first decoration in the Legion, that of Chevalier, was received 14 years ago while he was in the Intelligence Department of the French Government in Morocco. After the war in which M. Fiori attained the rank of Captain and received the Croix de Guerre, and a British War Decoration, among several others, he spent some time in Russia and Siberia in the same department that he had served in Africa. He has also received a French colonial decoration for services to his government.

In 1919 he first came to Shanghai as head of the French Police and since that time has been linked up with the affairs of the French community to a large degree. His latest honour is given to him in recognition of his services as Chief of Police of the French Concession.

and Chinese, games which both knew, such as golf, football in the winter, tennis, baseball and cricket in the summer, and swimming. For indoor games, Mr. Wang suggested billiards, chess, mah-jongg and parlor games.

For the club to be properly organized, Mr. Wang said, a representative board of directors, consisting of two members of each nationality, should be elected on lines similar to the Union Club. The committee would elect its own president, who would act as chairman of the club for a set tenure. For instance, a Briton would serve for one term, then, say, an American, after him a Chinese, then a Japanese, and a Frenchman, and so on. There should be no limit to the membership. Where strict rules were employed for admission a number of undesirable applicants would be shut out. The club should be strictly and purely international, and persons or any of any nationality could be admitted, irrespective of race, provided he passed the rules and was of good character. Mr. Wang suggested the appointment of at least two paid, full-time secretaries to do the executive work, one Chinese and one foreigner. As to the situation of the land, it might be near either Hungjiao or Kiangwan, provided that it was easy of access to members. It would be difficult to secure a centrally located place but Mr. Wang was of the opinion that Kiangwan would be better.

Closer Relationships

"So long as the club may contribute to bringing about better understandings and closer relationships, as it undoubtedly will," said Mr. Wang, "I shall be satisfied, no matter where the location of the club may be. We hope to promote a true spirit of friendship in commerce and trade as well as in social and sporting intercourse. I might tell you that I conceived the idea of forming this club by the visit of Viscount Willingdon, whose words were 'It has been the practice in India and it has produced a wonderful effect in the way of bringing about mutual understanding and friendship between the Indians and the British.'"

NORWEGIAN VESSEL AGROUND

Str. Storviken With Full Cargo of Lumber Ashore on Tungsha Spit

The typhoon which struck Shanghai last Wednesday and lasted until Thursday, although not very strong, did not pass on its way without causing damage and one of its most serious results was the running aground on the Tungsha Spit of the Wallem Co.'s str. Storviken, a Norwegian vessel of 7,500 tons dead-weight capacity. The Storviken was bound for Shanghai from the west coast of America and was carrying a full cargo including deck load of lumber for this port.

She ran ashore early on Thursday morning and the same afternoon the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.'s salvage tug Saucy went to her assistance. Up to the present the Storviken has had in attendance the Saucy, St. Sampson, St. Dominic, the Vulcan, which went down to the stranded vessel on Saturday accompanied by two lighters for discharging the cargo and thus lightening the ship, and the St. Aubin, which left here at mid-day yesterday with two more lighters.

Owing to the danger to navigation it has not been possible for the cargo, which is too cumbersome and heavy, to be jettisoned and it is therefore being removed by lighters.

The tugs are towing on each successive tide and have already run out the anchors. There is danger of another typhoon striking the ship, as there is known to be one working its way up the coast, and therefore every effort is being made to float the ship within the week, rather than wait until the next flood-tide.

No actual damage, it is understood has been done to the Storviken, except that her intake being choked the vessel is unable to use her main engines.

VILLAGE ON STRIKE THROUGH SHOOTING

Sequel to Shooting After Search for Salt

The illegal detention of a cargo junk and the alleged firing of a pistol by a man claiming to be a member of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps led to a strike on Sunday afternoon at the Say Jao Chung Village, in the Western District, all merchants in the vicinity closing their shops as a sign of their protest.

It is understood that the cargo boat had just arrived from Ming-hong with a cargo of daily necessities when several men in plain clothes boarded her and claimed that they were members of the Anti-Smuggling Corps and that they had received orders to search the junk for contraband. They were informed by the boatmen of what the cargo consisted and were assured that there was no contraband aboard but this statement they would not accept.

Having no alternative, the boatmen were compelled to stand by and permit the men to unload the junk, which was declared to be under detention. Everything was thrown into a state of confusion but no contraband was found. However, this did not deter the "soldier-detectives" for they immediately demanded a large sum from the owner of the boat before they would go away. This was refused so one of the "visitors" drew a pistol and fired several shots to scare the boatmen. These had their desired effect and the money was paid over. The "detectives" then took their departure.

The matter was at once reported to the villagers and the police authorities and the former immediately declared a general strike. Shutters were put up and all shops were closed. Inquiries were made by the police and the "visitors" were arrested and taken to the police station, after which they were handed over to the Sung-Wu Police Headquarters to await trial. Meanwhile, the villagers are protesting against the outrage and threatening not to open their doors until the men have been punished.



PROF. C. C. CHEN, PH. D.

A DISTINGUISHED CHINESE

Prof. C. C. Chen Going to the United States

Professor C. C. Chen, Ph.D., Vice-President of Shanghai College, and head of the department of Biology, left on the str. President Jefferson for a well-earned furlough in America. His salary is paid him by the College and he will receive a research scholarship from Yale University, where he has been invited by the faculty to do a definite piece of research work in the department of bacteriology and medicine.

Dr. Chen belongs to the first graduating class of Shanghai College. After graduation Mr. Chen went to America and joined the undergraduate department of Brown University (Shanghai College could not then send its graduates direct into the graduate schools of America) and he again graduated with honours, and later received his Master's degree there. From Brown he went to Yale, receiving his Doctor's degree in 1918.

President Faunce, of Brown, spoke in high praise of Dr. Chen's ability and character as a student, and when Chen came back to his Alma Mater in China Dr. Faunce stated in a letter to President White that the College could not get a better qualified man anywhere for the Biology department. Dr. Chen has well fulfilled Dr. Faunce's expectations and has built up a Biology department at Shanghai College second to none in China. It will interest visitors to look at his museum stocked with multitudes of birds and animals of China, most of them shot by Dr. Chen's own gun and stuffed under his personal care. His dissected and pickled animals form another interesting collection.

Dr. Chen is an untiring and exact worker, and he expects the same diligence and care from his assistants in the department and makes equal demands on his students. But withal he is a patient and kind teacher, respected and liked by his students.

MISHAP TO THE U.S. FLAGSHIP

Isobel Run Into by China Merchants Str.: No One Injured

The U. S. flagship Isobel sustained a certain amount of damage on Saturday through being run into by a steamer of the China Merchants S. N. Co., the mishap happening about 11 a.m. while the Isobel was lying at the U. S. naval buoy. The C. M. str. in question, said to be the Kiangching, took a sheer and struck her. The flagstaff and the awning stanchions of the Isobel were carried away, and also as a result of the glancing blow which was struck, part of the Admiral's cabin. At the same time the Isobel's motor boat was sunk, but fortunately without loss of life, while it is understood that no damage was sustained by the flagship's hull.

APPROPOS of the Kiang Road railless tram fatality, the local Street Unions have addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police requesting him to take the matter up and see that justice is done to the families of the deceased by securing for them proper indemnity.

SHANGHAI TRAFFIC COMMISSION

Report Drafted, But Still to be Considered by S. M. C.: Minor Improvements Adopted

It will be no breach of confidence to say that it has been ascertained that the Traffic Commission has finished its work and drafted its report, and the latter will be the first thing to which the Municipal Council will give consideration after the recess. Neither will any harm be done if we quote the remark of a certain highly-placed Municipal official who was closely in touch with the Commission, though admittedly it was not made for publication, to the effect that never during his experience in Shanghai has any Commission taken such a serious interest in its work. All the members are very busy men, with plenty to occupy their time even beyond their particular businesses, yet they religiously attended the sessions, made personal studies of all the various minor problems which combine to make the main issue and genuinely endeavoured to find a reasonable, immediate and lasting solution.

Of course, what everyone wants to know, is what it is proposed to do, but unfortunately as yet it is quite impossible even to give an indication. Such a position should be well understood, for obviously whatever is proposed will provoke an extended debate and much criticism and the difficulties would be increased if there should be a general discussion before the Municipal Council has had a chance to suggest some definite scheme. However, as instancing the fact that something already has been achieved—and therefore it is reasonable to suppose more may result—the banning of right-handed turns at some points in Nanking Road during certain hours, and the institution of one-way traffic in the congested part of Kiukiang Road are direct outcomes of the appointment of the Commission. They were suggestions which it was found possible to enforce immediately and orders were made accordingly.

A hint has been given that the main scheme as proposed by the Commission is more a matter of finance than anything, and will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, so necessarily it will have to receive the sanction of the ratepayers before becoming operative, even if it should be favoured by the Council. In this connexion obviously it will be a matter of debate as to whether the expenditure of any large sum beyond what is essential every year would be justified having regard to the general lack of guarantees as to the future arising from China's muddled politics.

FOOLISH CYCLIST'S LUCKY ESCAPE

Crushed Skull Missed by a Hair's Breadth

Some Chinese are born lucky, others have the good fortune to fall under the wheels of a seven-ton motor bus and have the wheel come to a dead rest touching the head. This is literally true.

On Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Szechuen and Nanking Roads a Chinese cyclist came very near being killed. At 2.25 p.m. north-bound traffic had the right-of-way on Szechuen Road and the front end of motor bus number 5827 had just crossed Nanking Road, when a Chinese delivery cyclist swung round the corner, his front wheels falling directly under the front wheels of the bus. The cyclist was thrown forward about two feet, his head directly in line with the oncoming hard rubber tyres. The driver had seen the situation already and was slowing down. With a terrific jam on his brake lever, he brought his vehicle to a stop with the tyre above and touching the lucky coolie's head.

Not even scared, and seemingly unconscious of his miraculous escape, the youngster got up and grinned, but was immediately berated by bystanders and police, who had expected that a stretcher would have been in order. The bicycle was in splinters.

THE LATE DR. S. A. RANSOM

**Military and Masonic Funeral
Attended by Many Hundreds
of People**

Despite the heavy thunderstorm which broke just as the cortege was setting out for Bubbling Well Cemetery, many hundreds of people, in addition to the majority of the Volunteers, on Saturday attended the funeral of the late Dr. S. A. Ransom, thereby giving a last striking proof of the esteem in which he was held by the city's population in general.

A gun-carriage from the Field Artillery Battery, with officers acting as drivers, and an escort of the American Company, S. V. C., under Capt. W. E. Sauer, paraded at the General Hospital to receive the coffin, which was placed on the gun-carriage by a bearer party of eight non-commissioned officers of the same unit. The Stars and Stripes formed a pall, with the deceased officer's sword and campaign hat resting on top. At the Ferry Road corner of Bubbling Well Road, the cortege assumed imposing proportions, for the firing party was reinforced by the rest of the American Company, whilst six Field Officers (Majors E. H. McMichael, E. G. Gauntlett, H. C. Patrick, A. J. Stewart, E. B. Macnaghten and A. M. Diniz) took over the office of pall-bearers and behind the gun-carriage there fell in a very strong muster of the S. V. C., much in excess of the numbers called for in Corps Orders. Each unit was represented officially by a subaltern and 15 files and behind them marched a body of officers not on duty. There were also present Capt. R. C. A. Glunick (British Naval Office), several other British and American naval and marine officers, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, a number of his officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular and special police, representatives of the Fire Brigade, members of various Masonic Lodges in regalia, and many others.

Immediately behind the gun-carriage walked the principal mourners, Mr. S. Fossenden (Chairman of the S. M. C.), Col. W. F. L. Gordon (Commandant of the S. V. C.), Lieut.-Col. T. E. Trueman, Mr. Mollison, Mr. Harr, Dr. W. H. Gardiner, Mr. E. S. Cunningham (United States Consul-General), Judge M. D. Purdy, of the American Court for China, and Dr. W. T. Findley. The cortege entered the cemetery to the strains of Chopin's funeral march and the Volunteers formed lines down either side of the pathway from the chapel steps, halfway down the main approach and along the pathway to what is known as the Masonic plot, in the centre of which was the grave.

The service was conducted by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett and the Masonic rites were led by Mr. Charles Kliene, District Senior Grand Warden of the District Grand Lodge of China, Massachusetts Constitution, and Mr. J. S. Potter, P. M. of Sinim Lodge. Prior to the funeral there had been a service in the Masonic Hall. After the committal prayers, three volleys were fired over the grave and an American Marine bugler sounded "Taps."

Tribute by the Shanghai Rifle Association

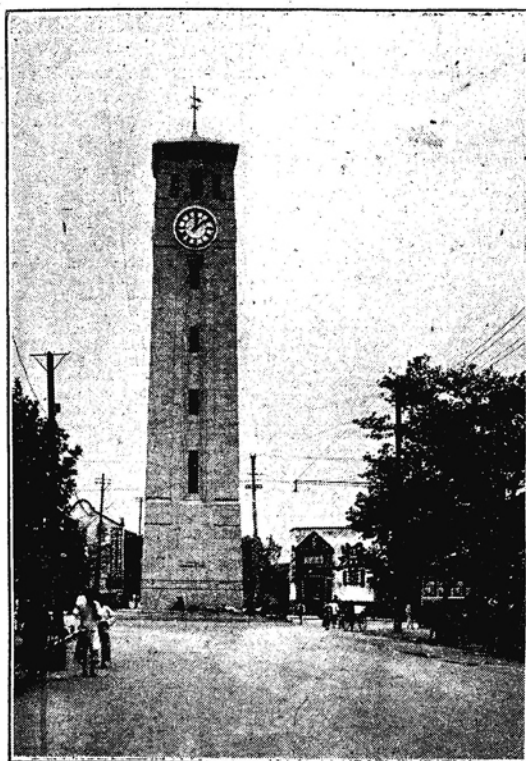
The following tribute to the late Dr. S. A. Ransom appears in the monthly circular of the Shanghai Rifle Association:—

The Committee record with deep regret the death, on Thursday, August 26, of Dr. S. A. Ransom, the esteemed Chairman of the Shanghai Rifle Association.

The late Dr. Ransom served on the Committee of the Association for over 17 years, and was chairman on 11 occasions.

A crack shot with a rifle, Dr. Ransom won practically all the big open shooting events, including six grand aggregates of the Association. Dr. Ransom, on numerous occasions, represented Shanghai in the Interport Rifle Match, and, with his kindly advice and expert knowledge of rifle shooting, always proved an invaluable asset to the team.

The Committee and members of the Association share with Mrs. Ransom and her son, Major Ransom,



THE KAWAMURA MEMORIAL TOWER ERRECTED AT THE JUNCTION OF FERRY AND ROBISON ROADS

THE KAWAMURA MEMORIAL TOWER

**An Attempt to Beautify the Mill District
in the West**

The completion of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, situated at the junction of Robison and Ferry Roads in the western district, provides another artistic landmark for Shanghai. The memorial was first spoken of in September, 1923, when the Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills, Ltd., addressed the Municipal Council and offered to build a memorial tower in honour of the late president of the company, Mr. Richei Kawamura, who had done so much towards the industrial development of the district, provided that the Council would then assume responsibility for it. In 1924 the Council authorized the erection of the tower which occupies a site of 1.772 mow, valued at the time of purchase at

Tls. 5,000 per mow. The tower was then built of artificial stone trimmed with bronze and decorated by a Gent electric clock, 72 feet above the ground level. The tower itself is 105 feet high.

The clock is seven feet, six inches in diameter and has bronze figures and doors. Illumination at night provides visibility throughout the surrounding district, and there will be Westminster chimes of particularly fine tone.

The tower is recognized, not only as a memorial to an esteemed member of the Japanese community, but, also, as a definite attempt to beautify the mill district and as such deserves especial commendation.

their grief at the loss of one who devoted so much interest to the welfare of the Association, and who was liked and esteemed by all who had come in contact with him.

His death is a great loss to the Association, and his name will always remain in the memory of a great number of rifle shots not only in Shanghai, but also in other parts of the world.

American Association's Recognition of Valuable Work Done

The following tribute to the life and accomplishments of the late Dr. S. A. Ransom, was authorized by the Executive Committee of the American Association at a meeting held on Tuesday:—

"The Executive Committee of the American Association records with deep sorrow the death on Thursday, August 26, 1926, of Dr. S. A. Ransom, Chairman of the organization and for many years an active and devoted member.

"A perusal of the minutes of the Association shows that Dr. Ransom served as a member of the committee of the organization almost continuously from 1914-15. At the annual meeting held on December 30, 1915, Dr. Ransom was unanimously elected Chairman of the Association. In the annual report of that year, reference was made to such subjects as the purchase of a site for the U. S. Consulate-General, American membership on the Shanghai Municipal Council, the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the Pacific following the passage of the U. S. Seamen's Act, and other matters of general interest to American residents in the Far East.

"Dr. Ransom served again as Chairman of the Association in 1920 and in the minutes of that year are mentioned assistance rendered in the passage by Congress of the China Trade Act, the formation of the China Consortium, including American membership, and other important matters. In 1921, Dr. Ransom was re-elected Chairman of the Association and among the important activities of that year were mentioned the Shanghai American School, proposal for the construction of modern American consular buildings in China, and similar matters of general interest. In January of this year he was again elected Chairman.

"In all of these matters, Dr. Ransom took a deep interest and contributed much of his time and attention to the general good. His service to the American community was invaluable and many of the accomplishments in the upbuilding of our community may be attributed to his sound advice and self-sacrificing service.

"The committee and members share with Mrs. Ransom and their son, Major Ransom, grief at their great loss. His name will always be held in high esteem in the annals of the Association."

THE China Navigation str. Linan arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao last Friday 24 hours late. She encountered a strong head gale most of the way down from Tsingtao, and as she was rather lightly laden, her propeller was out of the water most of the time; and for a long period her speed was reduced to three knots an hour or less.

DEATH OF MR. CHU PAO-SAN

**Well Known Chinese, a Real Servant of Foreign and Native
Communities and an Outstanding Business Figure:
Shanghai's Veteran Business Man**

It is with very deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Chu Pao-san, which occurred at his residence in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon at the ripe age of 79 years.

He is rightly called the veteran merchant of Shanghai, having been in business in Shanghai for more than 60 years. Born in 1847 in the city of Tingshai, Chekiang, Mr. Chu indeed had a most varied and interesting commercial life, serving as the head of many industrial enterprises.

As chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai he enjoyed the confidence of all Chinese and foreigners in the community on account of his spirit of public service and keen sense of justice.

He also served as the Vice-chairman of the National Association of Chambers of Commerce. In banking, he promoted the Commercial Bank of China, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ltd., the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd. and the Chung Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank. In insurance, he was organizer of the Wah An Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the Wah Sing Insurance Co., Ltd. and the China United Assurance Society Ltd.

In mining, Mr. Chu was directing the Liu Kiang and Chang Hsin Mining Companies. In electric works, he had considerable interests in the Shanghai Nantao Tramway Co., Ltd., the Ting Hai Electric Construction Co. and the Chousan Electric Co.

In navigation, Mr. Chu was director of the Chusan Steam Navigation Co., the Yung An Steamship Co., the Yung Lee Shipping Co. and the Chang Ho Navigation Co.

Besides these Mr. Chu organized the Lung Chang Paper Mill, the Ta Yu Factory, the Ta Tah Steamship

Co., the Nantao Water Works, the Shanghai Cement Co., the Li Dah and Chung Hsin Flour Mills, the Shanghai Silk Manufacturing Co., the First Woollen Goods Factory, the Ho Hsin Iron Foundry, the Ho Fung Cotton Mill and others.

He was director of the "Sin Wan Pao," a leading Chinese daily newspaper. He was trustee for the Shanghai Commercial School, the College, the Ting Hai School, the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering Sheng Yi School in Tingshai and Yi Chi School of Ningpo. In philanthropic and public enterprises, he was director of the Union Club, the Chinese Red Cross Society, the Ningpo Guild, the Ting Hai Guild, the Door of Hope, the Kwang Yi, Jen Chi and Wei Chung Benevolent Institution, the Ningpo Hospital, the Kwang Chi Hospital, the Tung Chi Hospital, the Shanghai Summer Disease Hospital, the Woosung Quarantine Hospital, the Shanghai Kung Li Hospital, the Shanghai Orphanage, the Hsin Pu Pi Tang, the Pu Yi Industrial Home, the Anti-Kidnaping Society, the Tung Yi and Liengyi Philanthropic Institutes, the Bureau for the Cheap Sale of Rice and the International Famine Relief Committee.

Chu Pao-san was a man, who, apart from his outstanding ability in the world of commerce was a resident of Shanghai in the truest sense of the word. A man of engaging character and sterling worth his business preoccupations at no time prevented him from doing the best service possible in the community in which he lived, and foreigners as well as Chinese have occasion to be grateful for the fact that such a man of such excellent qualities could find the time he did to serve them in a manner which will always be associated with his name.

SOME OF OUR DAILY IMPORTUNISTS

**Minor Adventures of Reporters
Daily Rounds: The Gypsies
in Shanghai Again**

Shanghai has beggars in great variety, and during a brief hour last Friday three different orders of them slipped into our reporters' office—a usually moderately well-guarded place. First there was a certain rotund gentleman, who never rests until he has sold every person of his acquaintance—and he manages to become acquainted with most—a piece of paper which now and again does achieve value, and when he has sold one he waits two or three months and then expounds upon the advantages of holding two pieces, perhaps one and a half, but at the very least one and a quarter. However, he is acceptable because of his minable manner of telling stories from south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Then came two of the "little sisters" and there are but few who can refuse them. One knows that they can and do spend every cent they collect to the best advantage and that their good work is limited only by what they do collect. These brave ladies barely had left the office before a miniature rainbow hovered over the desk and one heard the old familiar whine:—

"Please. No fadder, no mudder, two small brudder, no monnay, n' eat." Then was passed over for perusal a dirty slip of paper with some particulars which rather gave "fadder" away. True the old gentleman is in rather a bad way, but there is a good deal of him left—all, that is, except his right leg, the toes of his left foot and his right hand. The chit did not go into further particulars about "mudder" and the two chips of the very much chipped old block.

An Expert on Romany

The baseball reporter was brought into action, as having the language most akin to the Romany, but it only brought on a vehement appeal for victuals to sustain the father who in one case does not exist and, alternatively, only exists in part, the mother, the two small brothers

and presumably appellant also. Eventually the visitor was shooed away, but was seen to be making for the inner sanctum. Now, the Editor was not in, and he keeps three canaries in his office, and it was known he would be saddened if they were barbecued for the temporary sustenance of father's remaining leg, so a reporter sped hotfoot after the rainbow and ran full tilt into another one ensconced behind the door, perhaps in case the donations should be too heavy for one to carry. No. 2 was not allowed time to narrate what sections of her progenitor remained, but the two were bundled down the stairs. Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that the family history was well aired on every floor of the building.

A young hand in Shanghai ventured the suggestion that he supposed such people never stayed long here, as they could not get much, and he was curtly told to think again. Corroboration came within a half-hour, when the two were seen seated on a bench on the foreshore, emptying coppers and small silver out of a handbag and counting the money. It was no small sum.

Just after the war, Shanghai was flooded with these gipsy beggars, who were supposed to be a species of refugee and were wandering round the world in search of some permanent and peaceful resting place. Of course, it was all a fake and they were nothing more than professional mendicants, who probably found little gain in disturbed Europe and so worked their way to the place currently believed to be paved with gold. The police were not taken in by them and by constant "moving on" eventually got rid of them. Latterly a new band has invaded Shanghai. There are about 20, or perhaps more, but where they come from or what they are, nobody greatly cares, or seems to know. Some say they are Gulgians, but they quite possibly are of that roving order which knows no nationality. What to do with them is a problem. We are handicapped here because there is nowhere else to which they can "move on." All that can be said is that the police, as always, are doing their best to prevent people being unduly worried. If people would refuse to give them anything, they soon would depart for more remunerative fields.

THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI IN 1925

Surprisingly Little Affected by Strikes and Civil War: But Silk and Cotton the Great Factors: Not a Healthy Business

Mr. Rodney Gilbert recently described how even while high explosive was making a sad mess of the Nankow Pass trade was going on briskly through the pass and even the soldiers did business with, while pretending to kill, each other.

And now comes the Commissioner of Customs of Shanghai, with his annual report on trade in 1925, to give further evidence of the extraordinary ability of the Chinese to do business under the most discouraging conditions. Mr. Maze says:—

The long train of misfortunes which beset trade throughout 1925 prepared every one for a larger decrease in revenue than was actually revealed. With business nearly at a complete standstill for more than a month in the summer, active warfare near Shanghai on two separate occasions during the year, the main arteries of China's land trade in the hands of the military for weeks at a time, and with fresh stories of strikes and industrial unrest to be heard every day, it seemed that the revenue collection of Shanghai, if not of all China must fall lower than any recorded during the last half decade. The result which the Customs figures actually show, however, came as a decided surprise. The collection had not dropped by more than 6 per cent. below that of 1924, the highest ever recorded, and, what is still more astonishing, the gross value of the trade of the port proved to be but 25 million taels less than that of the preceding year, thanks to the two raw commodities of silk and cotton, which dominated the trade of the year the one in exports and the other in imports.

Native Cotton Dear and Poor

On the other hand, the trade done was clearly of a peculiar and one-sided nature. "Foreign imports dropped by more than 50 million taels in value" and it is regrettable to read that the lower cost of Indian and American cotton drove merchants to buy extensively abroad, native cotton being "high priced and inferior." Two other notable commodities, coal and sugar, owed their success to speculation rather than to a keener demand. In nearly every other class of goods the slump was very marked and no fewer than five separate headings among the various returns summaries record decreases of over 10 million taels."

The figures for native produce, we read, occasioned some surprise. "Under every heading except one, exports of Chinese goods to native ports, substantial increases are recorded. Unhappily, general healthy trading cannot be given as the reason": deducting silk, the gross value of the trade of the port would be only a little higher than in 1923.

Borrowed Trade

Thus we have the peculiar feature of what may be called "borrowed trade" due to the boycott on Canton:—whose firms were compelled to bring their goods to Shanghai for disposal.

The effect of the general shipping strike on the silk business altered the entire complexion of Shanghai's foreign export trade during 1925. Raw silk shipped abroad during the period under review accounted for more than one-third of the total value of exports, while other commodities produced but a larger share of the remainder. The enormous advance shown by the Customs figures, 52 million taels in raw silk alone over 1924, was chiefly due to the bringing of Canton silk to Shanghai for disposal from the time when the shipping strike and boycott in the South stopped all business with Hongkong. Shanghai's own trade, however, was well above the general average, and, contrary to indications of the earlier months of the year, 1925 can be considered to have been very successful. The cocoon speculator, steam flature owner, and exporter all had the benefit of prices steadily advancing from the end of May, when the crop was harvested. The only item of silk to be a source of disappointment was tatsee re-reels; their downward trend in values was only temporarily checked in the spring, when a keen demand arose for kinds suitable for the English market, as the only item of the imposition of new silk duties in Great Britain. Demand from America, which was confined almost exclusively to the best grades of tatsees, was intermittent, and no officer was ever experienced in obtaining supplies. The average monthly price fell from Tls. 895 per picul at the beginning of the year to as low as Tls. 755 in December. The demand for tatsees is steadily diminishing, owing to the consumption, and it may reasonably be expected that Chinese will realize at last what are modern-day requirements and use more up-to-date methods for spinning silk.

Room for Hopefulness

But with all the peculiar features and irregularities of the year there

was room for some hopefulness for the future. Mr. Maze says:—

On looking at the other side of the question, and trade of the year as experienced by merchants, in the sense of business,—signs are not wanting that development will be rapid once China is granted some respite from her disorders. Many classes of goods, such as metals and woolsens, which had large decreases to show in the Customs figures, reported sounder business than during previous years, although the demand from troubled areas was necessarily restricted. It is perhaps not too much to claim that the many obstacles in the way of easy trading have tended towards placing commerce upon a sounder basis, as there is less inducement for new competitors to enter the already overcrowded market. Furthermore, the countless petty companies with small capital and less experience, which have sprung up of recent years, may eventually be eliminated, being seldom able to tide over times of depression; and it is these small companies which do general trade interests so much damage by flooding the market with supplies utterly regardless of requirements. The case with cotton piece goods is somewhat different; it is more suppressed and intended for so long by Lancashire factories is less noticeable, and importers of European goods are faced with the keenest competition from all sides; more and more native cloth of cheaper qualities is being manufactured and exported abroad as well as to distributing centres up country, and Japanese goods of the same class continue to grow in popularity, while for the finer quality cloths, woolsens and artificial silk products have entered the field as serious rivals.

Most of the local industries suffered from too much interruption and dislocation to be able to show a successful year's working. Strikes were common, especially during the latter part of the year, and became almost an everyday occurrence; a contributory cause being the depreciated copper currency, which, when combined with the high cost of rice, naturally made workmen discontented and inclined to exaggerate grievances. Cotton mills and cigarette factories were particularly affected. Flour mills, however, were an exception, working throughout the year with few interruptions, and consequently had every reason to be satisfied with their output, which found a ready market in the North and West.

With regard to native produce, silk and eggs were always in good request, but in other articles supplies were too restricted to make trade profitable. When everything is taken into consideration, the conclusion must be drawn that Shanghai's trade, subject to a set-back, which it is hoped, will only prove temporary. The difficulty in obtaining supplies on the one hand and the weakened demand on the other, both natural results of the civil warfare and industrial unrest, which prevailed throughout the year, made this set-back inevitable, and it is a matter for congratulation that certain articles should still have been able to make noteworthy progress.

Considerable space is devoted to an admirable and concise review of the political aspects of the year, with which local readers are familiar.

Shipping Falls off Badly

The most depressing part of the report is concerned with shipping. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the year amounted to 30,284,855 tons, as compared with 32,305,419 in 1924. This drop has to be attributed to British shipping, which suffered the great loss of 2,447,000 tons or over 20 per cent., the tonnage of other countries, except Japan, remaining comparatively steady.

The table below gives the percentage and share in millions of tons taken by each flag during 1924 and 1925:—

	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Millions Tons.				
American	3.40	3.16	15.5	10.4
British	11.75	9.30	36.4	29.7
Chinese	5.68	5.86	17.6	19.4
Dutch	0.70	0.77	2.2	2.5
French	0.79	0.80	2.4	2.7
German	0.73	0.85	2.3	2.8
Japanese	7.01	7.25	22.5	23.6
Norwegian	0.71	0.69	2.2	2.3
Other flags	0.94	0.78	2.9	2.6

The section dealing with shipping is so interesting that it deserves to be quoted in full:—

"Two-thirds of the total decrease, or more than 1,300,000 tons, were incurred by coast and river shipping, and the loss sustained under this heading by the British flag exceeded this figure by 300,000 tons. The reason for the decline is not far to seek. The general strike of seamen, declared on June 8, and affecting all nationalities to some extent, completely paralysed Japanese and British shipping for many weeks; and afterwards improvement was so gradual that conditions had not returned to normal even by the end of December. But as this was, British shipping was in a far worse situation in the South. There the boycott was zealously enforced and prevented all British-owned vessels from calling at Swatow and Canton,

so that nearly all the cargo that they had formerly carried fell to the lot of Chinese, Japanese, and Scandinavian ships. It also gave rise to a new feature in the history of the port, by inaugurating the practice of making Shanghai a transhipping centre for Canton cargo instead of employing the more usual route via Hongkong. The movement of goods, however, was impeded by strike and boycott to such an extent that even the comparatively few vessels which would seldom load to full capacity. One time only—during July—did rates for charter rise to unusual heights, when there was a strong demand for Norwegian and Chinese tonnage; but later, on the partial resumption of business by other flags, the inflated rates collapsed and there was more tonnage offered than cargo.

Ocean Tonnage Keeps Away

"The difficulties of loading and discharging and the risk of dislodgement among the crews caused foreign ocean steamers to avoid touching at Shanghai whenever possible during the strike, and the figures for ocean tonnage suffered accordingly. The Japanese was the only flag to record a considerable advance, which was chiefly due to the numerous coal-boats which entered regularly throughout the year. The sudden stride made in Japanese tonnage appears startling in view of the unfavourable conditions, but it must be remembered that ships which had been employed after the earthquake in carrying reconstructive materials to Japan were once more free to compete in the China market. The number of vessels that transferred to the Chinese flag during 1925 is worthy of remark, being nearly twice as big as that for the previous year; the majority were British or Norwegian steamers, with an average tonnage of 1,000 tons.

"The shipbuilding yards enjoyed a year of activity which surpassed 1924 in the number both of new vessels launched and of repairs or replacements satisfactorily carried out. More lighters and barges were built than other type of vessel. The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works were particularly busy throughout the year and on April 13 opened a new dock, which had been under construction for 16 months, capable of accommodating vessels 500 feet long, 60 feet beam, with a draught of 23 feet. This new departure, together with the up-to-date machinery and appliances, brings the docking facilities of the port up to the highest standard. The congestion in the harbour is referred to elsewhere, as well as the general scheme for the rearrangement of moorings, which is described in detail."

Total Collection Tls. 26,023,208

The total collection of the Shanghai Customs in 1925 excluding surtax amounted to Hk. Tls. 26,023,208, which converted month by month according to the Customs rates of exchange, is the equivalent of £4,562,610, a decrease of nearly half a million when compared with the figures for 1924.

Notwithstanding the decrease in revenue, Shanghai has kept its share of the total collection for China. The table given below shows that, with the exception of the abnormal year of 1924, this share has not varied by more than a fraction over 1 per cent. during the last six years.

1920		37.8 per cent.
1921		36.6 "
1922		37.0 "
1923		37.6 "
1924		39.6 "
1925		37.2 "

Further details from this very interesting report will have to be dealt with in a later issue.

OBITUARY

Mr. R. D. Tata

The local office of Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., last Friday received a telegram to the effect that the death had occurred in Paris of Mr. R. D. Tata, the senior member of the firm.

Mr. Tata was over 70 years of age, and throughout a strenuous life had taken a leading part in the activities of the great Tata firm in India, of which the office in Shanghai is a branch. The ramifications of the Tata concerns in India are very well-known, including cotton manufacturing, steel works, hydro-electric power schemes and the like. The different concerns under these auspices numbering over a score.

On several occasions the deceased had visited China and Japan, and all who met him on these visits will regret his death greatly. The last occasion on which he was here is believed to have been in 1917, when besides a sojourn of about a month in China he stayed for three months in Japan.

About three months ago Mr. Tata left Bombay for Paris, and as it was not known that he was ill, the news of his death has come as a great shock to members of the firm here. Out of respect for his memory the local office of Messrs. Tata & Co. was closed on Friday and Saturday last.

DR. GEORGE CRESSEY AND BANDITS

Outrageous Assault Near Great Wall: Badly Beaten and All Property Taken

Dr. George B. Cressey has just returned to Shanghai College after thrilling experiences with bandits in northern Chihli. Dr. Cressey left for the north in June and was engaged in geological studies dealing with recent climatic changes. Despite all precautions his expedition was attacked on the night of July 13 by a band of brigands near the Great Wall. These ruffians severely beat up Dr. Cressey and robbed both him and a student companion, Mr. Djang Ping-an of the Junior class. Money, guns, and equipment to the value of over a thousand dollars were stolen and damaged, and it was necessary to abandon all further work.

At the time of the robbery Dr. Cressey was travelling up the Luan river in a small native boat, which had been hired through military officials in Luanchow north of Tientsin. The magistrate there had been specially notified to extend aid and protection, but refused to send an escort or do anything. Nothing but the ordinary gossip of bandits was heard, and it did not seem necessary to take further extra precautions. Each night the boat was tied up to the bank, and all went well until the evening of July 13. About 11 o'clock that night the expedition was suddenly attacked by half a dozen bandits. The leader certainly appeared to be an ex-soldier, but the other robbers by their dialect and dress appeared to be local farmers.

A Terrible Hour

These men were armed with pistols, swords, clubs and whips. There was no opportunity for resistance and none was offered. Without ceremony the occupants of the boat were driven up on the muddy bank of the river and all boxes were rifled. The objects most desired by the bandits were pistols and money. Since these did not at once come to light Dr. Cressey was unmercifully beaten with clubs, and pistols were continually brandished in his face. The bandits were exceedingly ferocious, and the hour which they spent in ransacking the boat was a most exciting one.

Fully expecting that he would be carried off for ransom, Dr. Cressey had grabbed his shoes when forced to leave the boat, so that he had these and his pyjamas, and a torn pair of trousers left of all his clothing. Cameras and field glasses and other instruments meant little to the brigands, and while these were not taken they were broken and damaged in many cases. When the job was finished things were in utmost confusion. Notebooks had dropped down into the dirty water in the bottom of the boat, and articles of all description were strewn over the muddy shore. The local dialect for silver dollars is "pai tieh," white iron, which Dr. Cressey did not at first understand: but the blows he received that night helped to impress that language lesson on his memory. Certain that the foreigner had a large supply of "pai tieh," many blows were administered to enforce the demand for this, even after the box containing 125 of them had been handed over. The bandits got Dr. Cressey's two pistols, and the ammunition of one of them, but in the confusion overlooked the remaining ammunition.

The Bandits Depart

It seems quite certain that the brigands had spotted the boat that a foreigner on it, for most of these small boats on the river offer no inducement for robbers. Having collected their loot the bandits got away as suddenly as they had come. The leader blew a whistle, fired several shots into the air, and then all departed. It is certainly fortunate that Dr. Cressey and his companion were not carried off for ransom. As it was he was confined to bed for several days after the attack.

Immediately after the affair full details were reported to the nearest hien magistrate and also to the American consulate at Tientsin. When Dr. Cressey appeared before the local officials the next day he was still wearing his pyjamas, and made quite a sorry sight. The magistrate was profuse in his

apologies, and issued orders for the capture of the bandits "within three days," adding a reward of 50 dollars "from his own pocket." To date, however, nothing has been heard. In view of the special Chinese travel passes, notifications to magistrates and military, and conformity to all regulations, it would seem that there was gross negligence on the part of the soldiers and officials.

Valuable Expedition Frustrated

It was originally expected that the summer's work, carried on under the auspices of Shanghai College, would be in continuation of previous studies in Inner Mongolia. When it became apparent that it was not possible to get there because of the fighting, Dr. Cressey decided to work in northern Chihli. Starting from Luanchow north of Tientsin, he planned to work up the Luan River to Jehol and beyond, studying river terraces and physiographic changes. In this mountainous region, between the plain of north China and the tablelands of Mongolia are many evidences of the change which the climate of eastern Asia is gradually passing through. One of the unsolved problems of this part of the world is why Asia was never covered with an ice sheet whereas both America and Europe were deeply buried during the Glacial period. It was hoped that the work of the summer would throw some light on this problem.

Since Dr. Cressey's arrival in China a few years ago he has succeeded in building up the department of Geology at Shanghai College in a remarkable way. The department occupies five rooms in the new science hall. The rock and mineral collections total more than 2,500 specimens. Of this number all but 200 have been added by the present professor or secured by gift during his time here. On previous expeditions Professor Cressey travelled 15,000 miles in Mongolia, Tibet, and 12 provinces of China. He not only made careful observations of climate, rock materials, fossils, coal, mines, etc., but gathered extensive collections of valuable specimens for the college museum from many parts of China.

RICE PRICES A TRIFLE

EASIER

Condon Punishment Promised Hoarders and Smugglers

The rain of the past few days has doubtless been responsible for a slight reduction in the price of rice, which had risen this summer to abnormal proportions; but prices still are very high. On Sunday, the best grades were quoted at about \$19 compared with \$20 five days ago and the inferior quality at \$14 in comparison with \$16 at the end of last week.

The Shanghai District Magistrate, Mr. Wai Tso-fung, has just issued a proclamation threatening hoarders and smugglers of rice with immediate arrest and severe punishment if they are detected. Similar action will also be taken against merchants who attempt to corner the market and force prices higher than \$19. Such offenders will be handed over to the Allied military court at Lung-hua for trial. Mr. Wai has instructed the members of the Shanghai and Woosung Police to see that the words of this proclamation are carried into effect, by supervising and checking the transactions of the rice merchants each day.

With a view to regulating prices, Mr. Wai has sent representatives to the surrounding districts to investigate the next crop. Farmers who have sustained losses as a result of the typhoon, the heavy rains and insect pests; will be given every assistance in order that they may produce an especially good crop for the next season.

In the course of a proclamation, Dr. V. K. King says that many rumours are being spread with a view to causing alarm among the public. The rumour mongers are saying that stocks are nearly exhausted and that no new stocks are arriving so that a rice famine may soon be expected. These rumours are entirely false, says Dr. King, for, though the rice situation is serious, it is not so bad as it has been painted. All rumour mongers will be severely punished if arrested so all are warned against spreading false reports.



LUCY REFUSES TO MARRY WU NA'TEN.

A NEW CHINESE FILM

"Filial Piety" at the Carlton Cinema

The private screening of "Filial Piety," another production by the motion picture department of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., took place at the Carlton Theatre yesterday afternoon.

As with its predecessors, "Filial Piety" is an excellent piece of work and a credit to the B.-A. T., leaving little room for adverse criticism. The acting is good, the direction of the picture could not be better and the lighting effects excellent. However, like most films of Chinese production, there is a tendency to Americanize not only the picture, but the actors, the playing, the costumes and the customs as well. This is a subject upon which we have repeatedly dwelt in the past because we consider it a pity most that the Chinese cannot stick to their own costumes, the picturesque old styles and even the present day styles, instead of aping the foreigner. Why will they constantly make use of foreign costumes and customs? When will we have a picture, under Chinese direction, show the hero and the heroine in Chinese national dress, and depicting Chinese home life and the every-day customs of the Chinese people as they really are? There is plenty of talent in China, and considerable scope.

The picture deals with Chao-chun, a returned student with modern ideas; Kwei-ling, the beautiful, betrothed to him in their early childhood; Lucy Tong, the modern, up-to-date girl who charms and delights everybody; the stern mother who insists upon her son carrying out his early engagement.

Lucy Tong and Chao-chun meet each other on board the ship bringing them back to their homeland from the land of their studies, both western and up-to-date. They "fall in love at first sight" and reluctantly part with each other as the vessel nears its destination, promising to meet each other often. Chao-chun enters upon his career in his father's mill, but he and Lucy lose no time in seeing each other. Her parents place no obstacle in the way. Fate decides, however, against their union, for Chao-chun's mother insists upon his immediate marriage with the beautiful Kwei-ling, Lucy's father telling the young man that he must find his own way out of the difficulty. He tries open defiance and stormy meetings result, but he is sent away. Upon his return, he finds that, according to Chinese customs and laws of etiquette, he cannot refuse to marry Kwei-ling and so he acquiesces Lucy of what has happened. In despair, she tries to console herself for her loss by amusing herself with another man, but her better nature revolts against this form of amusement. Then, throwing everything aside, she enters a hospital to forget her sufferings in the sufferings of others.

The beautiful Kwei-ling bemoans her husband, who cannot forget Lucy, and her inability to win the love of Chao-chun. Seeing her husband only at fleeting moments, she pines away in her rooms,

AN ARCHAEOLOGIST FROM ROME

Dr. Ashby as a Change from Ancient Italy Surveys Modern China

A distinguished archaeologist has been stopping in Shanghai during the past few days in the person of Dr. Thomas Ashby, D. Litt., F.S.A., who with Mrs. Ashby is travelling round the world after giving a series of lectures in America at something like 300 different colleges and universities.

Dr. Ashby is an old Wykehamist and from Winchester went on as a scholar to Oxford, where in due time he took a first in Mods. and a first in Greats. He was also Craven Fellow in 1897. His tastes being very strongly archaeological he went to Rome in 1903 as Assistant Director of the British School of Archaeology, and there he has made his home ever since. In 1906 he became director of the School, and has since done wonderful work in excavating and mapping out ancient Roman roads in the Campagna, on which subject he is probably the first authority in the world. Apart from relics of Roman origin, Dr. Ashby is also a great authority on polygonal architecture, and remains of that still more ancient and mysterious race the Etruscans; and the present writer has vivid recollections of being dragged up to the top of extremely steep mountains between Rome and Naples on boiling hot afternoons in April to look at slabs of stone, to his way of thinking, entirely unimportant, but which afforded Dr. Ashby the keenest enjoyment; so much so, indeed, that on one occasion he escaped with the camera and used up a whole roll of film, of which the travellers were very short, on a piece of wall not much longer (or so it seems in memory) than the film itself would have been unrolled.

Dr. Ashby is the author of a large number of highly important and learned articles and some books, among them being "A Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome," written in conjunction with the late Prof. Platner. Last year, also, he was president of the Antiquarian section of the British Society in the annual meeting at Southampton. As said above, he has recently been lecturing in America and is now on his way back to Italy on board the President Folk.

In spite of the enormous cargo of learning which he carries, Dr. Ashby is one of the best and simplest fellows in the world, utterly devoid of anything suggesting swank, the last man to push his learning at you, but nevertheless ready to talk about it when others are interested, and is himself most interesting in doing so. He served with the British Red Cross Society in Italy during the war from 1915 to 1918 and as Liaison Officer attached to the British Military Mission to Italian Headquarters in 1918, and was mentioned in despatches.

amidst the affections lavished upon her by her mother-in-law. Fate again intervenes. But we are disclosing too much. In order to see the results of the union one has to see the picture for oneself.

On the whole, the picture is good and can be recommended.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. O. M. Green left Shanghai for Weihaiwei on Wednesday by the str. Fausang, and expects to be away for about three weeks. During his absence Mr. R. Wood will be in charge of the "N.-C. D. N."

Dr. R. R. Immerman has returned to Shanghai from her summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner and daughter left for Japan on Saturday by the str. Kitano Maru.

Dr. F. Reiss who has been in Japan for several weeks returned on Monday by the Shanghai Maru.

Dr. N. L. Downs returned from a month's vacation in Japan on the Shanghai Maru on Monday afternoon.

MANY of our readers who knew the actor, Mr. Wallingford Tait, will be sorry to hear of his death in India, which took place at the end of July from enteric.

Mr. H. S. Hammond, a well known business traveller of San Francisco, who is making his annual visit to the Far East, is a guest at the Astor House Hotel.

Mr. W. Posener, London representative of Messrs. L. Orlik, Ltd., makers of pipes and smokers' sundries, has arrived in Shanghai and taken quarters in the Astor House Hotel.

THE Chinese press reports that Comrade Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to Peking is leaving for home this week, his passports having been vised. He will come to Shanghai, via Tientsin, and leave for Moscow by way of Vladivostok.

GEN. Bramwell Booth, present head, and son of the founder of the Salvation Army, is soon to visit the Far East. He will be following the footsteps of his father, the late William Booth, and will stay in China for about a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby, of the "China Journal of Science and Arts," returned to Shanghai last Friday after several weeks in Tsingtao. Mr. Sowerby devoted himself to collecting interesting specimens of amphibians, reptiles, insects and sea-shells and has brought back a new specimen of toad which is unclassified as yet in the scientific data of China.

Mr. H. George, who together with Captain Fiori was honoured by a decoration of the Legion of Honour in the past few days, is a veteran in the Far East, having been here for the past 32 years. His residence in Shanghai, however, dates from only one year and most of his service was given in the Philippine Islands in connexion with the French Consulate. It was in recognition of these services that the French government honoured Mr. George.

PROFESSOR F. C. Wilcox has just arrived at Shanghai College to take up the chair left vacant by Prof. E. J. Anderson, Ph. D., and also to assist the Dean of the College in the administration of his office. Prof. Wilcox is well known as an educationalist in East China, having spent 13 years in China, during 10 of which he was the Principal of the Baptist Mission Academy at Ningpo, and a distinguished leader in Baptist Mission educational work, serving as educational representative of the mission in various capacities.

H. R. H. Prince Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, who left Honolulu on August 23 for Japan and China by the str. Siberia Maru with the Crown Princes, arrived at Yokohama on Thursday. After a stay in the Land of the Rising Sun they will come to Shanghai. His Royal Highness is head of the Asiatic Association of Sweden and patron of the Swedish-China Association and he is also a most enthusiastic archaeologist, having taken part in the excavation of the tomb of King Bjorne in 1902 and 1903, which work threw considerable light upon the study of ancient history of Sweden.

AMONG the passengers leaving for Weihaiwei on Tuesday was Mr. G. D. Coutts.

DR. R. J. Marshall returned to Shanghai on Sunday after a short holiday in Weihaiwei.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Browett left Shanghai by the str. Woosung for Hankow and are returning by the same vessel.

CAPT. E. Fiori, Chief of the French Municipal Guard, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday from a trip to Japan.

Miss P. Ayrton and Mr. F. R. Vida were among the passengers arriving in Shanghai on the str. Shanghai Maru on Tuesday.

Mr. D. B. Ross and Mr. A. Telfer of the S.M.P. are leaving Shanghai on Sunday for a short leave in Japan on the str. Nagasaki Maru.

Mr. E. W. P. Mills, of H. M. Consulate's Land Office, and Mrs. Mills left Shanghai on Wednesday on N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru for Kobe.

AMONG the passengers on the P. & O. S. Macedonia leaving Shanghai on Tuesday were Lieut.-Comdr. J. S. Bethell for Hongkong and Lieut.-Comdr. T. W. Durnford for London.

Mr. A. J. Martin, Senior Mixed Court Assessor, and Mrs. Martin arrived in Shanghai by the str. Tsingang on Saturday. Mr. N. W. Hickling came down on the same boat.

HIS many friends will regret to learn that Mr. J. Thesma, local exchange broker, has had news that his youngest son, John Thesma, was drowned whilst bathing at Pornichet, France, on August 29.

MAESTRO and Mrs. Paci arrived back in Shanghai from Tsingtao on Saturday. Earlier in the summer Maestro Paci was very seriously ill with dysentery, and his many friends and admirers will be pleased to hear that two weeks of Tsingtao have set him up completely.

MISS Madeline Rossiter, the popular comedienne, who has been running her own companies with great success in the East for a number of years, has gone out of management for the time being, and left India for London, where she is to take up a prominent part in "Rose Marie" at Drury Lane theatre.

DR. A. C. Price, who was formerly on the staff of the Shantung Road Hospital, Shanghai, is due in Shanghai on the P. & O. S. Morea about September 20 to take charge of the London Mission Hospital at Siaochang. Word has been received in Shanghai of Dr. Price's engagement to Miss R. Jones, of the London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Hanyang, Hupeh, who is now at Home on furlough.

ZAU Lih-tz, chief secretary to the Canton Government, who was formerly editor of the local Kuomintang organ, the "Minkuopao", and president of the Shanghai University (which was described by the Council's Prosecuting Solicitor as the "hotbed of Bolshevism") arrived in Shanghai a few days ago from the south and left on Tuesday for Moscow. He will represent the Canton Government and Marshal Feng Yushiang in the discussion of a number of important matters with the Soviet Government.

THE Japanese Government awarded life pensions to several foreigners on the Emperor's birthday, on Tuesday, for notable work in the common weal of the Japanese Empire. Among those selected for the honours are Miss Anna Riddell, president of the Kumamoto Leper Home, Archdeacon John D. Battcheller, president of the Ainu Association of Hokkaido, and M. Selmicar, president of the Korean Orphanage. Local Japanese honours were bestowed on Tuesday on the occasion of H. I. J. Majesty's 48th birthday.

DR. Mary Stone, the well-known Chinese lady physician, returned to Shanghai from the United States by the President Pierce on Saturday.

Mr. Chang Tai-yen, the well-known Kuomintang scholar and reformer, returned to Shanghai on Monday from Nanking where he conferred with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

MR. E. Tollefsen, Commissioner of the Shanghai Chinese Postal Service, has, we understand, tendered his resignation, and his place will be filled by Mr. C. H. Shields, Postal Commissioner at Nanking.

Mr. Ho Cheng-tsin, personal delegate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the young Red dictator of Kuangtung, has arrived in Shanghai on his way to Nanking for an important conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

THE wedding is expected to take place in Hongkong towards the end of October of Dorothy Muriel Holyoak, daughter of Mrs. Holyoak and the late Hon. P. H. Holyoak, to Capt. C. D. Armstrong, M.C., 1st East Surrey Regiment.

DR. V. K. Ting is at present in Nanking where he is laying before Marshal Sun Chuan-fang a report on the disbandment of the Chinese Precautionary Force. He will at the same time confer with the Marshal on details concerning the rendition of the Mixed Court.

THE death occurred at the French Hospital, Causeway Bay, Hongkong, of Mr. Walter Henry Wilde Loureiro, aged 56 years, the eldest son of the late Mr. Pedro Loureiro and of Mrs. Jessie Wilde Novais, of Lisbon. The deceased was an engineer, prior to his illness, on one of the local steamers.

MR. Lo Pah-hong, the well-known Chinese Catholic layman who has on several occasions been decorated by the Pope, and who is director of the Nantao Electricity Company, returned to Shanghai from Chicago, where he has been attending the Eucharistic Conference, and Europe where he has been investigating industrial conditions.

MR. T. Funatsu who has been in Shanghai investigating the labour troubles in Japanese mills was at one time Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai. Mr. Funatsu made this last visit in his capacity as Chairman of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, and left Shanghai for Japan on the N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru on Wednesday.

THOSE who read the shipping lists may have noted amongst the passengers on the P. & O. S. Macedonia, for London, "Mr. L. G. Haynes." Actually this should have been Mr. Leslie E. Haynes, and it is understood that he is travelling only as far as Hongkong, to take up a position on a morning newspaper there.

MR. N. T. Yang, former chief secretary to the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang as acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Nanking, left on Monday for the provincial capital to assume his new post on Wednesday.

MR. Wen Ying-sing, chief judge of the Shanghai branch of the military court of the Allied Armies of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and head of the general administrative department of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development Bureau, returned to Shanghai on Saturday morning from Nanking.

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CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA'S FALSEHOOD AND SELFISHNESS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Chinese Speaking American" to-day is good enough to criticize us, nay, to condemn us. Nothing is more needed in China than earnest and heartfelt condemnation, however severe. But I am afraid your correspondent does not impress one as very deep in his thought; he is no moral or religious teacher whatever. He gives us to understand that we live in shams and fabrications, that to us veracity is a synonym to hopeless stupidity! In a word, to us vice is virtue and virtue is vice! I admire the genius of our "Chinese-speaking American" for being able to associate himself with such a race "almost entirely for the past 15 years." I wonder such association instead of giving him pain and indignation, can be felt by him "very pleasantly!" Can a man be wholly false and yet possess admirable qualities? Does your correspondent value truth so little that he can find things to admire in a race who are no better than liars? Honest American, why sugar-coat your condemnation like this? We welcome severe, straightforward, sincere condemnation, we hate half-hearted, ambiguous sneering!

True men, I admit, are rare in China, but are they so abundant in other places in whatever times? How pathetic to see Diogenes in vain seek for an honest man with lantern in hand! Noble Christ! What followers you have! I weep with you that your great principles are only professed but never actually believed. All men have divine spirit in their heart. But how sadly few are those who are true to their own heart! Heart is everything; words are nothing. To tell a lie is not so bad as to be a liar at heart. I pity my countrymen for telling lies so often; but are not many, many foreigners deserving of pity also for lying cunningly in their hearts? And I call him the greatest liar of all who presumes to think that the Chinese alone are liars. To our shame, are not we all sinners here? What right has one sinner to sneer at others?

I pass over the question of prostitutes, not because I agree in any way with your correspondent, but because what he says is hardly understandable. I grieve greatly for the sins committed by my own countrymen; but it will be wholly unjust to think the Chinese sole sinners on that line. Thanks to the teachings of our sages, the virtue of our women is as yet not wholly corrupted.

And then China's selfish wars with wretched hellish consequences. Unprecedented in history, says our "Chinese-speaking American." Not comparable to noble struggles in the western countries in which great principles are involved, not even comparable to the French Revolution with all its reign of terror, not to the bloody persecutions of Mary Tudor and Jeffreys. How heartlessly wicked the Chinese are! There is nothing like it in the west, alas, is it really so? I pity your correspondent's shallowness who can believe for a moment that the whites are a superior race. My conviction is just the opposite. To me all human beings are made of the same clay. From the meanest cannibals to the so-called civilized men of to-day, there has been little difference in human heart. Civilization merely adorns a man, but too often does not at all touch his heart. Killing is a great crime in spite of all the eloquence of modern hypocrites. To me your so-called noble struggles are as ignoble and hellish as the bloody wars of the savages, nay, even as the heartless, selfish fightings in China to-day.

What are your great principles, my Chinese-speaking friend, which, in your eyes, can even ennoble such a thing as war in the West? You speak of religious zeal and love of country. Does your religion sanctify the slaughter of your fellowmen, as innocent as you are?

What is your country? Why should your love for it demand the sacrifice of your fellowmen—your brothers? As if it is not heartless selfishness to see only your own religion and your own country! If such can be the great principles to you, then I too can find some great principle for the wars in China.

No mere selfishness of a few individuals can produce a war of such scale and of such duration. Great principles are at stake. Among these I may mention the union of China and the freedom of the Chinese people. China is hopelessly divided, but she must be united in some way. The great warlords are fighting not because they like to fight themselves (as a rule they have everything to lose and nothing to gain from a war) but they are forced into it by history, tradition and public opinion. I say public opinion, because the great silent voice of the people is crying for a united China, whatever may be the words of a few merchants who value their own life and property more than the unity of their nation. And then the Chinese people are suffering terribly as they are; oppressed and discontented, they are thirsting for change and for revenge. They are not crying out audibly for freedom and equality; but none the less this is what they feel deeply at heart. Their free and independent spirit makes them reckless of everything; it is such men who turn soldiers and bandits. They are not selfish, because no selfish man will risk his life like this. It is the oppressed spirit seeking a path to free itself. These are great principles; they lead to present wars in China; but I weep over and condemn these wars none the less. As an "American-speaking Chinese," I put down a bit of my feeling and request your kind insertion as soon as possible.

I am, etc.,

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1926.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With due respect and sympathy for the opinions of your Chinese correspondent "F.D.Z.," one cannot help thinking that he has advanced some very curious and erratic views.

To begin with he has a totally wrong focus on the reason and meaning of war. It is by no means the simple and aimless process of killing one another, for the sake of religion or love of one's country. Argued to its logical conclusion, war is a biological necessity, a necessity that arrives in its own time and is not prematurely actuated. War has, so to speak, its orbits. To use Mazzini's phrase, "it is the inexorable logic of facts."

War is the climax of competition. There is competition in every sphere and walk of life, competition between individuals and competition between nations; and periodically war ensues. It is competition that gives rise to envy, hatred, malice and all other uncharitable feelings among men, women and nations.

The nation, no less than the individual, that knows no competition, or is not actuated by the spirit of competition, is bound to become degenerate. For centuries China was a self-contained, self-sustaining nation. She did not know the meaning of competition or the need of it. She was self-satisfied with her own isolation. The consequence is to be seen to-day in a China become so effete and backward that troubles arise at every turn in her desperate endeavours to meet the requirements imposed by the competition in national efficiency and prestige with the foreign Powers. From her first step in adopting a republican form of government which was like putting new wine into old bottles, she has failed to come up to expectations. She has had a try, and is still trying hard, but the verdict stands: not up to expectations.

With regard to the seemingly interminable internecine warfare in China, "F.D.Z." explains it in those words: "The Chinese are suffering terribly; oppressed and discontented they are thirsting for change and revenge. They are not crying out

audibly for freedom and equality; but none the less this is what they feel deeply at heart. Their free and independent spirit makes them reckless of everything; it is such men who turn soldiers and bandits."

I have emphasized the last sentence, and I ask "F.D.Z." if he seriously wants us to believe that the paid (and at times treacherous and reluctant) mercenaries of these various military leaders who control the actual power in the country, are constituted of men of the type he has so vividly portrayed above? If the Chinese pin their hope on achieving their national aspirations in this way, then Heaven help the country!

The Chinese have been fighting among themselves—one faction against another, change and change about—since the formation of the Republic 15 years ago, and they have decided—absolutely nothing! Instead, terrible suffering and privations continue to be inflicted on an innocent populace—suffering and privations that Chinese who live in the peace and security and abundance of Shanghai and other Treaty Ports miles away from the scenes of destruction and rapine and carnage, can never realize.

But "F.D.Z." assures us that "the great warlords [why 'warlords?'] what have any of these men done to earn this grandiloquent title?" are fighting not because they like to fight themselves (as a rule they have everything to lose and nothing to gain from a war) but they are forced into it by history, tradition and public opinion."

If this is true, then there must be something radically wrong with public opinion in China and the teaching of its history and tradition.

I am, etc.,

H.A.T.

Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1926.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your correspondent "H.A.T." to-day has been good enough to enlighten us with the reason and meaning of war. It is a biological necessity; it is the climax of competition; competition gives rise to unpleasant results, and yet any individual or nation is bound to become degenerate if without the spirit of competition. Such are the views advanced by "H.A.T."

War is a biological necessity, but is not man something more than a biological being? Cruel, relentless competition reigns indeed in the world of beasts; the laws which govern all beasts are self-preservation and race preservation. The beasts live a momentary and individual life; they triumph for a moment and perish forever; they triumph at the expense of the other living beings; but alas, how short-lived their triumph is! The fittest cannot survive long; twinkle of an eye and they too are no more! Their life, again, is wholly self-centred; slaves of their own desires, they are blind to the beauty and glory of this wonderful universe. How narrow and meaningless such a life is!

And many men, poor lost souls, do live a life no higher than that of beasts. "It is the inexorable logic of facts" that the overwhelming majority of men and women die without realizing or knowing themselves. How many seeds are sown; but how few grow and ripen! How many eggs are hatched, but how all but very few give no signs of life! So is the divine spirit in man. All men are potentially divine, but only a few men like Jesus and Confucius are free from the earthly mire and live a life that is universal and eternal!

I used to divide the universe into three orders of existence: the physical, the organic and the spiritual. The organic beings are those which transcend the laws of the physical order; they can master these laws to achieve their own organic purpose. Such organic purpose, as I have said already is self-preservation and race preservation. Such a purpose is individual and momentary and therefore, in our eyes, meaningless. For we do not belong to the organic order; we are essentially spiritual. As spirits, we transcend the laws of the organic order. Heroic self-sacrifice, chastity, temperance: such is the triumph of the human spirit over the organic desires of self-preservation and race preservation.

Man, in his essence, is universal and eternal, not momentary and in-

dividual. He is not satisfied with concrete informations of his senses; he is endowed with intellect and reason, and he searches after the universal and eternal truth. His ideals are love, virtue, justice, not conquest, victory, distinction. He feels as if he and the world are one. There need not be any competition between him and his neighbour, for their mutual love makes one live in the other. Each is inseparable from the other; they co-operate, instead of compete. Competition and love is spiritual realization. As the spiritual order is superior to the organic, so should war and competition give way to love and co-operation.

The overwhelming majority of men live in the organic order: such is the hard fact. But is that any reason why war and competition should be approved? The world is full of vice and corruption. Should these too get our approval? No, our attitude must be one of condemnation and sympathy. Condemnation, because it is against our human spirit to seek individual and momentary triumph at the expense of the universal and eternal ideals. Sympathy, because the fault of the sinner is not so much wickedness, as weakness and ignorance. This is why I condemn all wars as deplorable and ignoble, and yet I refuse to admit that any war is altogether inhuman and hellish.

I doubt the truth of the statement: that a nation, as well as an individual, will become degenerate if he has not the spirit of competition. Competition is an organic necessity and he is a poor beast who cannot compete successfully. But a poor beast may at the same time be a good man. The greatest man is not an Alexander or a Napoleon, but a Confucius or a Jesus. Co-operation and love ennoble a man; war and competition degenerate him to the level of other animals.

I do not pin my hope on these men who turn soldiers and bandits. I condemn and pity them; my only attempt is to show that they are to be sympathized with, not sneered at. Alas, many of us are as great sinners as they. They are not altogether hopeless, they too have the divine spirit within them. Civil war and war with other nations are to me equally condemnable. Are not foreigners our brothers also? What more right have we to kill our foreign brothers than our own countrymen? I admit that the scenes of rapine, carnage and destruction in China absolutely decide nothing. But was the recent European War waged on such a scale so full of meaning? I condemn war in general. I call it hypocritical to ennoble one war and to sneer at another.

I do not see that "war lord" is in any way a grandiloquent title. To me it is the most despicable term possible. That a man should know only how to fight and not how to love! A selfish beast, a spiritual nonentity! The sins of all men for ages and ages lead to war; every man is to be held responsible; no man entirely so. War is but the outward expression of envy, malice, hatred, selfishness and what not. The root of the evil has long been there before a war comes into being. In a way, war is an attempt to remedy the evil, just as a burn or a fever is nature's attempt to remedy the poison in a human body. I say once more China's wars are to be sympathized with, not sneered at.

I am, etc.,

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1926.

DANGERS OF QUACKERY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—At the opening of the new Department of Public Health in Chinese Territory recently, which was fully reported in your columns, Dr. W. S. New dwelt on the imperative need for the registration of medical practitioners as being essential to the securing of the services of qualified medical men for the community.

This step is one in the right direction and as our friends across the border have set such a good example, it is to be hoped that the necessary procedure for the adoption of similar methods of registration will be carried out in the Settlement and once and for all rid this Model Settlement of the hordes of medical quacks and impostors

who do so much to increase human misery.

When these imposters are not causing death, they are causing unjustified hope, untold misery and producing new agony to those who already suffer. Any means that can decrease quackery will be welcome and every effort should be exerted to stop the practice of mock doctors and to awaken public opinion to the futility of patronizing the local charlatan.

Shanghai is fully represented by medical men and women with the highest qualifications obtainable. Their work would be made much easier by the removal from our midst of the countless pretenders and self-appointed healers. I might mention that recently I had occasion to visit a small town not far from Shanghai and, when calling upon my Chinese representative, I noticed two white doves in a small cage. I asked him the reason of confining the birds to such a small area. He said the birds were kept for medical purposes. This aroused my attention and, on probing further into the matter, he disclosed the fact that the faecal matter of white doves when applied to Hong-kong foot was a sure remedy! My Chinese representative like the dove, is a symbol of innocence.

This is a case of mind over medicine as prescribed by a local quack and is a clear illustration of the crying need for some prompt action on the part of those responsible for the health of the community.

I am, etc.,

WAUNG MAU.

Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1926.

P. S. It has been rightly said that one of the principal reasons which makes the eradication of quackery so difficult is to be found in the fact which finds incisive expression in the proverb "Stupidity is a hardy perennial."

THE DEAD THIEF

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The agitation in Shanghai over the death of a common sneak thief is altogether artificial and unconvincing.

The Chinese have very scant respect for the sanctity of human life as may be seen from thousands of incidents going on all over the country at this very moment.

A Chinese police authority not long ago told me in response to an inquiry of mine as to what could be done to a thief discovered in my house at night: he replied it is no crime to shoot such a criminal.

The Chinese themselves not infrequently beat a thief to death and I have seen the body of such a victim thrown out. The corpse is buried by the authorities and no inquiries are made and there is not the slightest trace of an agitation: on the contrary everybody is relieved that such a public nuisance has been put to death.

Not long ago a soldier shot in the streets of Chapei a rich coolie who had the temerity to ask his fare for a few coppers. Not a single voice was raised at the death of the poor innocent coolie.

A prominent editor of a great Chinese newspaper was recently hauled from his home in Peking and shot dead within an hour. Again there was no protest and no petition and no agitated procession.

There is not a single person in Shanghai who has the remotest interest in the dead thief. How he came by his death I do not know, and if he had been killed by his own people not a word would have ever been heard of it: the incident would not have been worthy of a line in a Chinese newspaper.

The whole agitation is anti-foreign: it is worked up by paid agitators and Bolsheviks. There is nothing patriotic about it and the whole thing should be sternly restrained.

Public bodies who agitate are doing China a disservice and are bringing themselves into disrepute, for the whole agitation is unreal and insincere.

What is at the bottom of all this agitation! Why do not all these people come out openly and say they want a war with the foreigners and let us get on with the job?

If this is China's idea she would occupy a very much more dignified position by at once and openly declaring war on the Powers so that the present impossible position

may be cleared up. I wonder whether the Chinese are aware that it is in just such actions as they are now taking that wars are bred: if they do not really want war they would be better advised in trying to bring about legitimate changes by constitutional processes.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.
Peitaiho, Aug. 28, 1926.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Witkowski has deliberately misrepresented my letter in order to avert attention from the telling part of it which was to emphasize the fact that multitudes of the Chinese themselves would heartily welcome foreign intervention so as to give them peace and quietness.

Of course this would put an end to Bolsheviki, their paid agitators, unintelligent students and all their unfortunate dupes. At the same time it would give the multitude of steady, law-abiding Chinese a chance to evolve some kind of government. This is what the decent Chinese desire above all things and if foreigners can assist them to this end they will render China and the world signal service.

The time has come to put an end to the wild and senseless lawlessness which now characterizes the country and is ruining a magnificent people. Foreigners have no desire to rule China, to conquer the country or to take any part of it. The whole question is rapidly becoming more than a mere domestic one since the peace and well-being of the world may be involved if rabid Bolsheviki and their followers are allowed to work any further their satanic way in this country.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.
Peitaiho, Aug. 29, 1926.

"EASTERN TRUTH"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should be glad to know if it is not compulsory for a newspaper or periodical to publish the name of the person who accepts responsibility for publication? The reason I ask is, that in the recent publications of "Eastern Truth" no such information appears.

In view of the threatened publication of a "black list" of local debtors a libel suit is more than probable. But how is one to get at the responsible party?

The editor is reputed to be a certain gentleman who recently filed this petition, and if this is true as I have every reason to believe, the following extract from the first edition of "Eastern Truth" is certainly rubbing it in.

Referring to the above gentleman's bankruptcy proceedings, it goes on to state that "his 41 creditors are out of luck," and in view of the origin of the statement it may be accepted as the final pronouncement. But I ask you, could anything be more naive?

I am, etc.,
ONE OF THE 41.
Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1926.

MESSRS. Wang Pu-chun and Chen King-chuan were elected chairmen of the Shanghai-Kiangsi-Chékiang-Anhui Silk Guild at a meeting held on Saturday. Mr. Shen Lien-fang, the retiring president, has served for quite a number of years.

A NUMBER of leading Shanghai residents have formed a new organization, the name of which is to be the All-China Alarm Bell Association. The purpose of the new institution will be "to warn the people of impending troubles, draw attention to China's national shames, and arouse in the hearts of the people a patriotic spirit."

THE Chinese papers understand that as a result of the petition recently presented by Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police force and representations to the Commissioner by Mr. Y. Ikeda, of the Associated-Press of Japan, the Council has consented to grant the men increased pay as from January 1, 1927.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES		Sept. 3.
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for \$1 at 2/9 1/2 = Tls. 7.10 at 71.85 = \$0.88		
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 68 1/2 = Tls. 145.72 at 71.85 = 202.81		
Chinese Dollars, market rate	72.0375	
Native Interest	08	
Copper Cash	371,500	
Bar Silver	28 1/2	
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.	
Paris on London		G.\$4.85 1/2
New York on London		G.\$4.85 1/2
BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.		
LONDON—		Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	2/9 1/2	
Demand	2/9 1/2	
NEW YORK—		
Telegraphic Transfer	67 1/2	
Demand	68 1/2	
PARIS—		
Demand	2265 nom.	
INDIA—		
Demand	180	
HONGKONG—		
Demand	78 1/2	
YOKOHAMA—		
Demand	71	
BATAVIA—		
Demand	168 1/2	
SINGAPORE—		
Demand	83 1/2	
BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.		
LONDON—		
Demand	2/10 1/2	
4 m/s. credits	2/11 1/2	
4 m/s. Docs.	2/11 1/2	
6 m/s. credits	2/11 1/2	
6 m/s. Docs.	2/11 1/2	
NEW YORK—		
Demand	69 1/2	
4 m/s. credits	70 1/2	
4 m/s. Docs.	71 1/2	
PARIS—		
4 m/s. Docs.	2340 nom.	
Closing business done at		
London	2/9 1/2	
New York T.T.	68 1/2	

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER	
Hk. Tls. 6.35	
" 1	Francs Nom. 27.27
" 1	Gold 1.31
" 1	Yen 1.61
" 1	Rupees 2.10
" 1	Mex. \$1.50
" 1	It. Lire 23.14

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Bank Closing Rates

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT		Sept. 3.
U.S. G.\$100.00 = Mex.	\$203.55	
Stk.	\$1.00 = " "	9.93
Frs.	100.00 = " "	6.30
Yen.	100.00 = " "	96.29
BUYING DEMAND DRAFT		
U.S. G.\$100.00 = Mex.	\$199.15	
Stk.	\$1.00 = " "	9.70
Frs.	100.00 = " "	5.86
Yen.	100.00 = " "	96.37

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Sept. 3:—	
It. Lire 18.15	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.51	Tl. 1
It. Lire 12.61	Y. 1
It. Lire 13.02	Mex. \$1

EXCHANGE MARKET REVIEW

Kiukiang Road and the Value of the Yen: The Two Opposition Groups

The following notes on the Shanghai exchange market cover the week ending August 28.

Silver prices and local exchange rates showed a decided advance during the week, namely 1d. in London silver, 1 cent in the New York silver price and from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. in the Shanghai exchange rates. Particulars can be determined by comparing the quotations contained in our past week's review (under "record of business done") with those for the present term.

The following factors were contributing to the firmness of our local exchange market:—(a) That our speculators had ceased to augment their already heavy overbought position; (b) that cables news from Bombay announced a postponement of the consideration by the Legislative Council of the Currency Commission's report; (c) that the Kiukiang Road operators thereupon began to liquidate a portion of their uncovered gold position; and (d)

that the local dollar rate suddenly rose on August 27 to 72.35 taels on rumours that large amounts of silver dollars were being shipped to Wu Pei-fu.

Political as well as trade conditions in China had not undergone any change. Exports were still conspicuous by their absence. There was even a good demand on the part of importers whose requirements were easily met by banks at very fair rates of exchange. Directly or indirectly cover was provided by our local speculators who are reputed to have liquidated about one-half of their overbought gold position.

Kiukiang Road Still Dominating

In our last week's review we ventured the hypothesis that the value of the yen, as expressed in its cross-rate, is much more dependent upon Kiukiang Road than on the home country. Within one week we have witnessed a transformation in the valuation of the yen which has been created in Shanghai and which is adopted by Kobe, New York and the rest of the world. Last week business was transacted on the basis of 48 1/2 U. S. \$ (and over); during the week under review business was done at 47 1/2 (and under), a difference of more than 1 per cent. This metamorphosis is unconnected with economic conditions in Japan and divorced from silver prices—merely the dictate of Kiukiang Road.

The strength of the Shanghai market described in the opening paragraph lasted until Friday, August 27. On the last day of the week, August 28, the bulls began once more to enter the market, thereby resuming their tactics to weaken the market—again for no apparent reason, if one overlooks the rivalry which has existed for some time between two groups of operators. The one group are the "bulls," consisting mainly of gold shops, i.e., scientific speculators. The second group is still overbold in gold bars and gold currencies and is represented by amateur speculators, not members of the guild and largely represented by men who often come from a class that is termed "the idle rich." A decisive move made by the one party calls forth the growls of the other group which takes countermeasures, thus causing violent fluctuations in our market. The maneuvering on the part of the professional speculators is very skilful; they have often been seen driving up the price of gold bars shortly before the close—*coute-que-coute*—so as to create an impression and prepare the market for the coming day.

India and Silver

The postponement of the new Currency Act has upset the calculations of "shorts" in India, many of whom have covered during the week. More details of the new scheme have now arrived by mail at Shanghai, so that the principal features may be set forth here, though very very briefly only.

The Indian Currency Commission's report recommends the gradual transformation of the present gold-exchange standard into a gold standard. Seeing that it is not proposed to mint gold coins for circulation, or to redeem notes presented by minted coin, it will probably be more appropriate to name the newly proposed system "gold bullion standard."

The ultimate aim is the effective gold standard, but its actual introduction will take years to accomplish. Meanwhile it is recommended:

(a) To discontinue the coinage of silver coin (which in fact has been suspended for years) until the amount in circulation is reduced to actual requirements. At the same time it is recommended to reduce the existing silver reserve to the extent previously outlined in our review for the first week of August; but this measure is to be carried into effect gradually within 10 years and in a manner so as not to disturb the general price level and the level of wages, or fundamentally to affect the welfare of the country.

(b) It is intended gradually to increase the gold portion of the currency reserve to 50 or even 60 per cent. of the note issue; but within the next 10 years the gold reserve should, at least, be brought to 25 per cent. of the note issue.

(c) The Commission is opposed to the introduction and circulation of gold coins.

(d) The Commission is also opposed to an early sale of the country's silver reserves, because such action would cause a heavy fall in the price of the white metal. The bulk of the population, being accustomed from ancient times to the use of silver, would suffer considerably from the fall in price of the white metal.

(e) The scheme recommended by the Currency Commission demands that, while gold coins will not actually circulate, the Treasury will be bound to buy and sell gold at rates to be fixed, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces.

(f) The rupee will remain legal tender in India, its price being officially fixed at 18 pence.

From these points and other information it would appear that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to throw silver stocks on the market, at least not for the near future. It should not be lost sight of that the silver rupee is still legal tender and that it means a great saving to the Government to hold a large portion of its reserve against notes issued in minted silver rupees. These cost, when silver is quoted at say 30d. per standard ounce, 11 1/2d. to the Government, while they count universally as 18d.

In consideration of the genuine interest attaching to this problem we shall revert to its discussion in subsequent reviews.

Record of Business

Record of business done at Shanghai during the week:—		
	High	Low
Sterling	2/10 1/2	2/9 1/2
U. S. \$	70 1/2	68 1/2
Yen	69 1/2	67 1/2
Gold bars	339.40	330.80
Bar silver	28 1/2	29 1/2

The cost of carrying forward of oversold positions was the same as during the previous two weeks, namely September-December 3d., 1/2 U. S. \$ and 1/2 cand. for yen.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Piece Goods Weaker Under Influence of the War Outlook in Central China

Sept. 4.
Naturally the war in central China has had a very great effect upon the business situation this week. The prices offered for piece goods at the auctions are all down, and deliveries have been badly effected. Yarn has also been in poor demand, and following this, purchases of cotton by the local mills have been on a very small scale.

In tea, business has been quiet throughout the week, but as regards silk active buying on the part of America has been a feature. Both local and Canton silks have been in demand.

More inquiry has been shown for produce, but the military operations have brought about a position which is likely to curtail supplies.

Piece Goods
Except for the auctions it is again hardly possible to talk about business in piece goods. A few clearances of private cargo, such as Fancies for Tsingtao, are reported, but this does not hold out any prospect of new business.

At the auctions Tsingtao and Newchwang seem to have provided most of the demand, but the market has been largely in the hands of speculators. For several weeks past these have endeavoured to bring about enhanced prices, but the events in Hankow have now caused them to change their tactics. Feeling that for the time being it will not be possible to see higher rates, they now seem to have decided that the only thing to do is to increase their stocks by purchasing at the lowest rates they can secure, and accordingly their actions during the week have all been in the direction of depressing the market.

The steadiest feature about the auctions has been seen in good for Korea, for which market another very large shipment has been made this week.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

Chinese Cotton—Little interest has been taken in Chinese cotton during the week by the mills, as in the absence of orders for yarn there is no present impudment to buy. Spot quotations are as fol-

lows:—Tungchow 32 1/2 33; Shanghai 32; Shensi 32; Ningpo 32 1/2 (new crop). Yesterday afternoon's closing quotations on the Exchange were as follows:—October 31.50; November 32.25; December 32.30; January 32.35; February 32.45.

Yarn—Owing to the war the yarn market has shown little life, and no new business is reported, while clearances have been affected. The expected demand for cloth from the north has not yet eventuated, as the Nankow district approaches are still in the hands of the military. Spot quotations for yarn are as follows: 10's 126/138; 12's 135/142; 16's 138/145; 20's 147/159. The closing quotations yesterday afternoon on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were as follows:—September 140.10; October 141.70; November 142.80; December 143.60; January 144.10 February 144.50.

American Cotton—Private crop estimates again put the position lower as to condition. New York quotations:—October 17.66; December 17.79; January 17.87; March 18.08; May 18.25; spot 18.75; highest October 17.80; lowest October 17.66. Liverpool quotations:—October 9.45; January 9.35; spot 10.14.

Egyptian Cotton—Sakellaridis spot 17.65. Alexandria quotations:—Sakellaridis November 33.12; January 32.50.

Indian Cotton—F. G. Bengal December/January 264; Fine Omra December/January 313; F. G. Broach April/May 326.

Sampin—Thursday afternoon's closing:—September 228.10; October 229.90; November 230; December 230.20; January 231; February 231.50; March 230.50. Yesterday afternoon's closing:—September 227.50; October 229; November 229.90; December 229.60; January 229.80; February 230; March 231.

Tea
In tea the week has been very quiet, a general absence of business being noticeable.

Keemuns—Arrivals now total 88,000 h/c, with settlements 72,000, prices ranging from Tls. 40 to Tls. 80. An advance of from one to two taels has taken place during the week, but business has been small.

Ningchows—Arrivals are 48,000 h/c and settlements 20,000, prices being from Tls. 35 to Tls. 55. Since our last report approximately 1,000 h/c have been dealt in.

Channees—Arrivals amount to 123,000 h/c, of which 50,000 have been sold at Tls. 52/105. Some 4,000 packages of finest Channees have been sold during the week, and the market is rather stronger.

Points—Arrivals are 75,000 and settlements 46,000 at Tls. 134/75.

Gunpowder—Arrivals are 18,000 h/c and settlements 9,000 at Tls. 63/81.

Country Chops—Arrivals are 20,000 h/c and settlements 15,000 at Tls. 55/62.

Pingusays—The total arrivals since the opening of the season are 160,000 h/c and the settlements 140,000. During the week prices have fallen from Tls. 4 to Tls. 5.

Silk

Much more activity has been displayed in the silk market during the week, and a considerable business has been done in high grade, new style Tsatees and Steam Filatures. Practically all purchases have been made on behalf of America, and Lyons is almost entirely out of the market. For these qualities prices have firmed since the activity mentioned. Other qualities of local silk are neglected.

In Canton silk a fair amount of business has been done in the south during the week, America being a purchaser, and prices are again higher.

Produce

Inquiries have been received for sesame seed at rates which show signs of strengthening.

Dried egg products are in demand, but on account of the Wuchang situation it is doubtful whether they can be met.

Reports from London show a better tendency in the fur market.

The demand for tobacco continues, but owing to the fact that much of the leaf comes from the districts where military operations are proceeding, business is a doubtful quantity.

The loss of another aeroplane, en route for the front, is suspected at Canton. This machine is one of a batch of nine newly ordered, six of which have arrived.

In order to ensure accuracy on the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations and omissions.

a) No restriction, estimated output given non-alcohol tax, b) Restricting output voluntarily, c) P, O, B, cont. d) Ex Debenture Interest;

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

A FINE SWIMMING FEAT AT TSINGTAO

Further Honours for S. A. Vincent: Best of Three to Finish in Long Race

The return to form of S. A. Vincent (once so well-known for his performances in a variety of sports in China and Japan), despite his war wounds and the fact that he has not been in training for many years, evidently is not a flash in the pan, for he followed up the winning of two short distance Tsingtao swimming championships by a remarkable performance in a long distance race on August 22. Nine-teen competitors started from the Strand Beach to swim out to and round the Moaning Minnie Buoy and back to the beach. There were eight Japanese, seven Americans, two Russians, an Austrian (Mme. M. Ludwig, who was the only lady competitor) and Vincent, Great Britain's solitary representative.

Early in the race, Vincent went to the front, with one of the Americans in close attendance behind them all the Japanese. Apparently the tide round the buoy was much stronger than had been anticipated, for Vincent had a terrific struggle to make the mark and often was swept back. Eventually he got round after swimming for 1 hr. 4 min. and then made the return journey in 49 min. J. Choquette (America) finished 6 min. behind him and M. N. Brown (America), after a most courageous effort, being in the water for 3 hr. 51 min., finished third. All the others gave up, one of the Japanese getting to within 40 yd. of the buoy, but no one else doing even so well as that.

The race last year was won in 1 hr. 29 min. and it is said the conditions then were much easier.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRACK MEET

British Preparations for Representation

British athletes held a meeting on Monday evening at the S.V.C. Club to ensure that Great Britain will be well represented in the forthcoming International Field and Track meeting, to be held early in October, were 14 present at the meeting, including several local athletes of repute. Mr. Tom McKenna, the popular veteran athlete, presided, supported by the hon. secretary for Great Britain, Mr. T. Beesley. It was decided to invite Mr. C. B. Main to serve as honorary President and Dr. W. E. O'Hara Vice-President of the British team. Apart from these two, several others were suggested for the selection committee and to act as coaches. Among those the hon. secretary was directed to address were:—Messrs. McMillan, Bell, McLorn, Huxley, Gash, McKenna, O'Foote, Macintosh, Varndell, Quayle and Isaacs.

Mr. G. S. McGill was elected as hon. treasurer. Discussion ensued at the meeting as to the list of events, and it was suggested that a 600 metre run should be included, as in the Far Eastern Games. The working committee is to be approached on the subject.

Portuguese Sportsmen Keen

The organization meeting for the International Track Meeting by the Portuguese Sporting Association was held on Monday, Mr. A. M. Gutierrez presiding. The following committee were elected:—Messrs. A. M. Gutierrez, I. Baptista, F. A. Remedios, H. B. Pereira and M. Ferras. The coach will be Mr. N. H. Aloe, a man of much track experience, now retired, but who has volunteered to instruct the athletes. It was decided to begin active training to-morrow, if weather conditions allow, and a full squad of more than 60 is assured, which are to enter for all events. About two weeks before the meeting a tryout will be held when the final entrants will be chosen. At this time the captain will also be elected. It is proposed to raise a sub-

CHANNEL SWIM BY ANOTHER LADY

Mrs. Clemington Corson's Second Attempt Successful in Not Quite 16 Hours

Dover, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Corson, an American, swam the Channel. She started from Cap Gris-Nez at 11.30 yesterday evening and landed at 3.10 this afternoon.

Mrs. Clemington Corson, who is 27 years old and the mother of two children, scored the Channel victory at her second attempt. She made a first attempt in 1923, when she had to give up owing to bad conditions when one and a quarter miles from the coast.

This time the sea was smooth and she was assisted by the tide. She chatted cheerfully with her husband and with the pilot and trainer who were on board the tug, from which she was fed with loaf-sugar, chocolate and cocoa. She was trained throughout largely on sweets.

Mrs. Corson covered the first four miles in two hours, and was within four miles of England at 11.30 in the morning, when the strong prospect of her success attracted huge crowds to the shore who watched the thrilling battle for hours.

Mrs. Corson received an ovation from the crowd. She landed exhausted, and collapsed in the arms of her trainer. She speedily recovered.

Mr. Frank Perks, a Birmingham chemist, made a simultaneous attempt to cross the Channel, but gave up when a mile from England.

A Big Money Prize

Aug. 28.

Mr. Liss Berger, who financed Mrs. Corson's Channel swim, said to-day that he had placed a \$5,000 bet at Lloyd's that she would succeed before September. He obtained odds of 20 to 1 and thus wins \$100,000.—Reuter.

Tumultuous Reception of Miss Ederle in New York

New York, Aug. 27.

A terrific din from the sirens of vessels of all sizes welcomed Miss Gertrude Ederle, who arrived on the Berengaria after her conquest of the English Channel.

A committee, headed by the Mayor and her mother, boarded the Berengaria.

Miss Ederle landed at the Battery and proceeded through dense crowds to Lower Broadway and the City Hall, where the Mayor presented her with an illuminated scroll and a medal.

At night she was the guest of honour at a huge civic dinner, and afterwards saw the Ziegfeld Follies. She appeared on the stage.—Reuter.

German the Sixth to Do It

London, Aug. 30.

A German named Vierkotter has swum the Channel. He is the sixth man to succeed since 1875.

Starting from Cape Gris Nez at 1.35 this morning he landed at South Foreland Light at 2.17 this afternoon, thus creating a new record of 12 hours 42 minutes. The previous best was Tiraboschi's 16 hours 33 minutes in 1923.

Vierkotter was accompanied by a French tug, a motor-boat and a rowing-boat.

The sea was choppy near the end.—Reuter.

INTERPORT POLO

Peking Defeated by Hankow by Six Goals

Hankow, Aug. 28 (delayed). Hankow beat Peking at polo to-day by 7 goals to 1.—Reuter.

cription among the Portuguese community to defray expenses, the unsubscribed balance to be taken from the P. S. A. funds.

The Portuguese ladies are keen for the big meeting and other nationalities will have to bestir themselves if they wish to win.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

The 21st Annual Gala: Good Arrangements: A Record Plunge: Full Results

The enthusiasts who inaugurated the series of annual swimming galas and aquatic sports at the Rowing Club in the year 1906, Messrs. R. W. MacCabe and P. Fowler, may well regard with gratification the admirable way in which the good work has been carried on during the intervening score of years, for the opening night of this year's function, the 21st in the line, was voted on all sides an outstanding success, standing success, and this year's Bath Committee, which consists of Messrs. J. Huxley, R. W. MacCabe, E. T. Nash, T. O. Schmid and R. G. Woodhead, are to be congratulated on the smoothness with which all their arrangements were brought to fruition.

The bath building had been lavishly decorated with strings of lanterns, and a profusion of flags and bunting, and looked extremely pretty. Electric ceiling fans had been installed generously, so few of the spectators had occasion to complain of the heat. A first-rate orchestra of five members under the capable baton of Mr. Ken Staley discoursed to pleasing selection of the latest music during the intervals between the various events, their efforts being particularly enjoyed. The water was as clear as crystal. The different competitions of the lengthy programme were got off with despatch, and all the arrangements worked without hitch. Experienced caterers ministered to the creature comforts of spectators and competitors alike throughout the evening, and especially during the interval before the 3 mile championship event, and in general everyone had a good time.

Last Friday night there were two local championships decided, the plunge for distance and the 880 yards. The former was won by D. Yunker who covered a distance of 58 ft. 3 in., a Shanghai record while the half mile title was annexed by J. R. Johnstone (C.S.F.), who registered the excellent time of 12m. 47s. Besides these blue-ribbon events there was also decided the Club diving championship, honours in which were awarded to J. B. Brown. The water polo match between the home club and the Cercle Sportif was a well contested game, won by the Rowing Club who scored 4 goals to their opponents' 0.

The results were:—Club member diving championship, 1. J. B. Brown, 2. L. Goldman, 3. C. N. Brown.

One length free style handicap, won by Huxley

880-yards free style Shanghai championship, 1. J. R. Johnstone (C.S.F.), 2. R. N. Nash (S.R.C.), 3. B. C. Leach (C.S.F.).

Long plunge handicap, 1. D. Yunker, 2. V. H. W. Watton.

Lady, girl and boys members team race, won by number three team.

Canoe tilting, won by str. Hardship.

Two lengths free style handicap, 1st heat won by C. J. Pleace; 2nd heat, V. H. W. Watton; 3rd C. N. Brown, 4th G. A. Johnston, 5th A. C. Sinclair.

Club team race, 1. number two team, 2. number four team.

Water polo, S.R.C. v. C.S.F., won by the S.R.C., four goals to nil.

The following are the detailed results of both evenings' competitions:—

Friday

Life Saving Race:—Conditions:—Fourth method of Royal Life Saving Society to be used. All competitors to be dressed in slips, costume, boots, trousers, shirt or singlet and hat. Distance two lengths. Rescuer and rescued to be alternated for second length.—1. J. Huxley and D. Davey, 2. J. B. Brown and J. W. Dearn, Time, 1 min. 53 sec. This makes the fifth year in succession that Huxley has figured as a winner in this style of competition.

Boy Members 1 length free style handicap.—1. N. Hammond, 2. A. G. Hammond, 3. S. Marco, Time, 42 sec. 100 yards free style championship of the Rowing Club.—1. C. N. Brown, 2. J. B. Brown, Time, 62 sec. This makes the fifth year in succession that Huxley has figured as a winner in this style of competition.

Plunge for Distance Championship of Shanghai.—1. R. A. Berthel 73 ft. 2 in., 2. N. M. Concoff 67 ft. 4 in., 3. R. W. MacCabe 67 ft. 1 in.

One length free style handicap.—Heat 1.—1. C. A. Mair, 2. F. W. Ambrose, Time, 21 sec.

Heat 2.—1. H. H. Tod, 2. J. W. Dearn, Time, 22 sec.

Heat 3.—1. J. Huxley 2. G. A. Johnston, Time, 21 sec.

Heat 4.—1. J. G. Lewis, 2. L. Goldman Time, 18 sec.

Heat 5.—1. R. Baxter, 2. L. F. Stokes, Time 21 sec.

Lady Members 1 length handicap:—1. Miss B. Bloom, 2. Miss Lucas, Time, 24 sec.

Girl Members 1 length handicap:—1. Miss A. Hammond, 2. Miss K. Lucas, 3. Miss A. Ambrose, Time 69 sec.

Club Diving championship.—1. J. B. Brown, 2. L. Goldman, 3. C. N. Brown.

One length free style handicap.—Final heat.—1. Huxley, 2. Tod, Time, 21 sec. 880 yards free style championship of Shanghai.—1. J. R. Johnstone, 2. R. N. Nash, 3. E. C. Leach, Time, 12 min. 47 sec.

Long Plunge handicap.—1. E. Schuster (17 ft.) 58 ft. 9 in., 2. V. H. W. Watton (scr.).

Ladies, girls and boys team race:—Winners—Master A. G. Hammond, Miss B. Bloom, Mrs. M. E. Mitchell and Master W. A. Etterley.

Two lengths free style handicap:—Winners of the 1st heat, J. B. Brown, V. H. W. Watton, C. N. Brown, G. A. Johnston and A. C. Sinclair.

Canoe Tilting:—Conditions:—Crews will embark at different ends of the bath, the Navigation Officer and A. B. seated in the stern and bow of the canoe, respectively. Standing in the waist of his vessel, the Man at Arms must at all times grasp his lance with both hands. The object of this naval engagement is to knock the opposing Man at Arms out of his craft. The man at Arms alone may give battle, the mariners being concerned only with the navigation of their vessels.—str. Hardship, best str. Heapsen in the first round, H. M. S. Hood beat str. Whangpoo in the second round, in the final str. Hardship won, the crew being J. Huxley, F. W. Ambrose and N. E. Lock.

Club team race:—Five teams competed, the winners being J. B. Brown, J. Krygman, L. F. Stokes, C. J. Pleace and V. H. W. Watton, the second home being A. C. Sinclair, G. A. Johnston, J. W. Dearn, B. Lawrie Smith and C. A. Mair.

Water Polo:—Rowing Club v. Cercle Sportif. The home side were:—Wilson, Pleace and E. T. Nash; MacCabe: Krygman, Goldman and R. M. Nash. The visitors were:—Harris, Leach and Brown; Brydone Jack; Concoff, Bailey and Mair.

In the first half Goldman scored twice and R. M. Nash once for the Rowing Club and in the second period R. M. Nash scored again. The C. S. F. did not score. Final result—Rowing Club 4 goals, Cercle Sportif nil.

Mr. J. H. McGregor refereed.

Saturday

Obstacle Race:—1. R. M. Nash, 2. L. Goldman.

100 yards breast stroke championship of Shanghai.—1. H. Aust, 2. R. W. MacCabe, Time—84 sec.

220 yards free style championship of Shanghai.—1. J. R. Johnstone, 2. C. N. Brown, 3. J. B. Brown, Time 2 min. 46 sec.

Two lengths handicap breast stroke:—1. J. Huxley, 2. J. D. Davies, 3. D. Junker, Time, 58 sec.

Two lengths free style handicap:—1. C. J. Pleace, 2. G. A. Johnston, Time, 48 sec.

Throwing the Polo Ball handicap:—1. L. Goldman (scr.), 67 ft. 1 in., 2. R. N. Nash (8 ft.), 60 ft. 2 in., 3. E. T. Nash (12 ft.), 60 ft. 10 in.

Hong Team Race:—1. B. A. T. (J. R. Tordy, J. V. Jensen, D. J. Raeburn and R. E. Witschi) 2. Electricity Department (Y. J. Turner, P. H. Hunt, F. W. Ambrose and R. D. Parkin).

3. Revenue Department:—(G. A. Johnston, F. Read, J. W. Dearn and A. L. Whitaker).

Also competed—Secretariat-Finance Department, and A. P. C.

50 yards free style handicap:—Heat 1.—1. Ambrose 2. Jensen, Time 31 sec.

Heat 2.—1. Sinclair, 2. Aust, Time, 31 sec.

Heat 3.—1. Watton, Time, 35 sec.

Heat 4.—1. Pleace, Time, 33 sec.

Heat 5.—1. Goldman, Time, 29 sec.

Greasy Pole Pillow Fight:—Lewis beat C. N. Brown; Jack beat Davies, Huxley beat Ingham, Aust beat Mahon.

Second round—Huxley beat Goldman, Lewis beat Aust. Final—Huxley won.

50 yards free style championship of Shanghai:—1. C. N. Brown, 2. J. B. Brown, 3. R. M. Nash, Time 27 sec.

50 yards free style handicap.—Final heat.—1. Goldman, 2. Watton, 3. Pleace, Time 29 sec.

Blindfold race:—Huxley was in first but was disqualified for turning only twice and C. G. Jack was awarded the prize.

Interclub relay race:—1. Rowing Club (C. N. Brown, R. M. Nash, J. B. Brown, L. Goldman and G. A. Johnston).

2. S. I. S. C. (Tordy, Roche, R. Ozorio, J. V. Jensen and Berthel).

3. Cercle Sportif (Bailey, Johnston, Brydone Jack, Leach and Concoff) Time, 1 min 58 sec.

Water Polo:—The Rowing Club defeated the S. I. S. C. 3 goals to 2. C. N. Brown scored all 3 for winners. Read scored 1 for the losers and Dearn put 1 through for them also. Mr. D. H. Cooke refereed.

CLAY PIGEON CLUB

Another Leg on the Club Cup for H. E. Gibson

The sixteenth official competition of the Clay Pigeon Club was held on Sunday, and H. E. Gibson was successful in winning his fourth leg on the coveted Club Cup.

WEIHAIWEI SAILING CLUB

Commissioner's Cup Won by Vanda: Shanghai Byrne Boat, Spectre, is Second

A brief message received on Monday stated that there were 14 entries for the race for the Commissioner's Cup in connexion with the Weihaiwei Sailing Club and that the trophy was won by Squadron-Leader Burling's West of England Conference jolly-boat, the Vanda, whilst a Shanghai Byrne boat, the Spectre, owned by Mr. S. H. Lewis, and others, was second and Commander Ratsey's ship's cutter-third. Mr. Lewis left the Spectre at Weihaiwei in charge of Col. L. M. Cosgrave and it is presumed he had the tiller during the race.

From the Shanghai Yacht Club's point of view, the result of the race is the next best thing to a clear win for the Byrne boat, because the Spectre and the cutter were on scratch and the Vanda had a big handicap and, unless the winner's skipper performed a miracle, it is presumed that the Spectre actually was first on elapsed times. Had she been using a mainsail of the size of the Sprite's, she must have done still better.

WATER POLO

Shanghai Interport VII v. The Rest

On Tuesday night at the Cercle Sportif Francais, by kind permission of the bath committee of the C.S.F. a practice game of water polo was played between the Shanghai Interport VII who leave for Kobe on Sunday morning and a team representing the Rest of Shanghai. The Interport seven won by 3 goals to 1 after a fairly good game.

The teams were:—Shanghai.—R. M. Nash: F. C. Leach and R. A. Berthel: R. W. MacCabe: J. Krygman, J. R. Johnstone and C. N. Brown.

The Rest.—P. J. Klink: H. C. C. O'Bourke and C. J. Pleace: N. M. Concoff: F. W. Ambrose, J. B. Brown and L. Goldman.

In the first half the Interport team defended the ultra deep end, and though they made many overtures to Klink they found him unbeatable in goal, whereas in this period J. B. Brown scored for the Rest.

No further score resulting the final decision was:—Shanghai VII 3 goals; The Rest 1 goal.

Mr. J. H. McGregor refereed.

The second of the series took place on Wednesday night.

A slight change was made from Tuesday evening's line-up, Krygman playing back instead of Berthel who went up into the attacking line.

A very fast and even game resulted, and the sides proved to be so well matched that at half time no score had been registered. In the second period the Interport VII had most of the honours, but none of their efforts made any impression on Klink, the one time that Johnstone penetrated his defence the goal being disallowed for off-side.

The final result was thus a draw without either side having scored a goal.

Mr. J. H. McGregor refereed in his usual masterly manner.

The Interport VII had again a chance to show their prowess against the Rest of Shanghai on Thursday evening at the Cercle Sportif Francais bath kindly lent for the occasion by the committee, and ran out winners by 4 goals to 2.

A GOLF TEST

George Duncan's Challenge to Walter Hagen

Indianapolis, Aug. 27. Replying to George Duncan's challenge for a match over 72 holes for \$500 aside, Walter Hagen states that he is not a betting man, but he is willing to meet Duncan or any other golfer over 72 holes if some Club will promote the contest and pay him a suitable fee.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS

Lancashire Wins County Championship: Yorkshire

Second, Kent, Third: Big Score by Hobbs:

The Australian Tour

London, Aug. 25.

There were 12,000 spectators at Canterbury to-day when the match between Kent and the Australians opened. The weather was sultry, but the wicket was good.

Chapman, captaining Kent, won the toss and decided to bat first. The Hop County were dismissed for 321, the principal scorers being Woolley 64, J. Bryan 61, Harding, 52, Ashdown 42 and Chapman 36. Mailey took 5 wickets for 133.

Kent Draw with Australians

Aug. 26.

For the second day's play in the match between Kent and the Australians at Canterbury to-day, the weather was fine and the wicket good after a night of rain. There were 15,000 spectators.

The Australians completed their first innings, making 386. The principal scorers were Ryder 109, Collings 86 and Andrews 71. Freeman took 6 wickets for 138.

Kent in their first innings scored 321.

Aug. 27.

The attendance at Canterbury for the final day's play in the match between Kent and the Australians was small. The weather was hot and the wicket good.

Kent, after scoring 219 for 9 wickets, declared, Woolley making 88 and C. Knott 50. Gregory took 4 wickets for 53 runs.

The Australians had scored 72 for 4 wickets when time was called.

The match was drawn.

Kent, in the first innings scored 321, and the Australians 386.

Middlesex and Gloucester

Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by 75 runs at Lords.

Middlesex batted first and scored 111. Gloucestershire then went out to bat, and amassed 191, Seabrook being responsible for 78. Allen took 7 wickets for 40.

In their second innings the home eleven declared after scoring 400 for 7 wickets, the principal scorers being Enthoven 67, Allen 53 and Haig 100 (not out).

Gloucestershire, in their second innings, scored 245, Seabrook making 67 and Dipper 82. Powell took 8 wickets for 72.

Surrey and Leicester

At the Oval Surrey beat Leicester-shire by 119 runs.

Surrey batted first, and after scoring the fine total of 541 for 5 wickets, declared, Ducat hitting up a score of 235, Shepherd making 121, Jardine 69 (not out) and Jeacocke 62. Leicestershire scored 236, Geary making 100 and Sidwell 105, while Holmes took 5 wickets for 68.

In their second innings Surrey scored 197 for 6 wickets and declared, Shepherd being conspicuous again, making 101 (not out). Leicestershire replied to this score with 333 (Astill 85 and Geary 55). Fender took 5 wickets for 67.

Worcester and Hants

Worcestershire won on the first innings against Hampshire, at Worcester.

The home team batted first, registering a score of 335 (M. Foster 141 and Pearson 58). Hampshire replied with 135, Brown contributing 69. Root took 8 wickets for 46.

In their second innings Worcestershire declared after scoring 307 for 4 wickets, Jewell being responsible for 125 and M. Foster for 106. Hampshire had scored 424 for 4 wickets when time brought the match to a close. Bowell scored 132 and Mead 177, not out.

Notts and Essex

At Leyton, Notts defeated the home county by an innings and 90 runs.

Essex batted first, collecting 354 (Freeman 133 and Douglas 103) while S. Staples took 4 wickets for 90 runs. Notts, in their first innings, after scoring 595 for 4 wickets, declared. Whysall contributed 209, G. Gunn 86, Carr 53, and Payton and Lilley (both not out) 87 and 86, respectively.

In their second innings Essex

scored 151, the feature of the innings being that Flint took 3 wickets for 4 runs.

Glamorgan and an XI

The match between Glamorgan and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven was drawn.

The Welsh county batted first, making 277 (Tyson 79 and Turnbull 62). Wyatt took 5 wickets for 56. Mr. Leveson-Gower's team scored 164, Challoner being the principal scorer with 65, while Davies took 4 wickets for 28 runs.

Glamorgan, in their second innings, scored 181, Wyatt taking 5 wickets for 85. Their opponents then went out to bat, and at the call of time had scored 256 for 7 wickets, Quaife being 68 (not out).

Lancashire and Northants

Lancashire, who are now at the top of the championship table defeated Northamptonshire, at Blackpool, by ten wickets.

Lancashire batted first, and after scoring 411 for 7 wickets, declared, the principal scorers being Makepeace 83, Iddon 50 and E. Tyldesley 127. Northants replied with 206, Jupp being responsible for 53, while Sibbles took 5 wickets for 39 runs.

Northants had to follow on, and scored 231. Walden contributed 67, while Macdonald took 7 wickets for 113 runs. Lancashire then scored 28 for no wicket, winning easily.

Yorkshire and Sussex

Yorkshire beat Sussex by eight wickets at Brighton.

Sussex went out to the crease first and scored 148, Waddington taking 6 wickets for 49 runs. The Champions scored 230, Sutcliffe making 94 and Kilner 62.

Sussex, in their second innings, scored 217, Robinson taking 4 wickets for 45. Tate scored 67. Yorkshire then scored 139 for 2 wickets, Sutcliffe being 55, not out.

Australians v. Sussex

Aug. 28.

The weather was glorious and the wicket good at Brighton to-day when a start was made in the match between Sussex and the Australians. There were 8,000 spectators.

Bardsley won the toss and decided to bat first. The Australians had scored 291 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn. Bardsley scored 106 (not out) and Andrews 70.

Aug. 30.

The match between the Australians and Sussex was continued at Brighton to-day in glorious weather and on a good wicket. Twelve thousand spectators watched the day's play.

The Australians, who had made 291 for eight wickets on Saturday, completed their innings for 317. Bardsley carried his score from 106

to 118 and was still undefeated when the last wicket fell.

Tate took 3 wickets for 66, A. E. Gilligan 4 for 67 and Cox 3 for 72.

Sussex in reply put together 240, the last wicket falling just before the time fixed for drawing stumps. The chief run-getters were Bowley with 69 and Holdsworth with 49. Grimmett took 4 wickets for 63 and Mailey 4 for 103.

Hobbs' Big Score

As a result of sun-baked wickets there has been some phenomenal batting in the county matches now in progress and eight men scored centuries to-day.

Hobbs, playing for Surrey against Middlesex at Lord's, made 256 not out on Saturday and carried this huge score to 316 to-day and was still undefeated. This is a record for this season and for the Lord's ground. He batted for seven hours and hit no less than 41 fours.

Woolley for Kent against Northamptonshire rattled up 217 in two hours and forty minutes, hitting three sixes and 29 fours.

Meanwhile the Gloucestershire bowler, Parker, playing for Gloucester against Leicestershire, established a world's record by completing a bag of 200 wickets in the season for the fourth time in his career. No other player has accomplished the feat more than three times.

Australians Draw with Sussex

Aug. 31.

The match between the Australians and Sussex at Brighton was drawn. To-day the attendance was small. The weather was fine and the wicket good.

The Australians in their first innings scored 317, Bardsley being responsible for 118, not out. Sussex in their first innings scored 240. To-day the Australians after scoring 153 for the loss of 4 wickets, declared, Macartney being the principal scorer with 65.

Sussex then went out to bat, and had scored 157 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn. Tate scored 55. Grimmett took 4 wickets for 42 runs.

Warwick v. Somerset

The visitors to Taunton, Warwick, defeated Somerset on the first innings.

Warwickshire batted first, and knocked up the fine total of 485 for 7 wickets, and declared their innings closed. The conspicuous batsmen were Fiddian Green 50, Parsons 66, Kilner 76, Quaife 86 and Calthorpe 103 not out. Somerset scored 427, Macbrayn hitting up 129 and Longrigg 81, not out.

In their second innings Warwickshire scored 203 for 5 wickets, Kilner making 56 and Parsons 60.

Middlesex Defeated by Sussex

At Lord's Middlesex lost to Surrey by an innings and 63 runs.

Surrey batted first, and after scoring 579 for the loss of 5 wickets, declared, Hobbs making 316 not out, Jardine 103 and Sandham 58. Middlesex scored 275 (Dales 52 and Hendren 101 not out). Middlesex followed on, and scored 241, Stevens making 63. Holmes took 4 wickets for 49.

Yorkshire v. Glamorgan

Yorkshire beat Glamorgan, at Swansea, by 190 runs.

Going out to bat first Yorkshire declared after collecting 420 for 6 wickets. Leyland scored 191 and Robinson 124, not out. Glamorgan scored 308 the principal scorers being Bates 66, Bell 59 and Walters 69. Robinson took 5 wickets for 56.

The Northern County, in their second innings, declared after scoring 154 for 7 wickets, Kilner being responsible for 52 runs. Brilliant bowling by Macaulay resulted in the dismissal of the Welsh County for 76. The Yorkshire bowler took 7 wickets for 32 runs.

Essex First Innings Win

Essex, at Portsmouth, had a victory over Hampshire on the first innings.

Essex amassed 493 for 6 wickets and declared (Cutmore 53, Freeman 52, Nicholls 81, O'Connor 64, Russell 156 and Douglas 54 not out). Hampshire scored 384, Mead making 90, Tennyson 111 and Kennedy 51, not out.

Essex second innings declared after adding 131 for 7 wickets, Russell hitting up 57. Hampshire, in their second innings, scored 146 for 1 wicket, stumps then being drawn. Day scored 59 and Bruton 65 not out.

World's Record by Parker

Gloucestershire, at Bristol, defeated Leicestershire by 54 runs.

Gloucester batted first, scoring 306, Dipper making 77 and Hedges 81. Leicestershire scored 271, Taylor being top scorer with 59.

In the second innings Gloucester were dismissed for 74, Geary taking 5 wickets for 29 and Astill 4 for 38, but they then got rid of Leicestershire for 55, Parker taking 4 wickets for 29 and Mills 6 for 26.

In this match Parker, of Gloucester, as already reported created a world's record by taking 200 wickets for the fourth time in his career, while Astill, of Leicestershire, completed his hundred wickets and thousand runs, for the sixth successive season.

Notts' Heavy Defeat

Lancashire beat Notts by ten wickets at Manchester.

Notts batted first, scoring 292, Whysall making 97 and Carr 67, while Macdonald took 5 wickets for 93. Lancashire scored 454 (Makepeace 180 and E. Tyldesley 140).

In their second innings, Notts scored 199, Payton making 43, while Macdonald was again conspicuous, taking 6 wickets for 80 runs. Lancashire, in their second innings, scored 39 for no wicket.

Kent v. Northants

At Northampton, Kent beat Northants by 247 runs.

Kent batted first, making 233. Hubble scored 75. Northants scored 121, Freeman taking 7 wickets for 49.

In their second innings, Kent declared after scoring 386 for 6 wickets, the principal scorers being Ashdown 58, Knott 56 and Woolley 217. Northants scored 251, W. Timms making 76. Freeman took 5 wickets for 82 runs.

Lancashire the Champions

Aug. 31.

Lancashire has won the County Cricket Championship

M. C. C.'s Visit to India

Aug. 25.

The M. C. C. team will leave London for their Indian tour about September 9. The Indian programme comprises 13 matches, the first of which will be played at Kavarachi, commencing on October 18. The cricketers will return to England about March 3 next year.

The team is as follows: A. E. R. Gilligan, Captain; Tate (Sussex), Major R. Chichester Constable (Yorkshire XI), M. L. Hill, G. F. Earle (Somerset), P. T. Eckersley (Lancashire), R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire), Root (Worcestershire), Brown, Boyes (Hampshire), Astill (Leicestershire), Parsons (Warwickshire) and Sandham (Surrey).

Players for the Argentine

The following have accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to visit the Argentine in the winter: P. F. Warner, Captain; F. T. Mann, N. Haig, Lord Dunglass, O. C. Allen (Middlesex), J. C. White (Somerset), Captain Stanyforth (The Army), A. W. Carr (Notts), M. F. S. Jewell (Worcestershire), G. R. Jackson (Derbyshire), Captain T. O. Jameson (Hampshire) and H. P. Miles. —Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS

London, Aug. 28.

The League—First Division. Arsenal 2, Derby 1. Birmingham 3, Blackburn Rovers

1. Burnley 4, Cardiff City 3. Bury 2, Huddersfield Town 2. Leeds United 2, Bolton Wanderers

5. Liverpool 4, Manchester United 2. Newcastle United 4, Aston Villa

0. The Wednesday 2, Sheffield United 3. Tottenham Hotspur 2, Everton 1.

West Bromwich Albion 3, Sunderland 0. West Ham United 3, Leicester City 3.

The League—Second Division. Barnsley 2, Grimsby Town 1. Bradford City 1, Port Vale 2.

Chelsea 3, Middlesbrough 0. Darlington 0, Oldham Athletic 1. Hull City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.

Manchester City 4, Fulham 2. Nottingham Forest 2, Blackpool

0. Portsmouth 3, Southampton 1. Preston North End 2, Orient 2.

South Shields 5, Notts County 0. Swansea Town 3, Reading 0. The League—Third Division

(Northern Section). Hartlepool United 1, Barrow 1. Doncaster Rovers 2, Walsall 2.

Durham City 0, Tranmere Rovers 3. Halifax Town 4, Stockport County

1. Lincoln City 1, Southport 1. New Brighton 4, Ashington 0.

Rotherham County 2, Crewe Alexandra 1. Stoke City 0, Bradford City 0.

Wigan Borough 2, Nelson 1. Wrexham 3, Chesterfield 1.

The League, Third Division (Southern Section). Aberdare Athletic 2, Bournemouth 1.

Brentford 4, Brighton & Hove Albion 0. Bristol Rovers 1, Luton Town 2.

Coventry City 0, Northampton 3. Crystal Palace 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1.

Exeter City 3, Merthyr Town 0. Gillingham 1, Bristol City 1.

Millwall 6, Norwich City 1. Newport County 2, Plymouth 1.

Swindon Town 5, Southend United 1. Watford 1, Charlton Athletic 0.

Scottish League, First Division. Clyde, 1, St. Johnstone 1.

Dundee 5, Dundee United 0. Falkirk 1, Motherwell 1.

Hamilton Academicals 4, Airdrieonians 2. Aberdeen 3.

Hibernians 2, Dunfermline 3. Kilmarnock 2, Dunfermline 3.

Morton 0, St. Mirren 2. Queen's Park 1, Celtic 6.

Rangers 2, Partick Thistle 1. Aug. 30.

The League—First Division. Aston Villa 1; Liverpool 1.

Huddersfield T. 4; West Bromwich Albion 1.

Leeds United 2; Cardiff City 0. Leicester City 5; Birmingham 2.

Sheffield United 2; Manchester U. 2. Tottenham H. 7; Wednesday 3.

The League—Second Division. Barnsley 0; Oldham Athletic 1.

Blackpool 3; Reading 1. Darlington 4; Port Vale 3.

Fulham 2; Nottingham F. 1. Hull City 2; South Shields 0.

Preston N. E. 4; Notts County 1. Southampton 2; Middlesbrough 1.

Wolverhampton W. 0; Chelsea 3. Third League—Southern Section. Luton Town 2; Brentford 1.

Merthyr T. 3; Britol Rovers 2. Southend United 1; Millwall 1.

Swinton T. 4; Exeter City 2.

Third League—Northern Section. Barrow 2; Tranmere Rovers 1.

Bradford 1; New Brighton 1.

Chesterfield 1; Accrington S. 1.

Rotherham U. 2; Wrexham 0.

Stockport C. 1; Doncaster R. 0.

Stoke City 2; Wigan Boro' 0.

Halifax 1; Durham 2.

Aug. 31.

Third League—Northern Section. Rochdale 3; Crewe A. 1, Southport 1.

Hartlepool U. 0. Sept. 1.

First Division. Arsenal 2, Bolton W. 1.

Bury 5; Everton 2.

Newcastle U. 1; Burnley 5.

Second Division. Manchester C. 4; Portsmouth 0.

Third Division (Southern Section). Bristol C. 4; Newport C. 1.

Brighton and H. A. 1; Crystal Palace 1.

Gillingham 2; Queen's Park R. 2.

Plymouth A. 3; Northampton 0.

Watford 1; Coventry 1.

—Reuter.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

Aug. 31.

As already announced the victory of Lancashire over Nottinghamshire in the match just concluded at Manchester has given Lancashire the Championship, irrespective of the result of to-day's match between Yorkshire and Somersetshire at Taunton.

The matches which were to have been played between Yorkshire and Notts at Leeds and between Derbyshire and Leicestershire at Chesterfield but which were abandoned without a ball being bowled, are

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Inn	Lost on 1st Inn	No Points	Points Obtained	Per cent
Lancashire	32	17	2	6	3	4	140	105
Yorkshire	30	14	0	10	4	2	140	104
Kent	28	15	2	3	8	0	140	92
Notts	29	13	7	5	4	0	145	84
Surrey	26	7	4	8	3	4	110	62
Middlesex	23	9	4	0	6	4	95	51
Glamorgan	24	9	9	1	0	5	95	48
Hampshire	28	10	6	3	9	1	135	68
Essex	30	6	9	9	3	2	140	62
Sussex	27	6	10	6	5	0	135	53
Derbyshire	23	5	7	4	6	1	110	43
Warwickshire	28	2	9	8	5	4	120	39
Leicester	27	5	12	3	4	3	120	38
Somerset	25	3	9	3	6	3	110	32
Gloucester	30	5	17	3	4	1	145	38
Northants	25	3	13	4	5	0	125	32
Worcester	27	3	13	3	4	4	115	23

not included in the table.

It has been decided that the match between Essex and Somerset at Chelmsford, in which at the call of time Essex, after being behind on the first innings, were within one run of victory with one wicket to fall, shall be counted as a tie with 24 points to each side, instead

LOCAL WEEK-END CRICKET

Rain Spoils Play: M.G.C. Hit Up Big Score: Club "A" Fail Before Recs' Bowlers

The comparative weakness of the Shanghai Cricket Club's two League teams was again emphasized on Saturday, when the advent of heavy rain undoubtedly deprived both the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Machine Gunners of a handsome victory—the Recs over the Club "A" team and the Gunners over the "B" eleven. The Gunners, playing on the S.R.C. ground, ran up the fine total of 192 for six wickets before rain stopped play for the day, and on the Club ground the Recs' bowlers, despite missed catches, got rid of the "A" team for the meagre total of 79, the lowest score in local League cricket for a long time.

S.C.C. "A" v. S.R.C.

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C. "A"

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c. and b. C. E. Ollerdsen	33	0
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Isaacs	0	0
O. Moor, b. Isaacs	0	0
F. L. Wainwright, b. Wilson	2	0
W. Mansel-Smith, b. Wilson	0	0
P. Carr, b. Isaacs	10	0
A. A. Gowan, b. Isaacs	1	0
H. W. Allison, c. Wilson, b. C. E. Ollerdsen	18	1
A. O. Alkerga, b. Isaacs	1	1
E. G. Barnes, not out	9	1
G. H. Piercy, b. C. E. Ollerdsen	1	5
Extras	1	5
Total	79	

BOWLING

Isaacs	15	5	27	5
Wilson	8	1	32	2
Ollerdsen	6	1	15	3

M.G.C. v. S.C.C. "B"

Scores and analyses:—

M. G. C.

D. C. Burn, b. Cockburn	16	0
T. A. T. Begg, b. Parkin	0	0
E. R. Duckitt, c. Merritt, b. Cockburn	23	0
L. Goldman, c. sub. b. Parkin	11	1
D. W. Leach, not out	55	0
A. L. Piper, c. Hegarty, b. Cockburn	56	1
H. Rogerson, b. Cockburn	16	1
L. F. Stokes, not out	2	2
G. S. Dunkley, c. Knight, H. W. Brady, did not bat	13	0
Extras	13	0
Total (for 6)	192	

BOWLING

Cockburn	16	0	77	4
Parkin	8	1	37	2
Hegarty	4	1	18	0
Hawkins	8	0	47	0

THE DAVIS CUP

France and Japan Divide Matches at Forest Hills

Forest Hills, New York, Aug. 26.

In the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup play Cochet (France) today beat Tawara (Japan) 1-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Tawara easily won the first two sets, keeping Cochet running with low-bounding shots. Cochet then adopted the same tactics. Later he came to the net and won by means of very effective volleying and brilliant placing.

Harada (Japan) beat Lacoste (France), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 9-7.

Harada's battering forehand drives were irresistible, Lacoste being unable with the exception of the second set, to meet the hurricane attack.

The Frenchman, in the fourth set, in a sensational but abortive effort took five games consecutively.

Japan Badly Beaten

Aug. 27.

In the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup competition to-day, Cochet and Brugnon (France) beat Harada and Tawara (Japan) 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

The Frenchmen throughout had the advantage by superior volleying.

Brugnon's overhead kills were sensational.

The match was one of the shortest on record. It was finished in 42 minutes.

Aug. 28.

France beat Japan in the inter-zone Davis Cup final, winning the first of to-day's singles, in which Lacoste defeated Tawara, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Lacoste kept Tawara running, and came to the net to finish his rallies with sharp-angled volleys.

In the second set he found an effective target in Tawara's backhand. In the third set Tawara drove brilliantly to the corners, but Lacoste was too good.

In the last match Harada beat Cochet, 6-1, 6-3, 0-6, 6-4. Harada drove powerfully and accurately, and kept Cochet rushing to the corners by means of net play.

Exhibition by Tilden

Newport, Rhode Is., Aug. 28.

In an invitation tournament final to-day, Tilden beat Chapin 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, 8-6.

The champion was in no danger at any point, but Chapin was frequently cheered for his sensational returns of Tilden's vicious drives.

Later.

In the final of the doubles Tilden and Chapin beat Johnston and King 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-8, 6-4.

U. S. National Doubles Quarter

Finals

Brooklyn, Sept. 1.

In the National doubles quarter-finals here to-day, Tilden and Chapin beat Davies and Neer, the Pacific coast stars, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Williams and Richards beat Cochet and Brugnon 6-1, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.—Reuter.

Later.

Johnston and Chandler defeated Lacoste and Borotra, 0-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

White and Thalheimer beat Appel and Vanryen, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Kuling Championships: Shanghai Lady's Successes

With the exception of the Gentlemen's singles, the Kuling tennis championships have been concluded. The outstanding feature of the season has been the remarkable success of Mrs. E. A. Prince the well known Shanghai tennis player, who has had the distinction of participating in the three winning finals viz: Ladies Singles Championship, and Ladies and Mixed Doubles Championships. The complete scores of the tournament are not yet to hand but the results of the finals are as follows:—

Ladies Singles Championship:—Mrs. Prince beat Mrs. Drysdale 6-0, 6-2.

Ladies Doubles Championship:—Mrs. Prince and Mrs. Price beat Mrs. Drysdale and Mrs. Vandenberg 6-0, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles Championship:—Mrs. Prince and Mr. J. Graham beat Mr. and Mrs. Price 7-5, 7-5.

LOCAL MOTOR CYCLISTS

New Association with a First "Run" Planned

The China Associated Motorcyclists held their second general meeting on Wednesday, when 30 enthusiasts were present. Mr. W. S. Harvey took the Chair, and spoke of the growing numbers of the club, and the bright prospects.

The name of the club has been finally decided upon as above, and the badge is a "C.A.M." on a pinion, with the words "China Associated Motorcyclists, Shanghai," round the edge. The Club colours have been fixed as navy blue and yellow.

A set of rules is in the process of being drawn up, and will be decided upon by the Committee.

The Association has been lucky enough to secure the offer of a room in Yates Road for a club room, from Mr. Kyat Tong. Mr. Tong has also been kind enough to offer to lend the club a piano, and a gramophone. Records for this machine will be obtained out of the C. A. M. funds.

The opening run of the C. A. M. has been fixed for Sunday morning, September 12 at 10.30 a.m. The starting place is in front of the temple at Bubbling Well, opposite St. George's Café. An entrance fee of \$1 will be charged, which will cover the cost of a light tiffin and soft drinks. No Chinese license is required to go on the Hongkong Road, where the run will be held, but entrants are to pay their own toll of \$1. There will be a speed judging contest on the route, the nearest to the requisite speed get-

BASEBALL RESULTS IN AMERICA

New York, Aug. 27.

SATURDAY

National League	American League
St. Louis 3, New York 1	New York 3, St. Louis 1
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 8	Boston 0, Chicago 6
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2*	
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 5*	
Cincinnati 2, Boston 2*	

SUNDAY

St. Louis 4, New York 2	Washington 2, Cleveland 10*
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 0	Washington 0, Cleveland 6*
Cincinnati 4, Boston 3*	Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2
Cincinnati 7, Boston 6*	

MONDAY

Cincinnati 4, New York 3	New York 3, Cleveland 2
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 1	Boston 1, Detroit 9
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 4*	Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 0*	Washington 4, St. Louis 8
St. Louis 1, Boston 2*	
St. Louis 6, Boston 5*	

TUESDAY

Cincinnati 1, New York 2	Washington 9, St. Louis 6
Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 2	
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2	

WEDNESDAY

New York 0, Cleveland 6	
Boston 4, Detroit 11*	
Boston 6, Detroit 7*	

THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 15, New York 7	Washington 9, Chicago 3*
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1	Washington 1, Chicago 0*
St. Louis 1 Philadelphia 3	Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 6*
Chicago 3, Boston 1	Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3*

FRIDAY

Philadelphia 4, New York 0	New York 4, Detroit 1
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 0	Boston 3, Cleveland 9*
Chicago 5, Boston 1	Boston 4, Cleveland 5*
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 9	Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 7
	Washington 3, Chicago 5

*Double Header.—Reuter.

ting a free tiffin, while the rider or enthusiasts desirous of entering furthest out in his estimate pays for this run, should send their names in to N. R. Kirk, of Brunner, Mond & Co., together with the \$1 entrance fee.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Japanese All-stars Beaten by Shanghai

The closeness of the first game, played on Wednesday between the Club and the Japanese All-stars in a five-game series, is by no means indicated by the score of 7-1, Shanghai on the larger end, for had Kishi, the ex-Manchu began the game, it is likely that the score would have been tied at 1-1. Bills said during the game, "These boys are going to put up a better fight than most would imagine." And Shanghai fielded the strongest outfit of the 1926 season.

Kemp really was most difficult to hit in the pinches, although he did walk several and strike a batter. When bingles were necessary to make runs, he held them in his paws.

Score by innings:—

Shanghai	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	x	7
All-stars	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Saturday's and Sunday's game will begin at 3.30 sharp.

At a meeting on Tuesday afternoon the National Buddhist Peace Advocacy Union was formally inaugurated. It was decided to telegraph to the military leaders throughout the country appealing to them to keep the peace, to ask the Buddhists throughout the country to support them and to organize lecture groups.

Notice has been served on the people of the Yangchangzhang village, off Urga and Dixwell Roads, to the effect that the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung propose to carry out a road improvement programme there and they must be prepared to surrender pieces of their land for this purpose.

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34 NANKING ROAD

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Annual Inspection.—The Report of Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding H.B.M. Forces in China, upon his recent inspection of the Corps, is appended, together with letter of acknowledgment:—

Hongkong, July 28, 1926.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which I carried out, at the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Council, between May 15 and 22.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. LUARD,
Major-General,
Commanding British Forces in China.
S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

REPORT.

1. **Strength.**—The Corps has increased since my last inspection by an addition of 49.

Particulars showing the composition of Units and strength on parade at the several inspections are shown in Appendix "A" attached to this report.

2. **Arms and Equipment.**—The Arms and Equipment are well kept. I noticed that all units of the Infantry did not have the same pattern of equipment.

I recommend that if possible, all such units should have a standard type of equipment. It is more economical in the long run and has the great advantage of being interchangeable, throughout the dismounted units of the Corps.

3. **Ceremonial Parade.**—The Corps as a whole are to be congratulated on their steadiness on parade, handling of arms and march past. In the march past, in certain cases, some men dropped into the old fault of failing to turn their head and eyes to the right when passing the reviewing officer. The march past of the Portuguese Company and of the Artillery particularly impressed me.

4. **Inspection of Units.**—This was carried out as shown in Appendix "B" attached herewith.

(a) **Light Horse.**—The ponies were well turned out and looked fit. Squadron drill was well carried out and animals were kept well in hand. This showed an improvement on last year.

I consider that training in dismounted action should not be overlooked. All ponies should be trained to lead at a trot.

I was very pleased to note the keenness shown by the M.G. Detachment of this unit. I consider it efficient; men were well trained and the latest joined recruits received excellent instruction.

The Detachment is a great asset to the Light Horse.

I regret that I was unable to inspect the American Troop. I was pleased to hear from the Commandant that it was making considerable progress.

(b) **Artillery—Howitzer Battery.**—I very much regret that I was unable to inspect this unit. I was struck by its smartness on ceremonial parade, and the efficient way the teams were handled.

My Staff Officer was present on May 16th when the unit fired its howitzers.

The shooting was good. The practice was carried out in an efficient, quiet and orderly manner.

Considering that the Unit did not fire last year, I am of opinion that this reflects great credit on all ranks and specially on those responsible for its training.

Light Gun Battery.—I regret that owing to inclement weather, no individual inspection of the 2.75 Battery could take place.

I was much pleased with this unit's appearance on the ceremonial parade. They are now a Battery in being. The guns of this unit are at present drawn by hand, the change to

motor or animal draught might be considered.

(c) **Engineer Company.**—I inspected this Company making barbed wire obstacles. They worked rapidly and methodically. The various expedients invented by members of this Company for making obstacles quickly, I consider satisfactory though perhaps somewhat cumbersome.

The Company is efficient and well trained.

(d) **M. G. Units—Machine Gun Company.**—This Company is most efficient in every respect. The driving, tactical employment of the cars, firing, etc, is of a very high standard.

Its great mobility and fire power make it a most valuable unit.

Dismounted action and revolver shooting has not been lost sight of. Its smartness on parade and handling of the guns and cars greatly impressed me and reflects great credit on all ranks.

Italian Company.—This Company is not so strong as formerly. It is smartly turned out and handled its guns well and is fully qualified to give the necessary M. G. support required by Infantry units.

The flash from the guns is conspicuous and apt to disclose the position of the guns, and I suggest that a flash reducer be attached to them.

I strongly recommend that this unit be armed with Vickers guns and thus have a standard pattern throughout the Corps.

(e) **Infantry.**—The following units were inspected:—

"A" Company.

American Company.

"B" Company (British).

Cadet Company.

Chinese Company.

Customs Company.

Japanese Company.

Portuguese Company.

Reserve Company.

Shanghai Scottish.

In many cases the Companies did not turn out as strongly as I hoped to see. The question of the amalgamation of the Customs and "B" Companies with another unit might, I suggest be considered. The drill and turn out of these units was smart, and great keenness was shown throughout.

The attack practice I saw executed by the Japanese Company was well carried out. This Company turned out strongly for inspection.

The field formations carried out by the Chinese Company were excellent. The men were very keen and this company also turned out in force for inspection.

I was glad to see that the Cadet Company had greatly increased in strength. The Company handled its arms smartly and drilled well, and proved the unit was a good recruiting ground for the Corps. Great praise is due to those responsible for its training.

5. **Rifle Range.**—This is one of the best laid out and maintained ranges it has been my good fortune to see, and as a result the greatest keenness in shooting exists throughout the Corps. The Range Staff are most efficient and keen, and their accommodation is very good.

New Huts.—I was much struck with the progress made in the new Hutt Camp. It is now very near completion and will be of the very greatest assistance in the further training of Units.

6. **Corps Headquarters.**—These were very well equipped. Stores were maintained in an excellent condition, well organized and laid out as to make inspection of any article an easy matter. The present method of storing ammunition is I consider, unsatisfactory at Headquarters, and would suggest for consideration that a Magazine to hold the greater part of it be erected in a safe place, perhaps on or near the Rifle Range.

7. **General.**—Last year in my report I recommended owing to the increase in the Corps an addition to the Permanent Staff. I am very glad to see that the Municipal Council have recognized the advantages to be gained, and that an Adjutant has been applied for—he will, I hope, be functioning ere long.

Since my last report the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has again been called upon to assist in safeguarding the community on more than one occasion—giving another example of the necessity for their existence, and the excellence of their organization, training and discipline.

Once more I would express my grateful thanks to the Municipal Council for their kindness and hospitality to myself and my Staff during our stay in Shanghai.

C. C. LUARD.

Major General,

Commanding the Forces in China.

Hongkong, July 28, 1926.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, August 23, 1926.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28, transmitting your Report on the Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply, I have the honour to convey to you an expression of the Council's thanks for your kindness in carrying out the inspection, and for your very thorough Report thereon, to which, in its opinion, considerable value attaches, in that it will be of great assistance to the Commandant and the Council in maintaining and furthering the efficiency of the Corps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

STIRLING FESSENDEN.

Chairman.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. LUARD, C.B., C.M.G.,

Commanding H. B. M. Forces

in China,

Hongkong.

Mixed Court Report for July.

Criminal Cases.—Owing to the absence on leave of various Assessors and counsel involved in criminal cases the Special Hearing Calendar has become fairly heavy, there being 30 cases now awaiting trial, after disposing of 22 cases in special courts during the month. It is improbable that any great progress will be made until after the conclusion of the recess.

One hundred and seven vendors of ice cream were charged during the month with selling ice cream without licenses. In one case a fine of \$25.00 was imposed in default of appearance while in another case sentence of \$20.00 fine or 20 days' imprisonment was imposed. In the remaining cases, sentences ranging from \$1.00 fine or 1 day's imprisonment to \$5.00 fine or 5 days' imprisonment were inflicted.

Twelve Fruit Shop proprietors were also charged with selling cut fruit exposed to flies. Fines of \$2.00 to \$10.00 were imposed.

Foreign Civil Cases.—One hundred and three petitions were filed during the month, an increase of 20 over the figures for June. Thirty-four sessions of Court were held and 63 cases and applications were dealt with. Twenty-one cases were postponed for various reasons. At the end of the month 31 new and 21 part heard cases remain on the hearing list.

Chileans & Extraterritoriality.—A claim was filed against one N.P. Gadjev by A. J. Astors for the sum of Tls. 415.00. The petition was filed through the Brazilian Consulate, at present in charge of Chilean interests.

On the instructions of the Senior Magistrate, the petition was returned to the Consulate on the ground that the Chinese authorities do not recognize that Chilean citizens have any extraterritorial rights in China.

The petition was subsequently filed and passed through the Chinese Civil Office in the customary way and dealt with as a claim filed by a foreigner not enjoying extraterritorial rights.

Liability of Partners.—On July 25, Messrs. Kwan and Martin delivered their decision in the case of The Ming Sung Umbrella Factory (in Liquidation). The case is of great interest to the business community of Shanghai, owing to the fact that the decision defines the liability of partners in ordinary Chinese partnerships.

The Assessor and Magistrate could not agree, the latter holding that partners are liable only in accordance with the amount of shares held by them, while the Assessor came to the conclusion that the decisions of the Chinese Supreme Court must be given preference over local customs and that partners are accordingly liable

in the amounts of the whole debts contracted by such partnerships irrespective of the amount of shares held by them.

Chinese Civil Cases.—During the month 167 petitions were filed, 68 sessions of Court were held and 204 cases and applications dealt with, leaving, at the end of the month, 85 new and 56 part heard cases on the hearing list.

Civil Responsibility of Rischia Owners.—Chinese Civil Case No. 5624-A, W.N. Sokoloff vs. Wong Zae Kyi. The plaintiff in this case sued the defendant for damages, as a result of an accident. A collision between a motor car and a public rishia in which the plaintiff was riding, caused by the negligence of the rishia puller. The defendant in the action was the licensed owner of the rishia and the Court, Messrs. Whitmore and Li, on July 13, gave the following decision:—

"Since a public rishia is hired by the day by a public puller for a fixed sum, the puller can not be considered in any way as a servant or agent of the owner. The petition must be struck out."

Security Office.—One hundred and eighty-six persons were ordered to find security during the month and of these 14 produced satisfactory guarantors, while 89 sealing orders were issued and dealt with.

Fire Brigade Report for July.

The total number of calls received during the month was 42, and were as follows:—Genuine fires within Settlement 26, fires in half-rated area 2, Chimney fire 1, False alarms 7, (all with good intent) and Outside 6. The damage on assessed property within the Settlement was estimated Tls. 17,915.00 (Foreign Tls. 235.00 Chinese Tls. 17,680.00) and in the half-rated area Tls. 175.00 (Foreign Tls.—Chinese Tls. 175.00) whilst property at risk in the Settlement was estimated Tls. 602,600.00 (Foreign Tls. 11,600.00 Chinese Tls. 591,000.00), and in the half-rated area Tls. 5,450.00 (Foreign Tls.—Chinese Tls. 5,450.00).

One life was lost at a fire; 10 persons and 1 fireman were injured at fires within the Settlement.

10 premises within the Settlement and 1 in the half-rated area were damaged in varying degrees, and 24 premises were destroyed within the Settlement, and 13 straw huts and shacks were destroyed in the half-rated area.

In dealing with the foregoing Brigade machines travelled approximately 255½ miles. Time occupied was approximately 49 hours and 41 minutes. Hose laid approximately 75,950 feet. Water used 167,900 gallons. The fires more particularly of note were:—

July 3, at 5.48 a.m., No. 1 W. Soochow Road, Fou Fong Flour Mill. (District Call, Sinza & Section of Central Divisions).—The Division upon turning into Gordon Road noticed the glare from the above Flour Mill and that the fire already had a good hold. Upon the Brigade arriving, it was found that the 3rd and 2nd floors were well involved, and the Mill Staff were attempting to hold the fire with the mill fire installation. However, owing to the poor pressure the streams were not very effective. Lines were laid into the building from the 1st floor and sides, and with covering lines for the adjoining property. It was found necessary during the early stages of the fire to ask for assistance, and the 1,000 gallon Leyland pump was sent from Headquarters, this machine laying 3½ inch lines and pumping from the creek. The fire was eventually subdued after a stiff fight of 3 hours, and was fortunately confined to the 2nd and 3rd floors, with no loss to the adjoining property.

July 17, at 8.14 a.m., Fokien Road Bridge, Handcart Loaded with Chinese Wine (Central Division).—The Division found that several jars of wine had been overturned and broken, a passer-by having dropped a match or cigarette and ignited the wine, which burst into flames and spread across the road. Several people were burned and detained in Hospital. The Division found it necessary to use 2½ inch lines to quell the outbreak.

July 22, at 9.25 a.m., China Navigation Co's Godown No. 5, French Concession (Section of Headquarters Assistance).—The Brigade responded to call for assistance from the French Fire Department at the above fire, where, a godown, containing tea, etc., had become badly

involved. One pump from Headquarters was used with 3½ inch lines of hose, these being breeched again into 2½ inch. The turntable was also used and after about 3 hours' work the Brigade machines returned to Central Fire Station.

July 27, at 1.44 p.m., P.p. 944 Tong Dong Ka Loong, Lodging House, (District Call, Hongkew & Sections of Central & Sinza Divisions).—Hongkew Watch Tower reported that smoke could be seen at North Fokien and Tong Dong Ka Loong and on the arrival of the Division several shops of wood construction were found to be well alight, and the flames spreading rapidly to the adjoining premises. Owing to congestion of houses and their inflammable nature, the fire was not confined until some 24 houses had become involved. Lines of hose were laid by the Hongkew Division and sections of Central and, with the combined efforts of these sections, the fire was well under control after about 2 hours' work, damping down operations, however, lasting for a further 20 hours.

The following inspections were carried out by the Officers of the Department during the month:—

1. Premises of Applicants for Licence	47
Reinspection of Applicants for Licence	23
2. Licensed Premises	
(a) Theatres, Cinemas and other places of amusement	299
(b) Garages	16
(c) Hotels, Clubs, Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Tea, Food and Wine Shops	4
3. Buildings in course of construction	57
4. Completed Buildings (other than Licensed Premises)	
(a) Offices, Banks and Exchanges	11
(b) Stores (Foreign and Chinese)	3
(c) Factories, Filatures and Mills	31
(d) Godowns	6
5. Public Buildings, Hospitals, Schools and Halls	18
6. Hydrants	
(a) Shanghai Water-works	1,685
(b) Private Installations	466
7. Pumping Connections	282
8. Miscellaneous inspections of premises following complaints received from various sources	24
	2,963

As a result of these inspections, 6 breaches of the Council's Licence Regulations were reported, and 107 letters were written with regard to Fire Installations.

Seventy-eight permits for the Discharge, Storage and Transport of Dangerous and/or Hazardous Goods within the Settlement Limits were granted.

J. GORDON DYSON,
Acting Chief Officer

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LAW REPORTS

THE MANY-TITLED STOCK EXCHANGE

Mr. L. K. Kentwell Ordered to Give an Accounting: Judge's Severe Comments on Deviation from Much-Prized Principles of English Legal Practice

In H. M. Supreme Court, on Saturday, Judge Grain gave judgment in the case in which Mr. L. K. Kentwell, as liquidator of one of the so-called stock exchanges established a few years ago, was sued by an elderly Chinese financier, Mr. Chow Kwei-ching, the promoter and principal shareholder, for an accounting. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, ordering an accounting and awarding costs on the higher scale. There followed a brief outburst by Mr. Kentwell, which the Judge quickly stopped and then gave the defendant liberty to appeal, which Mr. Kentwell said he would do.

The Judgment

Following is the full text of the judgment as read:—

The plaintiff, Chow Kwei-ching, in this case is a Chinese merchant who was interested in the promotion of a Chinese company, under the name of the Shanghai Coal Produce and Stock Exchange Company. The defendant, L. K. Kentwell, is an English Barrister called to the Bar in 1916 and admitted as a legal practitioner in H. B. M. Supreme Court for China in 1916.

The company was founded about the middle of the year 1921, and called "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company." The plaintiff in his statement of claim alleges that he subscribed for 950 shares in this company and purchased 3,125 additional shares. Further that he advanced to the company for promotion expenses the sum of \$34,000 and paid for legal expenses in connexion with the company the sum of \$5,900. These sums it was agreed by the other promoters should be refunded to him out of their subscription moneys paid into various native banks. In 1921, the plaintiff employed the defendant as his lawyer, and through the defendant another company, called "The Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company," with capital \$125,000 (which was never subscribed) was registered at the Spanish Consulate.

In February, 1922, the plaintiff, having failed to get his first company registered as a Chinese company in Peking, consulted the defendant as to how he could get his money back from that company. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant advised him that, by getting the second company wound up by the Spanish Consulate, the defendant could obtain for the plaintiff the moneys from the first company and that the defendant would then pay the plaintiff back his \$34,000 and \$5,900 and the proper proportion of the balance as a shareholder in the first company.

The Money Received

In March, 1922, the defendant was appointed liquidator of the Spanish company and advertised as such, stating that all claims were to be sent in to him. On April 3, 1922, the defendant, signing himself Counsel for Official Trustee, obtained an order from the Mixed Court against 18 banks to pay to the "Official Receiver" a sum in total of \$45,378 deposited in the various banks, in the name of the Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company. The amount paid into the Mixed Court on this Order of Court was \$8,877.50 which was sent by the Court to the defendant. This amount was made up of \$2,800 paid in by the Industrial Development Bank and \$6,077.50 by the Ming Shing Bank (Modern Citizens' Bank). The remainder, \$36,501, was paid by the other banks and appears to have passed through the banking accounts of one Gonzales, who is described as Official Trustee of the winding-up of the companies. The plaintiff had advanced \$34,000 and \$5,900 to the first company, paid the defendant as his lawyer fees \$5,500 and retaining fee \$400, and also had to pay a judgment given against him for \$854.80 and costs to newspapers for advertise-

ments regarding the company. The total amount paid by the plaintiff for the purpose of these companies amounted to \$46,854, and he has been paid back \$26,000. The amounts that the defendant has been proved to have received are \$5,900 legal fees, \$8,877.50 paid to him by the Mixed Court (which appears in Gonzales' bank account as paid to his account as trustee of the Shanghai Coal Produce Company), Tls. 2,000 paid to him by one Gonzales (of the Spanish Consulate) called the Official Trustee. This sum the defendant signs for as Counsel for Official Trustee. And a further sum of Tls. 2,500 paid by Gonzales to the defendant as liquidator. The defendant also received Tls. 250 for drawing up bye-laws for the company, but no copy can be produced of these bye-laws; not even the defendant's draft copy, which one assumes must have been filed in the defendant's office.

The amount proved to have been received by the defendant is therefore \$14,777.50 and Tls. 4,750, which is approaching the sum that the plaintiff himself received out of his claim for \$46,854. The plaintiff now asks for an account from the defendant of the company or companies, of the sum obtained from the liquidation of the company or companies and payment to the plaintiff of such amount as may be found due to him on the taking of such account.

The defendant in his statement of defence denies that he received moneys on liquidation, he admits that he was appointed by the Spanish Consulate to receive claims from the creditors of the Chinese Coal Produce Company, but denies he was appointed to receive payments. He states that all payments were to be made to one Gonzales, who had been appointed Official Trustee. That any moneys paid to him, the defendant, were paid to him as Counsel for the Trustee and were paid over to Gonzales as soon as received. He denies that he paid plaintiff the \$26,000. He further denies, paragraph 9 of the Statement of Defence, that he ever received any money of the "Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company" and says that the plaintiff is not entitled to an account.

Defence Analysed

There are certain statements which the defendant has constantly made during the hearing of this case that I purpose to deal with at once.

- That it was Gonzales, the Official Trustee, who received all the money.
- That many things were done by his interpreter without his knowledge.
- That he was compelled to carry on the liquidation by the Spanish Consulate under the orders of the Official Trustee and without any powers as liquidator, and that all his duties were superseded by the appointment of the Official Trustee almost directly after his own appointment as liquidator.
- And further, that these events took place so long ago that he has forgotten many things that happened and many details.

With regard to (a), if his statement is correct, why did not the defendant have the evidence of Gonzales taken on commission before Gonzales left Shanghai? Gonzales was in Shanghai trading and had offices as a merchant in 1924 and 1925 and did not leave till the end of January this year. The writ was issued against defendant on December, 1924, and Statement of Claim filed January 17, 1925. There was ample time to obtain the evidence of Gonzales on commission and the defendant would have had no difficulty in obtaining it, because in this case the present Spanish Consul-General has shown every

desire to help this Court in the matter before it.

(b) Whatever was done by the defendant's interpreter, the responsibility is the defendant's. The defendant stated in his evidence that foreign lawyers were always guided by their interpreter in the case of a Chinese client and that there is never any direct conversation between Chinese clients and the foreign lawyers. I hope that this is not the usual practice amongst the foreign lawyers, and I do not think that it is. In any event, if the foreign lawyer does leave the transactions in the case to his interpreter, he has to take the risk of anything going wrong and the responsibility for it if things do go wrong. Moreover, in this case, the defendant could have obtained the evidence on commission of the interpreter (who has now gone away), as he did not leave till April this year and up to that time was in the service of defendant.

(c) There was not the slightest need for the defendant to carry on the liquidation after Gonzales was appointed over his head as Official Trustee. In fact he ought to have repudiated the appointment of the Trustee, because, by the Spanish Code of Commerce, the liquidator is responsible to the shareholders for all the assets. I assume that the defendant did not undertake to become liquidator without first ascertaining his responsibilities under the Spanish Code. The defendant had accepted fees to assist the plaintiff as his legal adviser and it was his duty to guard the interests of his client and see that the liquidation was conducted according to law.

(d) It is quite impossible for the defendant to have forgotten the details of this matter on account of the length of time that had elapsed, because from April, 1922, until this year, hardly a month passed without some lawyer writing to the defendant on this matter and compelling the defendant to write back. Mr. Goldring writes May to June, 1922. Messrs. Fessenden & Holcomb from April, 1922, to November, 1924. Mr. Covey in 1924. Messrs. White-Cooper & Master, December, 1924, to 1926. The Spanish Consul from March, 1922, to February, 1925. There are 37 letters signed by defendant himself covering that period which have been put in evidence in this case, a great number of them setting out at considerable length transactions concerning these companies.

Two Companies

The plaintiff's story is that there were two companies, the "Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce Company" and "The Chinese Coal Produce Company." The first was a company that had a capital of \$2,500,000, while the second had no capital, no business, no shareholders. An endeavour was made to register the first company, "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce Company," at Peking but through technicalities the registration fell through. Then a Chinese clerk in defendant's office informed the plaintiff that defendant was on friendly terms with the Spanish Consul-General and could get a company registered at that Consulate. The plaintiff saw the defendant and it was finally arranged that a company should be registered at the Spanish Consulate. The plaintiff pays defendant \$5,500 "for legal expenses re Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce Company" and a retaining fee to defendant of \$400, and on November 17, 1921, a company called the "Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company" was registered at the Spanish Consulate, and the certificate of registration is now produced before me. If this was not the correct title of the company, the defendant, as legal adviser to the plaintiff, should have had it altered, but apparently, from the defendant's Statement of Defence, para. 10, it was the correct title of the company.

At the time this company was registered at the Spanish Consulate, the defendant informed the plaintiff that it was also necessary that plaintiff should be registered as a Spanish subject, and on November 17, 1921, the plaintiff, Chow Kwei-ching, was registered at the Spanish Consulate as a Spanish subject born in the Philippines. The plaintiff states he did not go to the Spanish Consulate, he filled in no form, he was not born in the Philippines and has never been there and that he is a Chinese citizen.

That all he did was to give a photograph of himself, asked for by the defendant, which appears on the registration certificate, and pay into defendant's office \$380, which was told by a member of the defendant's staff was the fee necessary to pay at the Spanish Consulate for his registration as a Spanish subject. The plaintiff states that he found afterwards that no fee was paid at the Spanish Consulate. The defendant in his evidence before me does not deny that he effected the registration of Chow Kwei-ching. I probably did and probably did not attend at the Spanish Consulate. I do not remember that I made the statement that Chow was born in the Philippines. I think Chow must have attended at the Spanish Consulate. Although these statements are somewhat evasive, nevertheless I feel justified in coming to the conclusion that the defendant did himself effect this false and fraudulent registration. It is difficult to understand for what reason it was done unless it was to get the plaintiff and the money of the companies completely in his power as liquidator under the Spanish Consulate. I do not know whether the application form had to be sworn to; any way it had to be signed and on the defendant's evidence it is obvious that he signed it.

Fraudulent Registration

It is most distressing and regrettable that a man who has been called to the English Bar for about 10 years and has practised as an admitted legal practitioner before this Court for about the same time, should have lent himself to obtaining a false and fraudulent registration. This registration is only a side issue, but it is part of the history in the case and also, as it concerns a legal practitioner in my Court, I felt bound not to pass it by without some comment.

The next event was the liquidation of the company registered in the Spanish Consulate, which resulted in the liquidation of both companies. The plaintiff states that the defendant told him he was going to liquidate the company. Plaintiff asked which company he was going to liquidate, as the first company was a Chinese company and would have to be liquidated in the Mixed Court and the Spanish company had done no business and could not be wound up. But the defendant said that he was going to liquidate the money from the first company to the second company; that he was engaged by the Spanish Consul to be liquidator; and that it was the only means by which the plaintiff could get his money back. The plaintiff states that he objected at first but finally agreed, as the defendant was his legal adviser and he had paid him fees to look after his affairs and his interests. The Spanish law regarding the liquidation of companies is set out in the "Spanish Code of Commerce" and is definitely "applied extraterritorially to China." The defendant, as a member of the English Bar and a trained lawyer, would be compelled by his duty towards his client to ascertain the details of such law before undertaking duties as liquidator of the plaintiff's company. He had also registered three other companies at the Spanish Consulate in November, 1921. Moreover, it was easy to ascertain the law, as it is most concisely set out in a few articles in the Spanish Code of Commerce.

By article 230, the liquidator has to make out and communicate within 20 days an inventory of assets, with balance sheet of the accounts, and to communicate to the shareholders every month the status of the liquidation. Article 231 states that the liquidator is responsible to the shareholders for anything prejudicial to the assets by fraud or neglect. Article 233 states that any shareholder has a right of action before a competent judge or Court.

An Incredible Action

The defendant states in a letter to Mr. Covey, dated November 13, 1924, "Mr. Chow never gave me instructions to wind up any company. I received my instructions from the Spanish Consulate." The defendant states he received instructions to wind up from the Spanish Consulate, but can produce no evidence of such instructions. It is incredible that a trained lawyer would begin to wind up a company without some document of authority

to put on his file. Nor can I see any reason why the Spanish Consulate should, on its own initiative, order the winding-up of a company in February or March, 1922, which had only been registered in November, 1921.

The defendant further states that he was appointed liquidator of the company by the Spanish Consul. Again, the defendant is unable to produce any document to that effect. And again I say it is impossible to imagine that a trained lawyer, who had been practising his profession for 10 years, would omit to file the order of the Court appointing him liquidator, as it would be a document which would be required in the course of the liquidation to show his authority to liquidate. The defendant maintains that a document signed by himself and initialed "approved" by the Spanish Consulate constitutes his appointment as liquidator. This document merely states that "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company, registered at Spanish Consulate, intending to liquidate its business, creditors of the said company are requested to file their claims, with the undersigned within 14 days from date hereof after which time no further claims will be recognized." It is signed Lawrence K. Kentwell, as "Counsel" for the company. He does not even call himself "liquidator." This document is merely a draft copy of the advertisement which appeared in the "North-China Daily News" (March 3, 1922) as the advertisement and is word for word the same as the advertisement which duly appeared in the "North-China Daily News." For a lawyer of several years standing to suggest that this is an appointment as liquidator is childish and insulting to the intelligence of the Court.

Unpaid Accounts

Notices are then sent to the papers, to the "North-China Daily News," in the exact form that I have just set out, dated March 3, 1922, and in the Chinese papers (in Chinese language) in a different form. The advertisement in the Chinese papers states that it comes from the "Liquidation Department" of the company, that the Spanish Consulate "has appointed Lawyer Kentwell as liquidator" and goes on to state that all claims must be sent to Kentwell's office. This is dated March 4, 1922. The defendant states that no claims were sent in, in answer to advertisement, but it is quite clear that there was one claim sent in, namely, the Chinese newspaper claims for payment of \$880 due by the company. They repeatedly claimed the money due and refused to put in the liquidation advertisement until they were paid. The defendant then persuaded the plaintiff to guarantee the payment of the amount, telling him that it would be paid out of the liquidation and that "advertisements were like house rents and would be the first to be paid," which phrase certainly does not appear to be one of imagination by a Chinese merchant; it sounds much more likely to be a phrase of a professional lawyer. The defendant, as liquidator never did pay this amount, but in the end allowed the plaintiff to be sued for it on the guarantee, and the plaintiff had to pay the \$880, and costs.

There are also three claims entered on a document purporting to be a liquidator's account, but it does not state whether they were paid. I do not propose going into all the details of the case, because at the present moment all that is asked for is that the defendant as liquidator should give an account of the liquidation. Throughout this case the defendant perpetually states that Gonzales was put over his head by the Spanish Consulate and that it was Gonzales who received the money of the liquidation, but the defendant has not called any evidence to substantiate this statement, and he produces no document from the Spanish Consulate appointing Gonzales Official Trustee. By the Spanish Commercial Code the liquidator is responsible to the shareholders for all the money of the liquidation. Therefore, it would be expected that the defendant would at once protest if any one was appointed over himself to receive the amounts; and if no attention was given to his protest it was the defendant's duty to at once resign the post of liquidator.

Absent Witnesses

It is difficult to understand why the defendant did not obtain the

evidence of Gonzales before he left Shanghai and also that of his own interpreter before he left his employ. Unless it may be their evidence would not support the defendant's statement, because, if the defendant's statements are correct, Gonzales was certainly the most important witness the defendant could call.

Four accounts of Gonzales in the Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation have been put in evidence, "Jose Gonzales & s/c private" opened in April, 1922, closed December, 1922; "Gonzales & s/c Trustee for Shanghai Coal & Produce Coy," opened April, 1922, closed July, 1922; Gonzales Tael a/c as Trustee of Shanghai Coal & Produce Company, opened April, 1922, closed May, 1922; and Gonzales's a/c as Trustee for "The China Export Produce & Stock Exchange Company (Ir. voluntary liquidation)" a/c a/c opened January, 1922 (before the liquidation of the company registered in the Spanish Consulate) and closed July, 1922.

Through all of these accounts during the year 1922 large sums of money, amounting to over \$35,561 and Tls. 1,330, were paid in and drawn out. It will be noticed that he had two s/c's as a trustee, one for the "Shanghai Coal & Produce Company" and another for "The Chinese Export Produce and Stock Exchange Company"; neither of the titles of these companies corresponds with the titles of the two companies with which the plaintiff was concerned, nor has any reason been given by the defence for these two trustee accounts. No evidence has been brought before me as to whom these very large sums of money were paid.

An account which on the face of it appears to be the liquidator's account of the Shanghai Coal Merchants Stock Exchange Company (another title for the company), but is not signed, states that \$34,000 had been paid to "Owners of Capital of Company" while the evidence before me shows that only \$26,000 was paid. Other payments set out are:—Registration at Spanish Consulate \$361 (which we now know was paid by plaintiff himself, namely, he paid to defendant's office \$380 for registration fees), a "Consular fee for dissolution" \$122.50, but no receipt produced by defendant as plaintiff's Counsel. "Lawyer's claiming fees" \$2,750, the defendant also receiving \$2500 as Liquidator and a like sum was paid to the Trustee, Gonzales. The document on the face of it shows that \$43,518.71 and Tls. 1,330.22 was received and \$42,996.78 paid out. The Tls. 1,330.21 and a balance \$521, by a letter from the Shanghai Industrial Banking Company, appears to have been collected respectively by Signor Amado, the Spanish Consul, on May 25, 1922, and by the Spanish Consulate on May 23, 1922.

The Different Titles

The company registered at the Spanish Consulate according to the registration certificate was "The Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company, Limited" and it is clear from the evidence that there was another company called "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company." In every letter written by the Spanish Consulate (except one written to the Registrar of the Mixed Court, July 6, 1926) the title of the "Chinese Coal Produce and Stock Exchange Company, Limited" is emphasized. On December 1, 1923, Spanish Consulate states "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce Company" was never registered. "If it is 'The Chinese Coal & Produce' the registration was cancelled April, 1922." On December 7, 1923, "The Chinese Coal & Produce" was dissolved April, 1922. The same title and phrase appears in a letter February, 1925, and on July 10, 1926, in a letter to the defendant himself, the Spanish Consul states "There is no file of the Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce Company, alias Chinese Coal Produce Coy.; the latter named Exchange was registered at this Consulate." One cannot help thinking that the title in the letter of July 6, 1926, to the Mixed Court must have been a clerical error, as all the other letters are so particular about the title, and emphasize the difference between the "Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce" and "The Chinese Coal Produce."

The defendant and Gonzales between them give many titles to these two companies. Although defendant had himself registered the company as the "Chinese Coal Produce, etc.,"

he advertises the liquidation as "The Shanghai Chinese Coal Company" and he makes his application to the Mixed Court under this title. It was necessary for him to apply to the Mixed Court under the title of "Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce" for payment out of monies in the banks, because these monies had been paid into the banks under that title. Gonzales, even in his banking accounts as Trustee, gives the company or companies many names which are not the correct ones. There is no doubt that both companies were wound up by the defendant and Gonzales, and that all the money from the Chinese company passed through the hands of Gonzales and the defendant, or in any event passed through the hands of Gonzales with the knowledge of the defendant, the liquidator of the Spanish company.

Client Left Unassisted

The defendant in the course of his liquidation calls himself by various official titles, namely "Liquidator," "Counsel for Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Coy.," "Counsel for the Official Trustee" and "Receiver of the Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Coy.," but never describes himself as Counsel for the plaintiff, from whom he had taken legal fees amounting to \$5,500 in November, 1921, and a retaining fee of \$400 on January 9, 1922, which states above the signature of the defendant that it was a "retaining fee for one year." Consequently the defendant was retained as legal adviser of the plaintiff until the end of 1922, by which time all the money of the "Shanghai Chinese Coal Exchange Coy." had been exhausted, and not once had he appeared in any way to assist his client. In fact, in most matters had been detrimental to him. He persuaded the plaintiff to guarantee the newspaper account, omitted to pay the account after his promise to do so out of the liquidation, and had finally wound up the company without paying the amount.

There is a rule among members of the English Bar which is highly prized. Namely, that one's first duty is to consider and protect the interests of one's client. I regret to say that in this case that rule does not seem to have been adhered to.

As I have already said, it is impossible for me to go into the many details and curious transactions which have been brought before me during the hearing which lasted 13 days. There are many matters that I should have liked to refer to which were proved before me as part of the history of the case. But as it is extremely difficult to keep this judgment within reasonable length, I have endeavoured to confine myself to the facts which are directly concerned with the main issue, namely, whether the defendant should give an account, and I think I have now shown that there is ample evidence on which I can decide that the defendant is liable as liquidator to give an account of the money received from these companies.

Therefore, I give judgment for the plaintiff with costs and order that the defendant give an account of the money received in the liquidation of the "Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce & Stock Exchange Company," with liberty to apply as regards the time to be fixed for delivery of the said account.

Mr. Kentwell's Protest

Immediately the Judge had finished, Mr. Kentwell said—"I am entirely surprised by the judgment rendered by your Lordship, and my surprise is confirmed by the fact that on the second day of the hearing it seemed to me that your Lordship was hostile to me throughout the entire proceedings. You appeared to have formed an opinion already before you heard my side of the story and while I was cross-examining the plaintiff you took upon yourself to take..."

The Judge—I am afraid you must listen to my judgment. It may be wrong or it may be right. If you have any fault to find, you can set down in your appeal that you consider I formed my opinion before I heard your evidence.

Mr. Kentwell—The whole atmosphere was so hostile that at times I considered it was bordering on racial prejudice.

The defendant continued to speak whilst the Judge was attempting to call him to order and it was difficult to follow his remarks, but he was

heard to say, "This country is my motherland."

The Judge—I cannot have platform speeches. I am under the impression that you are a countryman of mine. You are a member of my own profession and a British subject, aren't you?

Mr. Kentwell—Yes, I am.

The Judge—I am satisfied that anybody who listened to the proceedings during the many days that the hearing of this case occupied will agree that I exercised the most extraordinary patience. I don't mind saying on my own behalf that if you had not been the defendant there were many things I should have objected to you saying, and the case, instead of lasting 13 days, would have lasted six. You have the right of appeal and you can state as the grounds of your appeal that the Judge was prejudiced.

Mr. Kentwell—I felt that from the second day.

The Judge—As long as it is not a platform speech you can speak.

Mr. Kentwell—Your difficulty has been that you could not differentiate between the defendant and a professional man.

The Judge—We will not argue that. In my judgment I treated you entirely as a professional man and in the hearing of the case I gave you the most extraordinary licence. Now, do you ask for leave to appeal?

Mr. Kentwell—I certainly do.

The Judge—Leave to appeal will be granted subject to you depositing in Court the costs of this hearing.

Mr. M. B. Brown (for the plaintiff) mentioned the question of costs and said that, as from the start it had been a case of extreme difficulty, he thought that the special scale might be entertained.

Mr. Kentwell, in objecting to this, said that the hearing would have been shortened if the Court had sat in the afternoons, instead of only in the mornings.

The Judge reminded him that in the beginning he sat both morning and afternoon and he only gave up that practice at the request of Counsel. He understood that Mr. Kentwell had agreed to that course.

Mr. Brown—I consulted with my friend and secured his acceptance before making the application.

The Judge said that he would allow costs on the special scale.

Mr. Kentwell—Against my objection?

The Judge—Yes. You can appeal against that, too.

Mr. Kentwell—That's it. My friend seems to get it both ways. He gets judgment and also higher costs.

The Judge—If my judgment is wrong, you will get it all back again. The proceedings then terminated.

CLAIM FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

Value Said to have Appreciated Since Contract Arranged

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Monday, before Judge Grain, the Standard Products, Inc., sued Cecil McBain for Tls. 5,751, the value of motor trucks said to have been ordered on contract. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring asked for pleadings. He said the trucks still were held by the plaintiffs and never had been delivered. They now were worth more than the contract price. He claimed that the trucks should have been sold and a claim made for damages, if anything. The defendant never had received the trucks.

The Judge—But property deteriorates.

Mr. Goldring—Not motor trucks.

The Judge—I am not so sure of that.

Mr. Wing—He can have the trucks at contract price at any moment. We shall be only too glad to give them to him. It is astonishing that he should not take them if they have risen above the then market price.

Mr. Goldring—They want to have their cake and eat it too.

Mr. Wing—Not at all. We don't want the trucks.

Eventually, the Judge adjourned the case until next Monday for argument on a point of law as to whether the claim was properly framed.

MR. KENTWELL AND THE MIXED COURT

Called Upon to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Struck Off the Roll of Practitioners: The Fraudulent Registration Allegation

Mr. L. K. Kentwell was summoned before Messrs. Martin and Kuan at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of the Court.

Mr. Kentwell was summoned by the following letter sent by the Registrar of the Court on instructions received:—

August 30, 1926.

L. K. Kentwell, Esq.,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—I am directed to instruct you to appear before this Court at 9 a.m. sharp on Wednesday, September 1, 1926, to show cause why your name should not be struck from the Rolls of this Court for having effected the false and fraudulent registration of a Chinese citizen named Chow Kwei-ching as a Spanish subject.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. WHEELER,
Registrar.

Mr. Tycho Wing informed the Bench that, with the Court's permission, he was appearing for Mr. Kentwell, who was there in obedience to the summons of the Court. Counsel realized, as did his client, the extreme seriousness of the charge he had to answer and, for himself, for the responsibility which developed on him as counsel in trying to deal with it, Mr. Kentwell being a brother member of his profession and of his own particular (the British) bar. Of the actual proceedings, he himself had little knowledge.

The Judgment in H. M. Court

The Assessor asked Mr. Kentwell what he had to answer. He was called to show cause why he should not be struck off the Rolls of the Mixed Court in connexion with a case in H. M. Supreme Court, Chow Kwei-ching v. L. K. Kentwell, Judgment was given on August 23, which affected Mr. Kentwell's practice in the Mixed Court, the particular part of the judgment being as follows:—

"At the time this company was registered at the Spanish Consulate, the defendant informed the plaintiff that it was also necessary that plaintiff should be registered as a Spanish subject and on November 17, 1921, the plaintiff, Chow Kwei-ching, was registered at the Spanish Consulate as a Spanish subject born in the Philippines. The plaintiff stated he did not go to the Spanish Consulate, he filed in no form, he was not born in the Philippines and has never been there and that he is a Chinese citizen. That all he did was to give a photograph of himself, asked for by the defendant, which appears on the registration certificate, and pay into defendant's office \$380, which he was told by a member of the defendant's staff was the fee necessary to pay at the Spanish Consulate for his registration as a Spanish subject. The plaintiff states that he found afterwards that no fee was paid at the Spanish Consulate. The defendant in his evidence before me does not deny that he effected the registration and states:—I effected the registration of Chow Kwei-ching. I probably did and probably did not attend at the Spanish Consulate. I do not remember that I made the statement that Chow was born in the Philippines. I think Chow must have attended at the Spanish Consulate. Although these statements are somewhat evasive, nevertheless I feel justified in coming to the conclusion that the defendant did himself effect this false and fraudulent registration. It is difficult to understand for what reason it was done unless it was to get the plaintiff and the money of the companies completely in his power as liquidator under the Spanish Consulate. I do not know whether the application form had to be sworn to; any way it had to be signed and on the defendant's evidence it is obvious that he signed it."

"It is most distressing and regrettable that a man who has been called to the English Bar for about 10 years and has practised as an admitted legal practitioner before this Court for about the same time, should have lent himself to obtaining a false and fraudulent registration. This registration is only a side issue, but it is part of the history in the case and also, as it concerns a legal practitioner in my Court, I felt bound not to pass it by without some comment."

The British Court Appeal

Mr. Wing said they came there on the notification of the Court on the allegation which was perfectly easy to understand, that Mr. Kentwell effected a false and fraudulent registration of what kind it did not matter. "I do not propose for a moment," said counsel, "to argue that if that be permanently established, Kentwell should not be removed from the rolls of the Court, but what I would like to tell the

Court is this—Kentwell, as defendant in the action, was foolish enough to conduct his own case, always a serious disadvantage and it is a great pity that he should have adopted this plan. I am not going to attempt to deal with the evidence in the other Court now or refer to it in any way. All I shall say is, that, at the conclusion of the case, Kentwell immediately asked for leave to appeal, which was granted. In that Court, a notice of appeal in writing, is required which is to be filed by appellant; it is a very technical document and, in a case of such length, there was so much evidence and which took so much time, its preparation must necessarily take some considerable time. The Court, however, allows a month for the preparation of such notice and that would mean in this particular case the notice should have been filed by the end of September. May I say a word—or rather ask the Court to take my word—for something now as to the state of business in the Court where the trial was heard and when the appeal will be heard. In the ordinary way, the next sitting of the Court of Appeal should be in December and, in the ordinary way, the last sitting of the Court of Appeal would have been in June. Owing, I think, to the departure of Sir Skinner Turner on the Extraterritoriality Commission, there was no sitting of the Court in June. There were at least two cases down for hearing, in one of which a considerable sum of money is involved. Both these cases remained for hearing and I believe that it is the wish of the Court to arrange a sitting of the Court of Appeal at the earliest possible moment to deal with outstanding appeals. The Court of Appeal, I think, requires the co-operation of the Chief Justice of Hongkong, who, of course, is not always available, and there is no probability that a sitting can be arranged in the month of September but that it should sit in October or at the latest in the early part of November, I should expect. I have kept myself more or less in touch with the arrangements and plans of that Court because I am interested in one of the appeals which come on and I have tried to forecast the future as accurately as I can. Kentwell's notice of appeal is due to be filed before the end of September and he will have to have his case ready for hearing when the Court of Appeal should sit and it should be expected that the hearing of that appeal would be an additional reason to arrange for the sitting of that Court at the earliest possible moment.

Avoiding an Anomalous Position

"The Court will understand that what I am asking is to defer any action until the hearing of the appeal as it is possible that some, or all, of the present finding might be revised and I suggest that if the Court does not deal with the matter to-day, it will not be necessary to wait longer than six or eight weeks. I would remind this Court that there is another Court, the British Court, which exercises disciplinary powers over Kentwell. The Crown Advocate is at present in Europe and the acting Crown Advocate left Shanghai a day or so ago. I was only instructed in this matter last night and I spoke to my friend, who is acting for the Crown, and I understood from him that, on behalf of the Crown Advocate, it is not proposed to take any action pending the hearing of the appeal. Of course, I am assuming all through that all notices are filed within the specified time and that the appeal is proceeded with all due diligence so that I suggest to the Court that if it adopts the action I suggest it would be acting in conjunction with the other Court, which exercises power over Kentwell. I think that the position would be rather anomalous if, on the findings of one Court, it remain possible for Kentwell to continue practising in that Court while debarred from another.

Stand or Fall by his Appeal

"I would gladly agree that Kentwell would stand or fall by the result

of the appeal but, as I have ventured to point out, that appeal should be decided in a very short while. I would ask the Court to consider this possibility of the appeal going in favour of Kentwell; that, if the Court made the order to-day as suggested and if the appeal was successful, the Court would hardly refuse to reinstate Kentwell as a member of the Mixed Court Bar. That, of course, would be a rather difficult position for everybody concerned and it would be a matter of very great regret to the Court if, as a result of the appeal, Kentwell won his case and was shown not to blame and that by making the order of the present moment the Court has done his practice here an injury which no subsequent order could compensate for. I would, therefore, ask the Court to adjourn this matter until the hearing of the appeal when, if, of course, the present suggested order would automatically either be or not be made."

The Assessor said he did not think that Mr. Wing quite clearly appreciated the position. Mr. Kentwell's position as a practitioner in the Mixed Court could not be affected by any decision of another Court. Suppose he won the appeal: that would not concern the Mixed Court. "We are only concerned," said the Assessor, "with the false and fraudulent registration of a Chinese citizen as a Spanish subject. The Magistrate wants to know if Kentwell wishes to deny that he effected this registration."

Mr. Wing said he did deny it.

Denial of Registration

Mr. Kentwell added a denial of having effected a false and fraudulent registration. "I was never a party to this. I never knew," he said.

Mr. Wing said that he was told that it was Mr. Kentwell's intention to appeal against that part of the case. It might be only of partial importance but he did not know. He was only instructed on the previous night.

The Assessor, after consulting with the Magistrate, announced that after hearing Mr. Wing's statement the Court would adjourn the summons and reserve its decision.

LENIENCY FOR ARMS DEALER

Reduction of Mixed Court Sentence on Serbian

A further judgment has been given in the case of a Serbian, Bozo Stanoevich, who on July 27 was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and expulsion for dealing in arms. Subsequent to the sentence, the case was further taken up by Mr. P. W. Goldring, who filed an application for a reduction of the sentence. Mr. C. E. Spiker (American Assessor) and Magistrate Sung decided that the application need not be heard in open Court and ruled that the second year of the sentence of two years be suspended for a period of five years from the date of release from one year's imprisonment. The sentence of expulsion is to stand and the accused is to be expelled at the end of one year's imprisonment.

In his motion, Mr. Goldring argued that, the defendant being a foreigner, and the prosecution being conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police, the proper procedure would be to charge the defendant under By-laws No. 85 of the Municipal By-laws relating to fire-arms. Such By-laws provide for a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment or a fine of \$300, or both. Section 205 of the Chinese Civil Code refers to certain high explosives and to guns and cannon used for military purposes and was intended to refer to wholesale dealing in arms by persons of Chinese nationality and not to the mere possession of two pistols and ammunition by an unregistered foreign subject. The offence was one against the Municipal By-laws and not against the Republic of China. The defendant was in straitened circumstances, with a wife and others to maintain, and was led into temptation to obtain for a friend the pistols and ammunition found in his possession. Under no law in force within the settlement relating to foreigners is an offence punishable to the extent provided under Section 205 of the Chinese Civil Code. The maximum penalty under the Foreign Jurisdiction

OUR HARD-HEARTED POLICE

Rejection of a Lady's Appeal for Clemency, Even Though She Apologised

Miss F. Ezra appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. G. W. King, in H. M. Police Court, last Friday, to answer a summons for failing to keep as close to the kerb as possible when stopping her motor car to put down a passenger and for causing an unnecessary obstruction.

P. C. Macaulay gave evidence as to Miss Ezra's car having stopped at the Nanking Road and Chekiang Road corner at 12.30 p.m. on August 17. A passenger alighted from the rear of the car. The car stopped on the tram lines and a line of traffic was held up for at least a minute.

Miss Ezra said that she did not recollect the incident. She thought that probably she only slowed down to let the chauffeur get off. She had been driving for a very long time and she never would do such a foolish thing as to stop in the middle of the road. When the police wrote to her, she apologised and asked them to overlook the matter.

The Magistrate—Ah! The police are hard-hearted, you know. On this occasion I will enter a conviction, with a caution, but the next time I am afraid I shall have to be as hard-hearted as the police.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Defendants Fined Under Chinese Trade Mark Laws

Judgment was rendered in favour of the complainants by Messrs. Spiker (American Assessor) and Kuan (senior Chinese Magistrate) at the Mixed Court in the case brought by Messrs. Colgate & Co. of New York, an American firm, against the China Chemical Works of Shanghai on the ground that its "Vioris" trademark for soaps had been infringed by the defendants.

The charges were brought under Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 39 of the Chinese Trade Mark Laws and defendants were fined the sum of \$500 or, in the event of non-payment, imprisonment of one day for every dollar of the fine imposed.

Mr. A. Krisel appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. A. M. Preston for the defence.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Tuesday, K. Takubo was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment for importing arms and ammunition, which were duly confiscated.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang, as chief of the Chinese police force, is finding difficulty in obtaining the funds from Nanking to pay his men. He has sent one last appeal to the Finance Commissioner of Kiangsu for money to pay out August salaries, and if this appeal is unsuccessful he will send his personal secretary "to demand prompt payment."

NANTAO Tramway employees are still on strike for more pay, and they refuse to negotiate with the management of the company, according to reports from Chinese sources. A meeting was fixed to take place between the strikers' representatives and the management two days ago, but as no one appeared to represent the strikers the management decided that should the men fail to return to duty by noon yesterday, the management would take it for granted they had resigned their jobs. The tramway authorities believe that a few agitators are at the back of the whole trouble, and express their intention of dealing with the few drastically when opportunity arises.

tion Act and the King's Regulations affecting British subjects is two months' imprisonment and a fine of £20, and under a recent decision of the U. S. Court for China it is not an offence for an American subject to deal in arms, whilst similar offences have been punished in other extrajudicial courts with fines and/or 28 days' imprisonment. The evidence against the defendant was very slight and based solely upon that of an informer.

A CURIOUS LEGAL TANGLE

Many Claimants to a U.S. Consular Lot: An Absconding Compradore's Liabilities

Another step has been taken towards the solution of a highly complicated legal problem that has been exercising the French and International Mixed Courts and the U. S. Court for China, with French, German, American and Chinese citizens involved, but even now it appears to be a long way from a final settlement. The Behn Meyer China Co., Ltd., successors to Hugo Stinnes, were the holders of a title deed to U. S. lot 3087, registered with the U. S. Consulate-General in the name of Mr. Leonard W. Hartigan. This title deed was handed to the firm as security by its former compradore, Ho Hong-ping, who has absconded and is alleged to owe the firm \$50,000. The value of the property covered by the title deed is about Tls. 70,000. In May, 1925, the French firm of Racine & Cie. obtained judgment against Ho Hong-ping for Tls. 58,000 and made an attachment on the title deed by order of the French Mixed Court, which ordered Messrs. Behn Meyer not to part with it for any reason whatsoever. At the same time, Racine filed an action in the French Mixed Court to have the property sold, the proceeds to be distributed among the preferred and ordinary creditors of Ho Hong-ping.

The French Mixed Court, after lengthy arguments before the Assessor (Mr. Tulasne) and the Magistrate (Mr. Zeng Kia-thing) now has delivered judgment in this action. The plaintiffs, represented by Mr. P. Premet (of Mr. A. du pac de Marsoulles' law offices) brought the action against Ho Hong-ping and the Behn Meyer China Co., Ltd., the latter being represented by Mr. Brault. The Behn Meyer China Co. did not raise any objection, provided their claim on the compradore was paid. There was a surprise when Cha Wan-tsang intervened, acting through his counsel, Mr. Richet, and opposed the sale, claiming that he was the owner of the property. He said he handed Ho Hong-ping the title deed as security against a loan and that Ho Hong-ping fraudulently disposed of the deed, by giving it as security to Hugo Stinnes. He claimed accordingly that the title deed he returned to him against payment of Tls. 30,000, the amount of the loan received from Ho Hong-ping, which he offered to repay at any time.

The Court in its judgment rejected the claim of Cha Wan-tsang and ruled that the claim of Racine & Co. was well established. The Court held that Cha Wan-tsang was unable to prove his rights of property in the land and that, even if satisfactory evidence could be brought, the property covered by the title deed belonged, as far as the creditors were concerned, to the assets of Ho Hong-ping and had to be considered accordingly. It had been finally and unconditionally transferred by Cha Wan-tsang, who had lost all his rights to it. Accordingly, all the creditors of Ho Hong-ping had the right to consider the land in litigation as the property of Ho Hong-ping and were authorized to make good their rights.

The Court accordingly ordered the sale of the land within three months. In the meantime, another action was filed before the U. S. Court for China, by Cha Wan-tsang against the registered owner, Mr. Leonard W. Hartigan, for return of the deed against payment of Tls. 30,000 borrowed from Ho Hong-ping.

Cha Wan-tsang (represented by Mr. Schuhl), Mr. Hartigan (represented by Dr. H. C. Mei) and the Behn Meyer China Co., Ltd. (by Mr. W. Y. Char) reached an agreement that judgment be entered in favour of the Behn Meyer China Co., Ltd., in the sum of Tls. 36,615, to be deposited by Cha Wan-tsang in the International Bank and that Mr. Hartigan transfer his legal title in the property to Cha Wan-tsang, and that, upon the communication of such transfer, the Behn Meyer China Co., Ltd., may withdraw the money from the bank.

Judge Purdy then raised the question whether the U. S. Court could order the delivery of a title deed to a party when the property was in litigation between two parties, neither of whom was of

American nationality. He was willing to render judgment against Mr. Hartigan he said, but he could not order anything to be handed to a citizen of another country while it was in dispute.

Eventually, it was decided that Behn Meyer would apply to the International Mixed Court and get judgment against Ho Hong-ping and then have it carried out by the U. S. Court for China.

SEQUEL TO THE SIKH FEUD

A Fracas in the Gurdwara: Indian on Trial on Charge of Attempted Murder

In H. M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, Judge Grain and a jury commenced the hearing of the charges against Hasura Singh of wounding and causing grievous bodily harm to Jagat Singh, with intent to murder, and of wounding him with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on which he had been committed for trial from the Police Court. The jury consisted of Messrs. C. L. Martin, D. Leigh, E. R. Palmer, F. Price and F. L. Pratt. Mr. H. Lipson Ward, acting Crown Advocate, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Tycho Wing, with Mr. L. K. Kentwell, appeared for the defence.

Mr. F. Coombs was the only one of several summoned to draw for places on the jury who did not attend and the Judge said that, unless he could give some satisfactory explanation of his absence, he would be fined \$5.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Lipson Ward said that on Sunday, July 25, at 3 p.m., there was a meeting of Sikhs at the North Szechuen Road Gurdwara. For some time there had been a dispute between two bodies of Sikhs known as the Malwa and Majha, in connexion with the management of the Gurdwara, and the meeting had reference to that dispute. A man named Gujjan Singh, a Malwa, attended the meeting and with him were some 40 other members of the party, all armed with sticks. Some of the other side doubtless also had sticks. After the meeting, the Malwas, urged on by Gujjan, attacked the Majhas and in the fight they used their sticks. The prisoner was amongst the Malwas and he carried a heavy weighted stick. Jagat Singh, who was not armed, was stooping down to put on his shoe, and whilst he was in that position the prisoner attacked him, striking him twice with the loaded stick. Shortly afterwards, the police arrived on the scene and put an end to the fight. Jagat was seriously wounded on the head and three pieces of bone had to be removed from his skull. He was in such a serious condition that for a time he was in danger of death, and even now, with his brain exposed save for the skin covering it, a slight blow on the head would kill him.

Having explained the legal consequences of an assault of varying degrees, Mr. Lipson Ward concluded by emphasizing that in law men were not allowed to fight at all. He then called evidence for the prosecution, which previously was taken very fully in the Police Court, and the case had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED MOTOR THIEF IN COURT

Arrest of Remainder of Gang Expected

One the gang of armed robbers, who are alleged to have stolen a motor car, was arrested by the Chinese authorities and handed over to the Municipal police for trial, P. C. C. MacLeod prosecuting, at the Mixed Court on Thursday morning. Accused was remanded for two weeks.

It will be recalled that three or four men went to a garage in the Louza district and ordered a cash motor car, and then instructed the driver to drive toward Yu Yuen Road. After they had gone round the Rubicon and turned toward town, the one placed a pistol at the chauffeur's head and ejected him from the car, whereupon another took the wheel and drove toward the river on Hungjiao Road.

The chauffeur, in the meantime, had hailed a foreigner, driving in

MORE AGITATORS PUNISHED

Non-Residents of Shanghai Convicted of Trying to Stir Up Trouble

Half a dozen made their appearance at the Mixed Court on Wednesday afternoon, charged before Messrs. H. Nagaoka and Loh Zau-tsoong (acting Japanese Assessor and assistant Chinese Magistrate) with committing breaches against public order, contrary to articles 221 and 227 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and article 22 of the Special Police Laws, in that they distributed pamphlets containing writings openly inciting persons to commit offences. A further application was made for their expulsion from the International Settlement on the ground that they were undesirable and menaces to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

Mr. E. T. Maitland (Prosecuting Solicitor) appeared for the Police and Dr. Paoli Tsiang represented the defence.

The Court cautioned the accused against future offences of a similar nature and fined them \$10 each.

Eleven more Chinese, charged with distributing pamphlets and leaflets on Saturday and Sunday, appeared at the Mixed Court on Thursday, and were found guilty. The group of defendants consisted of eight men, two boys, aged 13 and 15, and a woman.

During the hearing, in which Mr. Maitland cross-examined accused, and Mr. Loh questioned them exhaustively, it was established that none of them were residents of Shanghai—they had come from other parts to study in the radically inclined schools. Most had a good excuse why they were on Nanking Road during the demonstration—the one said he was on his way to borrow money from a friend, the next was proceeding to West Gate, the fourth denied any attempts at a demonstration, the fifth said he was making no speech, the next declared that he was a hawk, another said he was taking recreation on Nanking Road, despite the fact that a Chinese police inspector had said that he saw him throw handbills into a tram.

The evidence brought to a close, Mr. Tsiang asked that his clients should be dealt with leniently, as they were innocent of any evil intent, and were acting from a patriotic instinct.

Mr. Maitland replied, saying that accused were not residents of the Settlement, but had come in to make trouble. He could see no reason why the Court should not expel them from its confines. Mr. Tsiang countered with a statement, that according to the Chinese Criminal Code they had committed no offence which merited their expulsion.

The Court took a recess and afterwards announced their decision—the small boys were released on personal bond, the female was fined \$20 or 10 days, as were five men, while two others were fined \$30 or two weeks, and the main culprit was fined \$30 or two weeks to be followed by expulsion.

THE Shanghai Chinese Bar Association will hold its autumn conference at West Gate on September 12.

THE Commercial Attaché and his staff of the Japanese Consulate-General will be removed to offices on the second floor of the Yokohama Specie Bank Building on the Bund at the end of this month. The reason for the move is lack of room at the Consulate. The rooms on the ground floor of the Consulate will be occupied by members of the Japanese Consular Police, which body has increased of late.

the same direction. He gave chase and was rapidly overhauling the stolen car, when the latter was forced to pull up at the railway crossing just beyond Tung Wen College, because a train was passing. As they saw the pursuing car come close they abandoned their vehicle and made off in to the country without putting up a fight.

It is expected that the remainder of the gang will have fallen into the toils of the law before the next hearing two weeks hence.

INQUEST ON SLAIN FOREMAN

Verdict of Murder Returned Against Persons Unknown: Man Riddled with Bullets

At the inquest held on Thursday over the remains of the murdered Ewo Mill foreman, Zing Ma-mau, who was literally drilled full of holes by a gang of armed thugs on Wednesday morning in Yangtze-poo, the following verdict was returned by Messrs C. E. Whitmore and Loh:—

Deceased met his death by being shot and murdered by some person or persons unknown. He was shot at 5.30 a.m. on September 1, 1926, death ensuing from the wounds received, at about 8.40 a.m. on the same day.

The medical certificate, drawn by the authorities at St. Luke's Hospital, where deceased was taken by his wife showed that he suffered from wounds in the chest, neck, face, abdomen, rupture of the stomach, liver, spleen and lung, as well as internal hemorrhage.

Det.-Sergt. Hutton, in charge of the case, said that he went to the scene and found seven empty shells, two .25 calibre and five .32-calibre. In all 10 wounds were found on deceased's body. The gang's victim had been employed at the Ewo Mill No. 2 and was recently transferred to the No. 1 Mill.

Deceased's wife reported that her husband had been shot within 50 yards of his home. She went to the spot and took her husband to St. Luke's Hospital. As far as she knew he had no enemies, was on the best of terms with everyone and had received no threatening letters.

The Court returned the verdict as stated.

THERE having been no intervention by the Crown Advocate during the six months since a *decrece nisi* was granted to J. Boyle against his wife, Mary Boyle, Judge Grain, in H. M. Supreme Court, last Friday, declared the decree absolute. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the petitioner.

THE Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is taking steps to suppress shops doing business in lottery tickets.

A LARGE number of friends on Sunday visited the home of Mr. Yao Tz-zah, president of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce, to congratulate him upon the attainment of his 60th birthday.

LOCAL Chinese newspapers give figures showing that the Shanghai native police force is 2,000 strong. Stationed in the district is a battalion of Chékiang soldiery, so that, should any military emergency arise here, the Directorate will be capable of placing 8,000 armed and trained men at the disposal of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

THE formal opening is soon to take place of the Shanghai and Woosung Benevolent Home for the Aged, Maimed and Unemployed. Inmates will be admitted free of charge and will be taught manual handicrafts to fit them for more useful service to the community and themselves after they leave the institution.

THE labourers of the silk filatures in Chapei obviously realize the value of diplomacy. They have presented Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of the Shanghai and Woosung police, with a silver shield inscribed "The Guardian of the Southeast." They do this, they say, to express their appreciation of "his wonderful services in the settlement of the last strike".

ON Thursday evening, two Chinese hired a motor car at a garage at 155 Chékiang Road, picked up two more and were driven to Hungjiao Road. There one of them pointed a revolver at the chauffeur, compelled him to stop and told him to leave the car. This he refused to do and then was dumped by the roadside, after which the men drove the car away. Securing a lift from a foreign motorist, the chauffeur came across his car, abandoned near the railway crossing, and subsequently it was ascertained that one of the passengers was arrested by Chapei police whilst running along the railway line.

THE general management of the South Manchurian Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf has been transferred to the Dairen Kisen Kaisha, Shanghai branch, as from Wednesday.

BECAUSE of the recent alleged incendiary conflagration at the Shanghai North Railway station when 13 passenger vans were destroyed the Sungkiang magistrate has ordered that patrols be placed on guard at the bridges on the Shanghai-Hangchow and Ningpo Railway.

CHINESE reports state that beginning from October 1, and lasting till November 30 a surtax will be levied by the Maritime Customs on imports and exports for the purpose of famine relief,—this with the permission of the Diplomatic Body. With this increase, the surtaxes levied on Chinese Government-owned methods of communication will be cancelled. The same reports state that this arrangement has been confirmed by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai.

ANOTHER large shipment of ammunition was sent to Nanking by train on Saturday by the local Arsenal authorities for Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, Tupan of Chékiang.

THE Chinese papers publish an interesting report to the effect that the workers of the Ewo Mills have requested the General Labour Union and the Amalgamated Street Unions to approach their employers with a view to bringing about a settlement of the strike, which has been going on for several weeks.

THE Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association has received a letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce stating that work has been received from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to the effect that he has instructed the Superintendent of Customs here to liquidate all outstanding loans arranged by the bankers with various militarists and to pay off the debt owing in connexion with the repatriation of defeated troops which entered the foreign concessions.

AN exhibition will be held in the Wush Park shortly by the Association for the Support of Native Products, and representatives from Shanghai factories will attend.

NINE boxes of ammunition, 200 uniforms, 330 rifles and 13 pistols, the weapons and equipment of the disbanded Volunteers, were sent to Lunghua under police guard on Wednesday.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang has ordered that the Arsenal be run at full capacity and, as agitators have been inciting the men to strike, has taken precautionary measures by placing armed guards on duty. Two patrol boats will cruise the Huangpu in the vicinity.

SEVERAL foreigners, in spite of the supposed forced exodus of the Chapei Protectionary Corps (Volunteer), were stopped on the outlying roads in the western district on Sunday, and had to submit to scrutiny under a dazzling electric torch.

Mr. Fu Chiang, Taoyin of the Hu-Hai Districts, which include Shanghai, will leave on an inspection tour of the districts within his jurisdiction after the mid-Autumn Festival.

ON Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held and officers elected of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association's Building in Hongkong Road. The gathering represented some 24 Chinese banks in Shanghai. Mr. Shing Chuk-shu, Manager of the Bank of Communications, and Mr. Chen Kong-pu, Director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, were elected President and Vice-President of the Association, respectively. Seven members were elected to the Executive Committee. They are Mr. Sung Han-chang, Bank of China; Mr. Hsu Fei-hung, of the Hing Yeh Industrial Bank; Mr. Li Fio-sun, of the Industrial Bank; Mr. Yu Yuen-pu, of the Salt Industry Bank; Mr. Yeh Fu-siao, of the Continental Bank; Mr. Wang Min-tao, of the Hsin Hua Bank; and Mr. Wu Wen-tsia, of the Ching-ching Bank.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE MINERS AND THE GOVERNMENT

An Abortive Conference: No Subsidy Possible: Sharp Passage Between Chancellor of Exchequer and Miners' Leaders: Move Towards Agreement

London, Aug. 28.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto dealing with the situation arising out of the recent conferences with the Mining Association and the Government.

The manifesto states that Federation is prepared to negotiate on the question of wages but it reveals that the men are adamant on the questions of a seven-hour day and a national agreement.—Reuter.

Aug. 27.

A verbatim report was taken of the conversations at Downing Street yesterday between representatives of the Government and the miners.

Mr. Herbert Smith, the miners' leader, said that the miners were anxious to see what good offices the Government could render towards a solution; also, what temporary financial help the Government would give.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that he estimated at the beginning of the coal stoppage that the country would lose ten times as much as it actually had done. The country had shown the most extraordinary power of carrying on. Coal was coming in freely at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 tons a week and furthermore there was a certain domestic output. He added: "We are undoubtedly in a position to carry on the life of the country without difficulty. That is a very remarkable new fact."

Mr. Thomas Richards said that he regretted Mr. Churchill's speech, which meant: "You cannot hurt us. Carry on."

Mr. Herbert Smith then said: "We are not here to make a petition but to get an honourable settlement. We can carry the fight a bit further. We have been doing our utmost to avoid flooding the pits, but after Mr. Churchill's speech we must fight."

Mr. W. P. Richardson said: "If things are better from the standpoint of the country, so the miners also are able to resist. There may be a little defection but there is no general weakening."

A Subsidy Impossible

Mr. Churchill said that the Government was prepared to help a settlement, but they had only been asked for a renewal of financial assistance which was impossible.

Mr. Smith replied: "Your offer of help recalls a man drowning in a river asked by a man on the bank to drag himself out when the man on the bank would wipe his feet. We won't settle on such terms."

Reuter understands that the Government's view of yesterday's coal discussions is that the miners' representatives called for a meeting simply to ask for a subsidy and that it is plain that they have not budged an inch from the position they assumed last April.

Aug. 28.

As a result of the conference with the Government, Mr. A. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, made a hopeful statement to-day, saying, *inter alia*:

"We have arrived at a stage when it is possible to secure a negotiated settlement provided the Government and ourselves are prepared to grasp the opportunity. I strongly favour advancing definite proposals and I hope that the Miners' Committee will advance such proposals, enabling the Government to bring the two sides together."

The statement is characterized by friendliness towards the Government, Mr. Cook declaring: "There are some Ministers wanting the struggle ended in an honourable way, not leaving a legacy of bitterness and unrest."

Press Comment Divided

Later.

That the meeting between representatives of the Government and the miners was barren beyond a definite declaration that no Government subsidy or loan would be forthcoming is generally recognized by this morning's papers.

Commenting on the verbatim report of the coal conference, the papers, according to their political bias, blame the Government and the miners' leaders, respectively, for their lack of initiative and for the

absence of a sense of responsibility; but it is noteworthy that the Liberal "Daily News" urges the miners to formulate either a new wage or a new hours' plan which would stand a reasonable chance for consideration by the other side.

The "Morning Post" alone speaks of the possibility of good arising from the conference, believing that the miners will now be convinced that they have been misled by their leaders and that their best hope lies in a direct settlement with their employers.

Move to End the Deadlock

Aug. 30.

The Miners' Executive sat to-day for two and a half hours and decided to call a delegate conference for Thursday.

Reuter understands that important developments are pending. The Miners' Federation will make a definite move in the course of the week to end the deadlock and enter into negotiations for a settlement.

Emergency Regulations Again Adopted

Aug. 30.

The House of Commons reassembled to-day for the special purpose of renewing the Emergency Regulations in connexion with the coal dispute.

Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) asked whether Mr. Baldwin's message to the American newspapers with regard to the condition of miners and their families had been sent through the Ambassador at Washington in consultation with the Foreign Office.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that the message was sent through the Ambassador but "with my knowledge and full concurrence" (Conservative cheers).

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, moving the resolution authorizing continuance of the Emergency Regulations for a month, said that there had been only 64 prosecutions under the regulations in August. Their chief value was that they were a preventive. The mining districts generally had been quiet and orderly. He would like to pay a tribute to the miners.

Labour Member Suspended

At this point the interruptions from the Labour benches grew more marked. Mr. Jack Jones being the most prominent offender. The Speaker asked Mr. Jones to withdraw. He began his exit at a snail's pace stopping at intervals to abuse the Government benches and was finally suspended by 235 votes to 53.

Continuing, the Home Secretary said that if the safety-men were called out by Mr. Cook or anyone else, it would be the duty of the Government to take all possible steps to prevent the mines—the livelihood of the miners—from being destroyed. (Ministerial cheers.) That was an elementary duty and the duty would be carried out to the full.

Sir Henry Slesser (Labour) moved to terminate two of the Emergency Regulations dealing with acts likely to cause sedition and public meeting and processions.

This amendment was rejected by 252 votes to 90.

Need for Regulations

The House of Lords adopted a resolution continuing the Emergency Regulations after speeches of protest by Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council in the late Labour Government) and Lord Arnold (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Labour Government), though Lord Buckmaster (Labour) declared that the Regulations were

more necessary now than originally as the dispute was reaching its climax, in which the forces of disorder were likely to find free play. He declared that the miners had been badly led.

The House of Lords then adjourned until November 9.

Later.

The House of Commons has renewed the Emergency Regulations for another month, by 232 votes to 91.

The House adjourned till to-morrow when a general discussion will take place on the coal situation.

Not to Formulate Peace Proposals

Aug. 31.

The Miners' Executive to-day sat in London for three hours, and decided by a narrow majority not to formulate any peace proposals, leaving the responsibility for these to the Delegate Conference which will meet on September 2.

A coal debate in the House of Commons preceded the rejection by 285 votes to 100 of a motion by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in favour of adjournment until September 7, instead of November 9 as proposed by the Government.

Ironie Speech by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald

Mr. Macdonald hoped that the conditions which the Labour Party would reveal in the course of the debate would enable the Government to get the two sides together. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said the Government had no knowledge of any facts justifying Mr. Macdonald's hope.

Mr. Macdonald declared that the Government was responsible for the present situation. The Cabinet had been a most efficient and loyal sub-committee of the owners and had taken up every suggestion of the owners (Labour cheers). The Premier's letter to America was unworthy of himself and his office.

He declared that there must be a national agreement between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, and negotiations should be opened.

Mediation Wanted

The Labour leader went on to declare that the one thing required now was for the Government to get the two sides together, or if that failed, perhaps look for some outside good influence to do so apart from the Government. (Labour cheers).

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent states that Mr. Macdonald is thought to mean by this an appeal to the nation by the King.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, declared that the tone of Mr. Macdonald's speech was most regrettable. He emphasized that the Government were ready to act as soon as one side showed willingness to make a really substantial proposal.

Mr. Herbert Wragg, Conservative member for the Belper Division of Derbyshire, suggested the appointment of an independent arbitrator in the person of Sir Herbert Samuel.

Mr. Headlam (Conservative) said that it was time that new negotiators were chosen by both sides to enable them to get together as they might easily do seeing that the differences were not so great.

Mr. Lloyd George's View

Mr. Lloyd George said that the time had come for the Government again to submit its own proposals, for it was a delusion to anticipate an immediate collapse of the stoppage.

Mr. Churchill said the question of hours and wages was no longer an insuperable obstacle. He did not see the slightest difficulty in reconciling the controversy as between national and district settlements.

He still hoped that the Miners' Delegate Conference would produce some tangible proposal, and the Government had not excluded the possibility of making fresh proposals themselves if this was the desire of both sides, or even only one side, but this was doubtful as the men at present only said "Give us a subsidy" and the owners said "Leave us alone."

It is noteworthy that the Opposition listened attentively to Mr. Churchill and even cheered his references to the relation of district to national agreements and the hint that the miners could secure backing for a national agreement if they proved reasonable on the question of hours and wages.

Mr. Churchill wound up the

GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO DISARM

Over 2,000 Notes from Allies Without Effect: Yet Another Try

Berlin, Aug. 27.

"Strange" and "trivial" are the adjectives applied in German circles to a Note from the Conference of Ambassadors to the German Government demanding, firstly, an unambiguous legal decree terminating the military activity of the Nationalist organizations; secondly, the discontinuance of illegal recruiting by the Reichswehr, and, thirdly, the fulfilment without delay of the demands of the Inter-Allied Military Commission.

It is pointed out that more than 2,000 Notes regarding disarmament have up to the present been received from the Inter-Allied Military Commission. That of the Ambassadors' Conference is the latest, and is regarded as most inopportune in view of Germany's impending entry into the League of Nations.

Nationalists Against League

It has been disclosed that at yesterday's meeting of the Foreign Committee of the Reichstag the members of the German National Party voted in favour of the Communist motion demanding the withdrawal of Germany's application to enter the League of Nations.

The National Party to-day refused to permit its member, Herr Hoetzsch, to join the German Delegation, which is going to Geneva although the Government asked him to go.

This refusal was based on the "uncertainty of the present political situation, particularly in view of the occupation and disarmament problems and the fact that the position which the Party's representatives would hold at Geneva would not be clear with regard to their freedom of action and influence."—Reuter.

Nationalist Demonstration

Nuremberg, Aug. 28.

Four forty-five this afternoon was signalled by peals of bells from all the churches in the picturesque city, in honour of those who fell in the Great War, for whom memorial services were held, being the forerunners of a monster rally of German Nationalists throughout the country, which will take place on Sunday.

The rally will be headed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and attended by the ex-Kaiser's son, Prince Oscar of Prussia, Field-Marshal Von Mackensen, Admiral Von Scheer, General Von der Goltz, and a galaxy of princes and princesses and heroes of the War. The city is lavishly beflagged with the Bavarian old monarchist colours, and the streets are swarming with officers of the old army, wearing pre-war uniforms and glittering decorations and medals.

The Nationalist organ "*Frankischer Kurier*" editorially greets the participants of the demonstration with: "We deliberately reject the cry of 'No More War' and devote ourselves to the fight for freedom of the Fatherland."

Big Parade in Answer to Republicans

Aug. 29.

For three hours this morning Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Prince Oscar of Prussia and Marshal von Mackensen, surrounded by scores of military and naval officers, stood in the brilliant sunshine at the Old Market Place here and watched a monster rally of German Nationalists.

Twenty thousand soldiers goose-stepped past with bands playing, and among 1,100 banners and flags flying those borne by Colonial soldiers were inscribed with "Don't forget our colonies."

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Later.

To-day's demonstration—"A memory of Sedan, Tannenberg, Jutland and the Colonies"—was a reply to a Republican demonstra-

debate, and the Commons adjourned until November 9, unless convoked earlier to continue the Emergency Regulations.—Reuter.

tion held here last month which attracted less than one fourth of to-day's crowds.

In the gaily decorated streets, where not a single Republican flag was visible, there was a constant clicking of heels and bowing as officers met old war comrades.

Every window on the route of the procession was packed with spectators, who rained flowers into the streets and cheered frantically as practically every Nationalist organization in Germany passed, each with uniforms and banners, and in various uniforms and costumes.

In the evening there was a general air of festivity, the old imperial castle towering above the city being illuminated.

Glorification of Old Army by Prince Oscar of Prussia

Aug. 30.

Prince Oscar of Prussia, who participated in the Nationalist rally here yesterday, in a speech said he brought the Nationalists greeting "from small recruits in our family who hope to serve in a resurrected German Army."

Prince Oscar proceeded to glorify the old Army and its traditions "which we cherish in our hearts and desire to hand down to our children."

The organizers of the Nationalist "Day of Honour" telegraphed to the ex-Kaiser stating "The assembled warriors remember their War Lord," assuring him that "the spirit of combat and freedom is still alive in the German people and will lead them to new great and happy times."—Reuter.

THE PLOT AGAINST MUSTAPHA KEMAL

Four Famous ex-Autocrats of Turkey Executed

Constantinople, Aug. 27.

The four men sentenced to death at the second trial arising out of the alleged plot against the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish President, discovered at Smyrna on June 17—the ex-Finance Minister Djavid Bey, Nazim Bey, Nail Bey and Hilmi Bey—were executed at midnight in the prison yard at Angora.

Five other members of the Committee of Union and Progress, including Reouf Bey and Rahmi Bey, have been sentenced to perpetual banishment.

All the others were acquitted.

Fifth Accused Sentenced to be Hanged

Aug. 31.

Abdul Kadir has been sentenced to death by the tribunal here, in connexion with the plot against the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish President, which was discovered at Smyrna.

He will be hanged to-night.—Reuter.

FIVE NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH

Escape Prevented by Underground Railway Excavation

New York, Sept. 1.

Five negroes are dead and one is missing as a result of a fire at a five-storey negro tenement, the occupants of which were cut off from escape owing to a deep trench cut in front of the building for a new underground railway, which prevented the firemen from hoisting ladders.

Many of the negroes jumped from the windows and were more or less seriously hurt.—Reuter.

SOVIET AND BALTIC STATES

A Security Pact in View: Memorandum Published

Moscow, Aug. 26.

The Foreign Commissariat has published a memorandum from the Latvian and Estonian Governments declaring their willingness to negotiate directly with the Soviet for a security pact.

The Soviet Government has instructed its representatives at Riga and Reval to start negotiations immediately.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND GERMANY

Berlin Confident of Outcome: Spain's Interest Centred in Tangier: Request for Incorporation of Morocco or Mandate: Poland's Claim Waived

Berlin, Aug. 26.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag has received Dr. Stresemann's report on the foreign political situation.

It is learned that the Foreign Minister, on the whole, is confident that the difficulties in the way of Germany's entrance to the League will eventually be removed.

He does not expect serious opposition by Spain, which, he considers will be fully occupied with the Tangier problem, in which Germany is not interested. Dr. Stresemann pointed out that Viscount Cecil's plan would still be taken as a basis for negotiations.

The Committee, which approved the Government's attitude, finally rejected a Communist motion demanding the withdrawal of Germany's application to enter the League.—Reuter.

Spain's Triple Interest in Tangier

Madrid, Aug. 26.

Spain's attitude regarding Tangier, it is officially stated, is concerned with three aspects—territorial, maritime and local.

As regards the first, Spain cannot complete "the civilizing mission of an international character" begun in North Africa, while Tangier remains the refuge of rebels and an open door for contraband of war.

With reference to the second, the collective interest of all the Powers is to ensure the neutrality of the Straits.

With regard to the third, it is officially stated that the international "equine" has been demonstrated as lacking durability. The statement calls attention to "the natural connexion between the Tangier problem and the question of Spain's position at Geneva." It urges the nations concerned to examine the situation.—Reuter.

Italy Anxious to Keep It Out of League of Nations

Rome, Aug. 28.

Italy has replied to the Spanish Note assuring Spain of Italy's desire to meet all her just demands and agreeing to her suggestion that the Tangier problem shall be submitted to an international conference of the Powers interested.

Italian political circles infer from this that the Italian Government is not willing that the problem should be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Spain's Request for Conference

London, Aug. 28.

It is confirmed in well informed circles in London that Spain suggested a conference at Geneva for September 1 to consider the Spanish claim to Tangier on the eve of the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

It is understood that Great Britain will reply at the earliest possible moment.

There is natural reluctance at present to discuss the terms of the reply but the general impression is that no useful purpose could be served by a conference at such short notice but that it should be postponed till after the meeting of the Council of the League, the primary object of which is to arrange for Germany's admission to the League. It is felt that no extraneous issues should be permitted to interfere with this.

It is expected that France will support Great Britain.

British Attitude

Aug. 30.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in this House of Commons to-day, confirmed that Spain had asked for the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone of Morocco, or alternatively that Spain be given a mandate.

The British Government had replied that they were unable to agree to the first alternative, but were ready to discuss with the French and Spanish Government's conditions on which the assent of the Powers which had not yet accepted the Tangier convention would be obtainable.

Replying to a supplementary question, the Foreign Secretary said that he did not think Geneva a con-

venient place for this discussion.—Reuter.

The Spanish View

San Sebastian, Aug. 30.

The Foreign Minister has issued a Note stating that Spain considers a final solution of the Tangier problem would lie in the incorporation of Tangier with the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco, subject to an agreement not to fortify it or use the port as a naval or aerial base, to respect freedom of trade and establish an administration giving equal justice to all.

The Note declares that the Spanish Government never contemplated receiving a mandate over Tangier from the League of Nations.

The connexion between Spain's demand for a seat on the League Council and her demand for the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone is due to coincidence, the two matters coming up for settlement simultaneously.—Reuter.

Caveat Entered by Soviet Government

Moscow, Aug. 31.

With reference to Spain's demand for reconsideration of the Treaty of Algeiras, to which Russia is a signatory, it is stated that the Soviet Government will not recognize any amendments thereto made without the consent of Russia.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 1.

According to *Le Petit Parisien*, M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, who met last night, realized the similarity of the disposition of the French and British Cabinets towards the Tangier problem and the question of seats on the Council of the League of Nations.

Both statesmen, according to the paper, decided to cooperate closely and not admit the work of the League of Nations to be affected, not discussing Tangier with any other Powers than those interested.—Havas.

London, Aug. 31.

Sir Austen Chamberlain departed to-day for Geneva to attend the meeting of the League of Nations Council on Thursday and of the Assembly next Monday.—Reuter.

Germany Alone to be Admitted to Permanent Seat

Geneva, Aug. 31.

The outcome of yesterday's discussions is that Germany alone will be admitted to a permanent seat on the League of Nations' Council with nine non-permanent members.

It is noteworthy that Poland has waived her claim for simultaneous election with Germany.

Spain's attitude, so far, is unchanged. At present there is no prospect of Tangier being discussed at Geneva.

The French Proposal

The League Committee appointed to consider the future composition of the Council held a lengthy discussion yesterday on the French amendment to Article Two of the scheme approved last May as regards re-election of non-permanent members of the Council.

The scheme in question was proposed by Viscount Cecil. It provided that non-permanent members should be elected for three years, assuming office immediately after election, one-third of the number to be elected yearly.

The amendment is mainly designed to placate Spain.

Viscount Cecil said that Britain was satisfied with the scheme provisionally adopted in May but would agree to any workable plan. Therefore, he favoured the French amendment, which assured re-eligibility of non-permanent members, but as the wording could be interpreted in various ways he proposed that the amendment should be referred to the drafting committee. This proposal was adopted.

The French amendment provides that a retiring non-permanent member of the Council shall only be re-eligible by a two-thirds majority either of the Council or of the Assembly; in any case the number of members elected shall not exceed one-third of the total of non-permanent Councillors.

It is apparently the result of the recent pourparlers between Britain, France and Germany.

The drafting committee to-day found the task of finding a formula to satisfy all parties a difficult one.

Temporary Arrangement Effectuated Later.

The drafting committee after protracted discussion on the French amendment agreed upon a temporary arrangement whereby non-permanent members would be admitted, as an exception, to the Council of the League at the forthcoming election, put at subsequent elections re-eligibility would only be applicable at the expiration of a member's term of office and not at the beginning of his tenure.

In other respects Viscount Cecil's scheme will hold good with slight modifications.

Sympathy with Spain's Aspirations

Sept. 1.

The Committee on the Composition of the Council of the League of Nations to-day began discussion on the question of permanent seats.

Senor Palacios (Spain) upheld Spain's claim to a permanent seat. M. Fromageot (France) hoped that Spain would reconsider her decision.

Herr von Hoesch (Germany) expressed the sincere desire of Germany for the continued cooperation of Spain of the League and said that in his opinion the matter should be left to the decision of the Assembly.

Viscount Cecil (Britain) earnestly desired continuance of Spain's cooperation.

M. Brouckere (Belgium) strongly opposed an increase in the number of permanent seats, and expressed an ardent hope that Spain would continue to work with the League; he regarded this as attained by the scheme now adopted.

China's Claim Favoured by Japan

Mr. Sato (Japan) said that Japan had always been in favour of Spain's requests though, unfortunately, circumstances prevented their realization. The Japanese Government hoped that Spain would consider carefully the draft regulations that had been adopted.

Mr. Sato went on to express sympathy with China's claim to a permanent seat: "China is our great neighbour and a country with whom we naturally desire the best relations. Her claim ought to be considered in conformity with the principle of geographical position."

Mr. Chu (China) hoped that the Committee would reconsider the question of permanent seats and increase their number, correspondingly decreasing the number of non-permanent seats. He said that China would claim a permanent seat in the event of more being created at any time beyond Germany's.

Signor Scialoja (Italy) regretted the inability to satisfy Spain's claim. He hoped that after hearing the report of the Committee's discussions the Spanish Government would reconsider its attitude and continued to cooperate with the League.

M. Sjoborg (Sweden) and Senhor Guani (Uruguay) spoke in the same strain.

Germany Assured of Permanent Seat

Later.

M. Motta (Switzerland), Chairman of the Committee, stated definitely to-day that it was understood that Germany would have a permanent seat.

The Spanish delegate is referring the matter to Madrid. Meanwhile he requests the Committee to frame majority and minority reports, with mention of the Spanish claim to a permanent seat.

Spanish Delegate Abstains from Voting

Sept. 1.

The Committee on the composition of the League Council has adopted the drafting sub-committee's modified scheme regarding the admission of non-permanent members of the League of Nations.

The Spanish member did not vote, and the Polish member declared "partial abstention."—Reuter.

San Sebastian, Sept. 1. Senor Yangua, the Spanish Foreign Minister, in a speech with reference to the League Assembly, said that Spain resolutely maintained her demand for a permanent seat on the Council, and was in no way interested in any other formula.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES

Extensive Damage: Fifty Casualties Reported: Population Terrified

The Azores, Aug. 31.

Six people were killed and many injured at Fayal Island, by the earthquake which caused great damage. At the capital, Horta, and in the country-side, cracks appeared in the streets and a number of houses collapsed.

The terror stricken population is camping in the squares.

The shock was also felt at Livramento, near Ponta Delgada, but there was no damage here.—Reuter.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter has been informed of a severe earthquake in the Azores, which considerably damaged the town of Fayal. No details have been received so far.—Reuter.

Lisbon, Aug. 31.

The Governor of Horta telegraphs that 50 were killed in the Azores earthquake.

The Government has ordered a cruiser to proceed to Fayal to render assistance.

Sept. 1.

The Governor of Horta now cables that 8 persons were killed and 200 injured at Fayal in the earthquake.

Four hundred houses were razed at Flamangas by a continuous series of short shocks.

The Government has ordered the immediate departure of two cruisers and a transport vessel with medical units and a detachment of engineers.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE AND GALE IN AMERICA

Big Damage by Hurricane in Louisiana

Portland, Maine, Aug. 29.

An earthquake of considerable intensity shook part of Maine to-day. No damage was reported.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 29.

The Red Cross states that the deathroll in the Houma, Louisiana, hurricane on Wednesday, numbered 25.

Damage to property is estimated at \$5,000,000.—Reuter.

Heavy Damage Done

New Orleans, Aug. 29.

The casualties at Houma due to the hurricane that swept Louisiana a few days ago are now stated to be 19 killed and 12 missing.

The damage is estimated at over \$5,000,000.

The Red Cross are relieving the sufferers.—Reuter.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED IN SPAIN

Twenty-four Killed and Fifty Injured

Barcelona, Sept. 1.

Seventeen persons were killed and 36 injured as a result of the derailment of a mail train from Barcelona to Valencia to-day, near Tortosa, in consequence of a landslide following heavy rain. A third-class carriage telescoped.

Several villages in the environs of Barcelona have been inundated by rains. Thirty-six perished in the floods. There has been great material damage.—Reuter.

Madrid, Sept. 1.

At least 24 people were killed and 50 injured in the Tortosa disaster.—Reuter.

Moscow, Aug. 28.—Comrade Ivanoff, ex-Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been appointed president of the Soviet Merchant Steamship Co.—Toho.

FIERCE RIOTING IN RHODE ISLAND

Tear Gas, Riot Guns and Revolvers Used to Quell Disorderly Mob

Manville, R. I. Sept. 1.

Fierce rioting, arising from a strike of textile operatives and culminating in a battle between the police and 1,800 strikers took place here to-day.

Troops were summoned to quell the riot. They used tear-gas bombs but owing to the rush of numbers of strikers resorted to riot guns and revolvers.

Nine persons were seriously wounded, including the Mayor's son.—Reuter.

THE REBELLION IN NICARAGUA

Mexico Accused of Giving Help to Rebels

Geneva, Aug. 27.

The Nicaraguan Government has notified the Secretary General of the League of Nations that an auxiliary warship of the Mexican Navy is proceeding to Nicaragua to help the rebels, regarding which Nicaragua has vigorously protested to Mexico.

The Secretary General has transmitted this notification to all the members of the League and also to Mexico.—Reuter.

A Mexican Denial

Mexico City, Aug. 28.

The allegations contained in the Nicaraguan Note to the League of Nations—that Mexico was sending a warship to Nicaragua to assist the rebels—are denied by the Foreign Minister and the Minister to Nicaragua.

The former points out that the League has nothing to do with Mexico.—Reuter.

U.S. Protection for Foreigners

Washington, Aug. 28.

The United States cruiser Galveston has landed 200 ratings at Bluefield, Nicaragua, to protect foreign life and property, in response to the appeal of the Governor who declared that the local forces were unable to guarantee protection.—Reuter.

Aeroplane's Fight with Gunrunner

New York, Aug. 25.

A battle between a Government bombing aeroplane and a gun-running vessel, which was endeavouring to land arms for the revolutionary forces, is described in a message from Managua.

Two former American aviators, now employed by the Nicaraguan Constabulary, located the vessel off Corinto, and, dropping to a low altitude, discharged a shower of bombs.

The vessel put out to sea, the crew firing with machine guns at the aeroplane, which kept up the pursuit till there were no bombs left.

The same night the aeroplane, replenished, returned and dropped more bombs, but darkness ended the fight.—Reuter.

MASS FOR RUDOLPH VALENTINO

Procession Through Crowded Main Streets

New York, Aug. 30.

Pola Negri, weeping bitterly, accompanied by a doctor and nurse, was prominent among the film celebrities crowding the St. Malachi Church to-day, when a requiem mass for Rudolph Valentino, took place.

The coffin was carried for two miles through crowded main streets, and was later borne back to the mortuary, where it will remain until a burial place is selected.

Hundreds of police controlled the dense, but orderly crowds, and the hundreds of motor cars present.

Rudolph Valentino's first wife and a representative of his second wife followed the coffin.—Reuter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—At least 30 persons were injured, several possibly fatally, when an electric train dived into a motor-coach at Gary to-day.—Reuter.

PLEA TO WIPE OUT WAR DEBTS

U. S. Ex-War Secretary's Magazine Article: Danger of International Ill-Will

New York, Aug. 29.

Mr. Newton Baker, ex-War Secretary, in an article in the Cleveland Union Trust magazine, urges reconsideration of all the questions connected with debts, including the British settlement.

He is convinced that America's policy should be cancellation, whereby it would be demonstrated that America's interest was not in dollars but reconstruction of international order.

He declares that economic unions against the United States are already springing up abroad, and America cannot afford to sow seeds of international ill-will.

He concludes by appealing for a round-table conference to wipe the slate clean and obliterate war debts.

—Reuter.

Pres. Coolidge Unmoved

Paul Smiths, N. Y. Aug. 31.

Although President Coolidge is reported not to have read the article by Mr. Newton Baker (ex-Secretary of War) in connexion with war debts, the President's opinion is stated to favour no change in the United States' war debts policy.

It is added that President Coolidge does not anticipate that the Senate will reverse the Administration's decision regarding the World Court.

New York Press Views

The Republican papers deplore Mr. Newton Baker's debt cancellation suggestion.

The New York "Tribune" states that the suggestion was inopportune and will merely lead to misconception and confusion.

The New York "Times," however, in supporting Mr. Baker's article, cites Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as saying: "A prosperous Europe would be worth far more dollars to the United States than any possible return from debts."

The New York "World" is of the opinion that sooner or later Mr. Baker's argument will prevail, and adds it would be rash to predict mutual cancellation of debts, but a revision of the present agreement is certain in the near future.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN SHIPPING DISASTER

Many Killed in Collision with Mole to Avoid German Steamer

Moscow, Aug. 30.

Hundreds of persons perished when the passenger steamer Burevestnik, leaving Leningrad for Kronstadt, collided with a mole in dense fog in trying to avert a collision with a German steamer, the Greynie. A hole two metres wide was knocked into the hull. The vessel sank in 15 minutes.

No Boats Lowered in Panic

Aug. 31.

One hundred and sixty persons were drowned in the sinking of the steamer Burevestnik yesterday. There were 563 passengers on board at the time of the disaster. Lifeboats from port saved 285 persons and many others saved themselves.

The majority of the passengers were inhabitants of Kronstadt, who were returning with their families after spending Sunday in Leningrad.

The heroism of the sailors, many of whom perished, prevented the boilers from exploding. They saved many of the women and children.

Panic prevented the lowering of any of the Burevestnik's boats.

The captain's wife and children who were asleep, locked in their cabin, the key of which was kept by the captain, perished.—Reuter.

POSSIBLE POLISH-FRENCH ENTENTE

Agreement Involved in League of Nations Scheme

Paris, Aug. 29.

M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, is perfectly satisfied with conversations he has had here, declaring that the French and Polish policies agreed, and possibly a general entente might result if Viscount Cecil's proposal dealing with the composition of the League of Nations' Council were slightly modified.—Reuter.

AERONAUTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Gen. Noble to Give Expert Assistance

Rome, Aug. 31.

General Noble, who was the pilot of the Norge during the expedition to the Polar regions, in an interview here to-day stated that he had accepted an invitation from the United States to supervise for some months the work at an American aeronautical establishment, after which he would go to Japan on a similar errand.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Li Kia-ao

Helsingfors, Sept. 1.

The death is announced of the Chinese Minister to Finland, Li Kia-ao.—Reuter.

Lieut. C. Bettis

Washington, Sept. 1.

Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, the winner of the Pulitzer air race in 1925, died in hospital to-day, as the result of a crash.—Reuter.

CAPT. COBHAM'S RETURN

FLIGHT

Melbourne, Aug. 28.

Mr. Cobham, accompanied by Engineer Capel and Sergeant Ward, left to-day for Adelaide en route to England on his return flight from Australia.—Reuter.

Port Darwin, Sept. 2.

Mr. Cobham arrived. He left Melbourne on August 29, en route to England in the course of the return flight from Australia.—Reuter.

A RUSSO-FINNISH PACT

Moscow, Aug. 27.

Negotiations have been begun at Helsingfors for a Russo-Finnish Security Pact.—Reuter.

NEW SOVIET TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN

Neutrality and Mutual Non-Aggression the Main Features of Pact

Moscow, Sept. 1.

A Russo-Afghan treaty of neutrality and mutual non-aggression was signed with great ceremony at Pagan, the summer residence of the King of Afghanistan to-day, by Comrade Stark, Soviet plenipotentiary, and the Afghan Foreign Minister.

The Treaty provides for neutrality in the event of armed conflict between either and third powers, mutual non-aggression, abstention from entering into hostile agreements with third powers and mutual non-interference in home affairs.—Reuter.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR SHANGHAI

Seventh Day Adventists to Spend Lakh for New Institution

Washington, Aug. 4.

Dr. Harry W. Miller, who was forced to leave China a score of years ago by an attack of oriental illness after he had served several years as a pioneer medical missionary for the Seventh Day Adventist Church, is returning to Shanghai to begin construction of a \$100,000 hospital, which will be the first unit of a large medical building programme of that denomination.

He will be accompanied by Mr. E. C. Wood, an architect for the Church, and his son Mr. Wilton Wood, an electrician. Until a year ago Dr. Miller was superintendent of the Takoma Park Hospital here.—Reuter.

M. FIORI OFFICER OF LEGION OF HONOUR

M. George of Shanghai Also Created Knight

Paris, Aug. 28.

M. Bodard, Consul-General of Yunnan, and M. E. Fiori, Chief of the Municipal Guard, Shanghai, have been named Officers of the Legion of Honour.

M. Notton, who is in charge of the French Consulate at Xiangmai, Siam; M. George, a business manager of Shanghai; Mlle. Jehan, a hospital nurse at Colombo; M. Praderenique, law Counselor to the Siamese Government, and M. Seller, agent of the Franco-Chinese Bank, have been named Knights of the Legion.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE DISASTER IN THE U.S.

Noted American Aviator Fatally Injured

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.

Commander John Rodgers, the survivor of the seaplane which was adrift for 10 days while lost en route to Hawaii in September last, was flying in the vicinity of the Naval Aircraft Factory to-day when his machine nose-dived into the river, and he was fatally injured.—Reuter.

LEVEL CROSSING ACCIDENT

Nine Killed by Collision Between Express and Charabanc

London, Aug. 30.

The London North-Eastern Express while on its way from Newcastle to Carlisle collided with a charabanc at a level-crossing at Naworth near Carlisle. It was understood that the gates were open.

Nine of the passengers on the charabanc were killed and five seriously injured.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 27.—Jascha Heifetz, the famous violinist, who has been operated on for appendicitis, is doing well.—Reuter.

THE TIGER AND THE DEBT OF FRANCE

Belief that the Settlement Will not be Ratified: Why the Letter Was Written

Paris, Aug. 29.

M. Clemenceau, waylaid at his Vendée home when returning from shopping, told journalists that he was quite satisfied regarding the letter to President Coolidge.

He thought he had done the right thing at the right time. He had received numerous epistles from all over the world, but none from members of Parliament. There was an enormous quantity from America, but there was no abuse.

He explained that he intervened after the receipt of a most moving anonymous letter, which worried him, asking whether he was prepared to carry to the grave the responsibility for what was about to happen.

M. Clemenceau left the Coolidge letter on his table for 24 hours, and then handed it to the Havas News Agency.

He does not think that the debt settlement will be ratified. He has still got something left to say.

He concluded the interview by complaining of the cost of living. Someone at the market had just offered him a lobster for seventy-three francs.

"Seventy three francs for a lobster!" he said. "I did not buy it, but took carrots instead."—Reuter.

EAST AFRICA MINERAL RESOURCES

Expectations of Coal and Oil: Experts at Work

Nairobi, Aug. 28.

A local syndicate, which has been exploring oil and coal concessions in the coastal area of Kenya during the past five years, has raised considerable capital from Johannesburg financial groups to enable further investigations by experts.

Drillers are already working.—Reuter.

U. S. TRADE FOR JULY

Washington, Aug. 28.

The Federal Reserve Board report for July shows that production in basic industries declined slightly during the month, although less than usual.

There was increased activity in textiles, flour, cement and petroleum. Iron and steel and automobiles showed decreased activity.

The wholesale and retail trade showed a seasonal decline, the former being the lowest recorded for the past two years. Loadings of grain were the largest since October, 1924.—Reuter.

SHIPPING BOARD'S TROUBLES

Renewed Efforts to Get Rid of Leviathan and Other Costly Vessels

Washington, Aug. 27.

Renewing their efforts to sell the liners Leviathan, George Washington and President Harding and other American merchant line vessels, the Shipping Board has decided to call for sealed bids by November 8 from American citizens.

The Board announces that if no bid is accepted the vessels will continue to operate as at present.—Reuter.

"MA" FERGUSON'S DEFEAT

First Woman Governor Defeated in Primaries

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 29.

Mr. Dan Moody has politically eclipsed "Ma" Ferguson, the first woman Governor in the United States, defeating her by two to one in the so-called run-off primary election for the Governorship of Texas.

Mr. Moody's election in November is thus assured.—Reuter.

RUBBER FROM LIBERIA

Mr. Firestone Setting Out to Develop 1,000,000 Acres

London, Aug. 27.

Mr. H. S. Firestone Jr., Vice-President of the Firestone Plantation Company, has arrived at Southampton from New York en route for Liberia, where, he said, the United States was concentrating her energies upon a lease of over 1,000,000 acres, of which at present 2,000 acres were under cultivation, but it would be a considerable time before rubber could be produced extensively.

Mr. Firestone pointed out that American capital would enable them to develop 500,000 acres of rubber in the Philippine Islands if the bill passed the local legislature.

He expressed the opinion that America would eventually be able to supply her own market.—Reuter.

ABD-EL-KRIM'S LAST HOME

Casa Blanca, Aug. 28.

Abd-el-Krim has embarked for Marseilles, whence he will be deported to Madagascar.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Spain an Absentee: Non-Ratification of 1925 Convention by Some Powers an Impediment: Child Welfare and Juvenile Courts

Geneva, Sept. 2.

The forty-first session of the Council of the League of Nations opened here to-day.

Spain was not represented. The report of the Council reorganization committee will not be ready until the end of the week.

The public sitting of the Council lasted barely half an hour and disposed of secondary matters, such as the report on the opium traffic and other dangerous drugs.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, pointed out that the work has been seriously impeded by the non-ratification of the Convention of 1925 by some of the members of the Council.

Signor Scialoja (Italy) proposed that those States which had not yet ratified should be invited to do so.

Sir Austen Chamberlain read a report on child welfare and juvenile courts, and suggested that an effort

should be made to co-ordinate the action of various bodies in this matter.

Surprise was expressed in the Lobbies at the absence of Spain, since she has not communicated her withdrawal as Brazil did in June last.

China's Rights Reserved

In the course of the discussions of the Council of the League of Nations Reorganization Committee, which was adjourned until to-morrow, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese delegate, desired the insertion in the report of a statement that China reserved the right to submit a claim for a permanent seat on the Council when the opportunity occurred.

Sir William Vincent (India), Mr. J. S. Smit (South Africa), Sir Francis Bell (New Zealand), Sir George Foster (Canada) and a special representative of the Dominions' Office in London were among those

present at a meeting of the delegates of the States signatory to the Hague protocol for the purpose of considering the American Senate's reservations regarding World Court statutes.

M. Voneysinga (Holland) presided.

The meeting yesterday, in accordance with M. Voneysinga's appeal to follow Sir Austen Chamberlain's advice and do their utmost to satisfy America's demands, accepted the first reading of the first three American reservations, and took a favourable view of the fourth reservation, on condition that it be first established whether a signatory to an international convention could denounce it without consulting the other members, and whether any amendment to the Hague protocol must be taken unanimously or by the majority.

The Conference accepted the first part of a fifth reservation, and adjourned until to-day consideration of the second part which insists that the United States cannot be bound by advisory opinions rendered by the Hague Court without her consent.

This is the real bone of contention.—Reuter.

Spain's Decision to Quit

Paris, Sept. 2.

A message from Geneva states that Spain has decided to inform the League that she is no longer interested in the labours of the League.—Reuter.

The Crucial Test

Madrid, Sept. 2.

The "Imparcial," in an editorial, says that although Spain will always recognize the League of nations as a highly estimable and important international organism, her final opinion of the League will depend on the manner in which the Powers holding permanent seats on the Council deal with her demand for the incorporation of Tangier in the protectorate of Morocco.—Reuter.

MEXICAN LAND AND OIL LAWS

President's Promise to Modify if Necessary

Mexico City, Sept. 2.

In a message to the new Congress, President Calles alludes to the land and petroleum laws controversy with the United States.

He said: "If the Government finds that application of the laws does not conform with the attitude and purposes which guided Mexico, or if experience suggests modifications within a spirit of justice and equity the Government will initiate such."

He reiterated his intention of enforcing religious laws.—Reuter.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES

American Aid for Stricken: Casualties Moderate

Lisbon, Sept. 2.

The latest news from the Azores is that 12 were killed and 200 injured and 600 houses destroyed as a result of the earthquake at Fayal.—Reuter.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 2.

The str. Canada has left for Horta, in the Azores, at full speed, carrying tents and other relief supplies for the victims of the Fayal earthquake.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. C. Heath Clark

London, Sept. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Heath Clark, a former Chairman of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfields, Limited.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN ENGLAND

London, Sept. 2.

A civil aeroplane crashed near Leatherhead this evening, and was burned to a cinder.

A man and woman were incinerated, and another man was seriously hurt and sent to hospital.—Reuter.

MINERS' LEADERS PERTURBED

Country Divided in Support of the Federation: The Drift Back to Work

London, Sept. 2.

The Miners' Delegate Conference to-day heard reports from the districts.

The report from the Notts coalfield was perturbing to them. It was stated that the country was divided and only one portion was solid for the Federation. The opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to arrest a big local break-away unless the Federation abandoned its no compromise attitude.

The Conference adjourned till the afternoon.

A prominent leader said after the meeting that the feeling in the Federation was growing that it was time the struggle ended and the Executive made a definite peace move.

Later.

The Miners' Executive this afternoon decided by a majority to recommend the Delegates' Conference to give them plenary powers and an open mandate to negotiate a settlement of the coal stoppage and approach the Government for a new conference with that object.

The Miners' Delegate Conference later agreed to the recommendations of the Executive.

Old Formula Abandoned

The Miners' Conference, by 557,000 to 225,000 votes, has authorized the Executive to negotiate for a national agreement, and submit the result to a further Delegate Conference.

Though a settlement of the coal stoppage is not likely in the immediate future in view of the number of consultations that are necessary, the fact that the Delegate Conference has empowered the Miners' Executive to negotiate free from the old formula "Not a minute on the day: Not a penny off the pay" has changed the whole situation.

The Executive has been practically told to get the best terms obtainable in spite of the opposition to any retreat on the part of the President, Mr. Herbert Smith, who was backed by the Yorkshire and Lancashire delegates.

The difficulty of a national agreement, to which the owners are solidly opposed, may be overcome by the establishment of variable district minima, subject to a safeguard of ratification by the National Board.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT RECORD

From Paris to Bunder-Abbas Without a Rest

Paris, Sept. 1.

The French aviators, Challe and Werzer, arrived at Bunder-Abbas (Persia) to-day on their non-stop flight from Paris, beating the world record for a non-stop flight held by the Frenchman Girier, from Paris to Omsk.—Reuter.

TRAM CAR COLLISION IN UNITED STATES

Thirty-Four Casualties

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 2.

Eight people were killed and 26 injured to-day, as a result of a collision between two tram-cars travelling at full speed, which telescoped three-quarters of their length.—Reuter.

AMBITIONS OF A GERMAN COMBINE

Berlin, Sept. 1.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Farben Industrie Company, namely a chemicals combine, to-day, approved a proposal to increase the Company's capital from 646,000,000 to 1,100,000,000 marks.

The Chairman said the past year had been favourable to the business and financial progress of the Company, which up to the present had been predominant in the nitrogen market, and now aimed at conquering the oil market.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

ENGLAND ON HOLIDAY

Rush for Seaside and Inland Resorts: Pleasure Steamer in Collision with Trawler: Terrible Ballon Accident Results in Death of Five: New Bills in Parliament

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 5.

We in London have just finished an extraordinarily fine Bank Holiday period. The weather was ideal though if anything a shade too warm. Sea fogs appeared at many places and on the evening of Bank Holiday there were dense banks of floating fog in the Channel which caused some thrilling moments for 700 passengers crossing from Boulogne to Folkestone in the South Railway's str. Riviera (1,675 tons). This vessel collided with a fishing trawler in the fog. The trawler was hit sufficiently hard to break her mizzen mast and the Riviera stood by until assured that everything was all right. She then continued her journey. Later the fog became so dense that the fog guns were fired at Dover and sirens were sounded along the coast. Steamers on the Ostend service were delayed a little in arriving at Dover. All the Channel steamers were packed and it is estimated that the traffic was much heavier than last year. Thanet's thousands of holiday makers had a curious experience. Shortly after six o'clock the brilliant sunshine gave way to a dense fog, which rolled up from the sea, and soon it was impossible to see more than 50 yards ahead on the sea front. Pleasure boats, which had been in popular demand owing to the calm sea and bright weather, made hurriedly for port.

Station Barriers Stormed

On Bank Holiday itself the great London railway stations were even busier than on Saturday, and in several cases the barriers were stormed in the rush for the trains to seaside and country. The tube and other local railways ran packed trains, and on nearly every road one saw crowded country-bound omnibuses that were trying to empty London—a vain effort in view of the numbers continually arriving. Every available aeroplane was pressed into service by the Imperial Airways, Ltd., on Monday to bring back the holiday crowds from France and Belgium to the London airport at Croydon. "Not a seat was vacant in any of our machines coming from abroad" an official of the Imperial Airways said. "The heaviest traffic was from Paris, and machines were bringing back full loads until 9 p.m."

Tragic Balloon Accident

Of course there has been the usual tragic death-roll. While the revelry at the sports and flower show at Hoo Park, Kempston, near Bedford, was at its height on Tuesday, afternoon, the basket of a captive balloon parted from the netting and dashed three of the passengers—two women and a man—and the pilot, to their death among the crowd of merry-makers 100 ft. below, and fatally injured the fourth passenger. The dead are:—

Captain Ernest Thomson Willocks, the pilot, an airship pioneer; Mrs. Florence Crowlsley, of Bedford Road, Kempston; Mr. William Harbridge, a mechanic, of Church Walk Kempston.

Mrs. Florence Harbridge, his wife.

The fifth member of the party in the balloon, Mr. Ernest Crowlsley, the husband of Mrs. Florence Crowlsley, was seriously injured, and died in hospital. A man named Low, of Kempston, is also in the hospital in a critical condition, suffering from injuries to his back. He was one of the men who were trying to pull the balloon down when he was jerked some feet into the air. He fell on his back and was picked up unconscious and is not expected to recover. That two strong and unexpected bursts of wind were the cause of the accident is the opinion of Mr. E. Coleman, who was second in charge of the winch holding the anchor of the balloon. "We had made 12 to 14 ascents in perfect weather conditions" he said "when suddenly there was a squall of wind, which swung the balloon over to

an angle of about 30 degrees. At that moment, the dial on the winch showed that the balloon was exactly 100 feet up. As it swung over Mr. Willocks shouted for the spectators to hang on to the trail rope. There was an immediate response between 50 and 100 people at once seizing the rope. Their tremendous pull put all the strain on to one portion of the net. I believe that if they had not interfered with the trail rope we could have got the balloon down with the winch and cable. Another sudden gust of wind struck the balloon and snapped the trail rope. Being suddenly released in this way the balloon jerked upwards and a portion of the net, which had been subjected to severe strain, parted, the envelope bursting out of the net and shooting upwards. From the moment that it was realized that the balloon was in difficulties Mr. Willocks had been letting out gas so as to bring it slowly to earth. His efforts, however, were unavailing. After bursting out of the net, the envelope shot high in the air at a terrific pace, and eventually fell about 5 miles away an hour later."

On Bank Holiday afternoon when the revelry was at its height at the Gorrings Park Fair, Mitcham, Surrey, a chair-a-plane collapsed, and 40 people who were being whirled into space were flung in a heap on the ground. Fifteen were injured, four having to be taken to hospital. The drowning fatalities have been quite numerous, though rescues have been many. At Ramsgate one bather and a man who attempted his rescue were both drowned, the current sweeping them out to sea.

A remarkable affair occurred recently at Crooksbury House, near Farnham, where the butler, Sidney Alfred Tillett, employed by Commander William Ginnman, R.N.V.R., went on to the lawn, taking with him a double-barrelled hammerless gun belonging to the Commander and which he obtained from the house. Meeting the Commander, he tried to fire the gun but apparently, the safety catch was down, and, fortunately, Tillett did not know how to work the weapon which did not go off. The officer closed with Tillett and a terrific struggle followed, during which the butler levelled the gun several times at his employer but each time it failed to discharge. He got away when Commander Ginnman was wounded, and later Tillett was found dead in a bedroom with his throat cut. Tillett was another victim who suffered from the effect of terrible nerve strain, and apparently went mad on this particular occasion.

In Parliament

Parliament adjourned yesterday until November 9, though it is possible that it will be called together on August 30 to re-enact for another month the Emergency Regulations, which cannot be enforced for more than a month at any time. The coal strike is in exactly the same position as it was three months ago. The so-called Church intervention merely recommends a subsidy without any guarantee that at the end of the suggested four months' period for the re-organization of the Mines the miners will accept any reduction of wages. Probably the Strike will sooner or later end by the miners drifting back, though this will not be yet while. Meantime the loss to the country is very considerable; already it is estimated that 150,000,000 sterling is a moderate figure, although in 1921 when the Coal Strike lasted almost as long the estimate was 200,000,000 sterling. A substantial number of new Bills have been passed. Through the Board of Guardians (Default) Bill power has been given to the Minister of Health to deal effectively with Boards which have shown themselves to be incapable of managing their own affairs. Two Bills bearing directly on the coal dispute have been passed and

various amendments to the Criminal Law have been made, including an increase of penalties for certain offences. The registration of maternity homes has been made compulsory, and wayside petrol pumps and other modern measuring instruments have been brought within the powers of Local Authorities as regards inspection for accuracy. By the passage of the Re-Election of Ministers Bill members who are appointed to hold offices of profit under the Crown more than nine months after the opening of a Parliament are absolved from the necessity of recontesting their seats. A large amount of important legislation has been left over in a half-completed stage for further consideration in the autumn. This includes the Electricity (Supply) Bill, the Bill to regulate the reporting of judicial proceedings, the Merchantable Marks Bill, and the Bill to amend the law which governs money-lenders.

Meantime the British Association is meeting at Oxford and the Prince of Wales in his Presidential address, last night expressed the opinion that the solution of practically all our domestic and social problems would be found only by scientific methods. Remarking that cancer stood out with evil pre-eminence among the baffling problems of disease, the Prince welcomed recent more favourable portents—"At length there are signs of more rapid progress towards a penetration of its secret. There is a new spirit of hope and enthusiasm." On the industrial side the Prince remarked that although as a nation "we have quickened, we are not yet so quick in the uptake of the results of applied scientific research as some of our commercial competitors."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ORIENTALS

Hard Hit By Minimum Wage Law: In Lumber Industry Only So Far

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Vancouver, Aug. 2.

British Columbia's minimum wage law, expected to prove the strongest weapon ever wielded in this country against immigration of Orientals, is already beginning to crowd Chinese and Japanese out of industry.

Reports received at the Department of Labour at the provincial capital at Victoria, B. C., indicate that the leading lumber companies are re-organizing their crews, and weeding out Orientals, in preparation for the enforcement of minimum wages of 40 cents (1s 8d) per hour in the lumber industry, commencing from November 1 next.

With the enforcement of the new law, Orientals will lose their chief and almost only advantage in the labour market, their willingness to accept wages lower than those at which the white man will work. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the white man has allowed the Orientals undisputed possession of the rouseabout work round a lumber mill, for which up to 25 cents (1s) an hour have hitherto been paid. But it is expected that the white man will overcome his natural aversion to this type of work when the rate of pay will make it worth his while to take it up permanently.

What the ultimate effect of the possible elimination of the 10,000 or so Chinese and Japanese that are employed at lumber mills may be, Labour Department officials are not in a position to say. It is believed that many of them will be absorbed at once in the developments that are taking place in the pulp mills and in fish plants, as well as farming. The organization of the Chinese Benevolent Society and the Canadian Japanese Association will prevent numbers of men being thrown in a heap on the labour market, or becoming anything in the nature of a public charge. The fact that no Orientals are included in the vast numbers of workless drifters that make for the mild climate of Vancouver and the Coast towns in winter proves this.

The minimum wage board, set up under the new law, has made no move yet to extend its provisions to other industries. It is understood that their policy is a gradual, rather than arbitrary initiation of the Act, with the minimum of derangement of industry and employment.

CHINA SEEN FROM LONDON

False Rumour of Arbitration on the Boycott: Practical Plans for Boxer Money

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 5.

Almost all the interest over China has centred on what has been happening at Canton. We were told there had been a Conference between the representatives of the Canton Administration and Hongkong and that arbitration on all the outstanding difficulties had been suggested. In fact it was indicated that the British representatives had agreed to this course. It would appear however, from the appended question and answer that this is not the case:

"Mr. Duckworth asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decision reached by His Majesty's Government on the suggested arbitration on the differences between Hongkong and the Canton Government, and the nature of the recommendation thereon made by the British representatives to the recent conference?"

Sir A. Chamberlain: As the hon. Member for Willesden West (Mr. Viant) was informed yesterday, the question of the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the responsibility for the shooting at Shamen on June 23, 1925, is at present under consideration. There has been no suggestion of arbitration on differences between Hongkong and the Canton Government."

We gather, however, that the Chinese Government is very anxious about these negotiations especially as they may indicate a measure of recognition of the Canton Administration, but the Foreign Office is very positive in its declaration that this is not so.

Here are some of the other questions and answers:

Boxer Fund and Practical Work

Mr. Barker asked the Prime Minister whether he has received a telegram from the Union of Provincial Assemblies in China urging that the British share of the Boxer indemnity should be used for the advancement of education; whether he acquainted the British Advisory Committee in China of this recommendation; and whether His Majesty's Government are taking account of the Chinese objection to the retention in British hands of the allocation of the remitted funds?

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson): I have been asked to reply. A letter dated June 1, was received from this body and referred to the Foreign Office. In this letter the Union recommended that the funds should be applied to river conservancy, rail, way construction, and educational and hygienic uplift of the labour class. The Union have been informed that their recommendations will be brought to the attention of the Buxton Advisory Committee. It was out of consideration for the Chinese views on the question of the control of these funds that the arrangements for their allocation, as explained in the official statement published in the Press on May 29, are being adopted.

Mr. Wallhead asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when he intends to introduce legislation to amend the China Indemnity Bill, or whether a Report of the Willingdon Mission to China will be published first.

Mr. Locker Lampson: It is hoped that the necessary legislation will be introduced next Session, and that the Report of the Willingdon delegation will have been published by then.

Unwieldily Diplomatic Body

Mr. Foot Mitchell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention has been called to the effect on the prestige of the Great Powers caused by the need for constant reference to the views of the smaller nations with insignificant interests in China; and whether, under the circumstances, His Majesty's Government will consider without delay the desirability of acting in the Far East, either independently or in co-operation with the Great Powers concerned only?

Sir Austen Chamberlain. While I am aware of the difficulty that might on occasion arise in securing unanimity among the Powers having Treaty relations with China, there are obvious objections to His Majesty's Government taking any

step which would impair the solidarity of the diplomatic body at Peking, or which might be regarded as being contrary to the Washington Treaties.

The Tariff Conference

Mr. Barker asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there has been any discussion at Peking with the *de facto* Government of China regarding the possibility of the Tariff Conference reassembling on July 23, 1926, or a subsequent date?

Mr. Locker Lampson. The foreign delegates attended an informal meeting on July 23 with the new Chinese Tariff Conference delegation recently appointed. The possibility of the Conference reassembling was discussed, but no definite date was fixed.

Mr. Wallhead asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what is the position in regard to the Tariff Conference in China; what is the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards its continuance; and whether any consultations have taken place with other Governments as to the advisability of continuing or otherwise?

Mr. Locker Lampson: In reply to the first and second parts of the question, I would refer the Hon. Member to the answer given to my hon. Friend the Member for South-East Essex (Mr. Looker) on June 7, last. As regards the third part, I would refer him to the answer given to the hon. Member for Aberillery (Mr. Barker) on July 29.

Extraterritorial Commission

Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when it is expected that the Report of the Extraterritoriality Commission in China will be completed?

Mr. Locker Lampson: The members of the Commission are now considering their Report, but I cannot say when it will be completed.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the foreign Consular body in Shanghai has negotiated an agreement with the Chinese authorities for the rendition of the Mixed Court at Shanghai; whether he will state the "terms" of this agreement, and whether it requires ratification by the Powers concerned before it can become operative; and what is the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the question of its ratification?

Mr. Locker Lampson: A committee of the Consular body at Shanghai and a Chinese committee have reached a preliminary agreement on the subject of rendition of the mixed court; this agreement, the terms of which have not yet reached me, will require ratification by the diplomatic body and the Chinese authorities. His Majesty's Government are in favour of rendition.

The Wuchow Affair

Colonel Day asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he is able to make any statement as to the action of the Commander of the British gunboat Tarantula in closing the Port of Wuchow?

Mr. Locker Lampson: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to the right hon. gentleman the Member for Newcastle Central (Mr. Trevelyan) on July 21, to which I have nothing to add.

British Interest in Railways

I append two questions which are to be asked on November 9 by Mr. A. J. Bennett, M.P.

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he has received any information showing which of the Chinese railways in which British investors are interested are now actually running; and whether interest on the English issue of the Tientsin-Pukow bond is now being paid.

"To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he can state if the British bondholders of the German issue of the Tientsin railway loan will be treated equally to the other non-enemy bondholders of the same issue in respect of those numbers of bonds which were specially examined by the solicitors of the Chinese legation in London and duly approved by the Chinese Government in Peking as good bonds; and whether further representatives have been made by the British Minister in Peking to remove any discrimination in respect of these bonds and to protect the British bondholders."

OUR LONDON LETTER

Admiralty's Reply to Kitchener Legend: Topics for Big Brains: Prince's Night Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 11.

For months the "Referee" has been carrying on a campaign intended to show that Lord Kitchener was betrayed by spies and, after the wreck of the Hampshire, murdered by one of them, and that his body was washed up on the coast of Scandinavia and there buried. Indeed, they are bringing the alleged remains to this country for examination, though how they managed the exhumation is a mystery. The Admiralty, in an official statement just made, throws light on the cause of the disaster to the Hampshire, which went down with Lord Kitchener on board at the end of May, 1916. At the outset, a denial is given to a report that the bodies of officers and men belonging to the vessel were washed up on the Scandinavian coast and that Kitchener's body was buried there.

The secret of Lord Kitchener's mission, says the report, was strictly guarded at the Admiralty. His arrival on board the Hampshire and the vessel's departure for Archangel came as a complete surprise to the crew. Dealing with the actual disaster, the White Paper states that the ship had reduced speed when an explosion occurred under the forward half. The ship at once began to settle down and within 10 or 20 minutes she sank. The White Paper continues:

"It is necessary to contradict the rumour that has recently been given currency to the effect that bodies of officers and men belonging to the Hampshire were subsequently washed up on the Scandinavian coast, and that it is probable that Lord Kitchener's remains may have been buried there. The bodies recovered and buried on that coast after the sinking of the Hampshire were those of officers and men who lost their lives in the battle of Jutland a few days previously. None of the Hampshire's dead have ever been identified and buried on those shores, and there are good reasons for regarding it as most improbable that the sea would have carried them there. It is now known that the German mines were laid in the area where the Hampshire was struck on the inaccurate information that the route was a warship route, whereas it was not, being only used by merchant vessels. It is scarcely credible that any intelligent person can still venture to advance the hypothesis of an internal explosion caused by spies on board. Not a shred of evidence to support such a hypothesis has ever come to the knowledge of the Admiralty from any source whatever."

"No survivor saw Lord Kitchener in a boat, and stories that he got away from the ship and reached the shore were purely imaginary. There was evidence that he was conducted up to the quarter deck immediately after the explosion, but there was no evidence regarding his fate."

We never shall kill this legend, as we have never killed the "Angels at Mons" story. Thousands still believe both.

There's 'Air!

The British Association's Conference has ended. Its sittings have been a great success. The possibility of a world-wide food shortage was predicted by Sir Daniel Hall, who drew attention to the fact that in all countries the flight from the land was as much marked among the wage-earners of large scale agriculture as among the peasants or family farmers. Dr. R. T. Gunther told the Anthropology Section that Shakespeare was not far wrong when he wrote: "What time hath scanted men in both, he hath given them in wit. Both he and Professor H. J. Fleure lent colour to the bald man's boast, "You cannot grow hair and brains." Prof. Fleure told the long-haired and bearded scientists that the growth of hair by our remote ancestors absorbed a large amount of energy which now was being put, to the more noble purpose of producing brains.

Dr. Gunther advanced an ingenious theory to account for the change from remote man, clothed with hair, to the modern comparatively hairless man. He suggested that, when man began to play with fire, his thick, hairy coat became a positive peril to him. It was not at all

improbable that the habit of singeing was developed at that time and man in time became hairless by necessity.

Life in Plants

There was great excitement in the Physiology Section when Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the Indian scientist, pictured to his audience the death agony of a plant. This is the scientist whose recent declarations that plants have a life-system similar to that of animals, that they have nerves and a heart, have excited so much interest and his lecture drew a crowded attendance. What the audience saw was a band of light moving across the screen at the back of the hall. It was cast by a delicate apparatus which Sir Jagadis said recorded the blood (or sap) pressure in a plant. In a vase was placed a cut spray of leaves. The band of light was still. The sap was not flowing. The lecturer put some alcohol into a receptacle under the leaves. The light moved to the left. "The plant lives again," he cried, "its blood is flowing." For a few minutes we watched the slow movement of the light band gradually becoming more rapid. "Now," he said, "we kill it." I will put some poison in the vase."

He replaced the alcohol by cobra venom and in a moment the band of light changed direction, went rapidly to the left, amid sighs of disappointment from the women, and finally recorded the death of the plant.

From all of which Sir Jagadis infers that plants, like animals and some human beings, are stimulated by alcohol (a whiskey and soda would do the trick) and can be killed by similar poisons. His theory is that the action of plants is due to nervous impulse and that there is in all plants a central heart in the form of a cylindrical layer going from top to bottom which propels sap by pulsations, exactly similar in form to those of the human heart.

Modern Travel

Lord and Lady Newborough, of Bryn Llewellyn, Festiniog, Merioneth, with their daughter, the Hon. Stella Wynn, and their niece, Miss Southey, made an unusual jaunt by air on Sunday. Hiring a special aeroplane, they left Croydon Aerodrome at 12.30 p.m. and descended at 2 p.m. for luncheon in Ostend. They then flew to Brussels, where they had tea, and returned in their aeroplane to London, which they reached at 8 o'clock, in time for dinner. The total distance flown was about 400 miles.

The Prince as a Scout

The Prince of Wales, who is Chief Scout for Wales, had a wonderful reception, when he arrived at Llandrindod Wells from Oxford to spend a night in camp with the Welsh Boy Scouts. Everything was quiet when the car in which he was riding approached the entrance to the camp, but at a given signal the whole of the Scouts, numbering about 1,000, rushed from their tents and there was a thunder of cheering, accompanied by the waving of hats and staves. The Scouts attached ropes to the car and dragged it to the enclosure which had been reserved for the Prince, those who could not help in pulling the car following in a surging, cheering mass.

The Prince's sleeping quarters consisted of a little green tent, distinguishable from the others only by a small electric light which hung high above it. In an address of welcome to the Prince, Lord Glasnik, Scout Commissioner for Wales and camp commandant, said:—"Our great Chief of Wales has come among us and we are proud." "He's a lion: he's a lion" immediately roared the Scouts. At dusk the Prince joined the Scouts in their singing around a roaring camp-fire. He sat in the chair of honour on the dais, a picturesque figure enveloped in a blanket of vivid hues.

A Spoof Prince

Excitement was caused in the Boys' Brigade camp at Gorleston by the news that "his Imperial Highness the Maharajah of Ramalshi" who was staying in the neighbourhood, would inspect the camp. Preparations were made for his reception and the bands of the Northampton and Coventry Battalions gave the visitor a grand salute. The boys were greatly impressed by his resplendent Oriental dress as he galloped upon the parade ground. He rode up and down the lines, stopping every now and then to congratulate in broken English the com-

pany officers and particular boys who attracted his attention. Finally the brigade treated the distinguished visitor to a grand salaam and he replied with a congratulatory speech marked by a Scottish accent. This aroused suspicion, especially as Captain A. Cochran, of the Northampton Battalion, was missing from parade. It was indeed he who had personated the maharajah, but the secret was so well kept that it was not until the parade was over that the brigade became aware of the hoax.

The Great Eisteddfod

The Swansea "National" was a blaze of triumph, the sun shining brilliantly, and the attendance beating the record. The expenses, amounting to £17,000, were cleared by Thursday night, and there is the likelihood that there will be a profit of £2,000. The prime attraction of the last day, perhaps of the whole week, was the chief male choir competition, for not under 60 voices. There were 17 entries, and 11 turned up to sing. It was quite an international contest, for in addition to the Hadley Orpheus Choir from Shifnal, the winners of last year's competition, the Cleveland Orpheus Choir had journeyed from the United States. This organization had been brought over at a cost of £10,000, by an enthusiastic Welsh-American, Mr. Edwin S. Griffiths. The prizes were £100 and £25 and a gold-mounted ivory baton for the winning conductor. During the proceedings, a little box was handed to the chairman, which, on being opened, proved to be a gold medal sent by the New South Wales Orpheus Choir as a trophy for the winning conductor. This Australian choir is largely composed of Welshmen. The Americans won, and they deserved their victory. They are a well-drilled team of nearly 100 strong, and the baritones and basses are of especially fine quality. They sing crisply and with excellent ensemble. Dowdais was second and Burryport third.

Summing up the Eisteddfod, hearty congratulations are due to Dr. D. Vaughan Thomas, the musical adviser and conductor. He has been here, there and everywhere, as conductor, composer, adjudicator and translator of words. He has received tempting offers to cross the Atlantic, but perhaps if the proposed chair of music in the University of Swansea materialises, and Dr. Thomas is appointed, he may be persuaded to continue his good work in Wales. The President of the afternoon session was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He received an uproarious greeting from the audience of nearly 20,000, and in his address remarked that the Celtic people, Welsh and Highland alike, had a music of their own that inspired their national life.

A Glut of Pennies

It was stated in Parliament a few days ago that no pennies have been struck at the Royal Mint since 1922. Inquiries show that this is because something approaching a glut of pennies has existed since the war, and it has been found necessary for the Mint authorities to establish a register to show where large surpluses exist. It is estimated that the number of pennies in existence to-day is so large that if they were distributed among the population of the United Kingdom there would be 36 for every man, woman and child. There are big supplies at most of the banks. At one, the estimated value of bronze coinage, mostly pennies, is a quarter of a million. Many gas and tramway companies have also accumulated large stocks, which they are finding it difficult to disperse. The popularity of the penny-in-the-slot machine also caused the Mint to strike more pennies some years ago. At one time it was estimated that about £250,000 worth of pennies were locked up in these machines.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Geary, of Leicestershire, replaces Root, of Worcestershire, in the M.C.C. team for the Indian tour.—*Reuter*.

JOHNSGOWN, Pennsylvania, Aug. 26.—Forty miners have been entombed at Clymer. Two bodies have been recovered.—*Reuter*.

TOKYO, Sept. 1.—Official statistics published to-day show that there have been 2,086,000 births and 1,210,000 deaths in Japan last year, making an increase of 876,000 in the population, which is 130,000 more than the increase in 1924.—*Reuter*.

HEAT WAVE AT MONTREAL

Communicates Itself to Politics:
Lord Byng and the Parliament

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, Canada, July 22.

Montreal is—at present in the grip of one of its annual summer heat waves. The temperature has risen to over 85 degrees, and with a high humidity, we find such conditions very oppressive. The fact that as a rule such extreme heat only comes once or twice in a year makes it hard to stand while it lasts, specially so when few people here realize that for July and August weather palm beach suits are very much more comfortable than woollen clothes.

It is not only the weather that is hot these days. The political atmosphere has been very warm for the past month, ever since the Stevens report on the Customs inquiry was made at Ottawa and caused the fall of the tottering Mackenzie King government.

Deplorable State of Affairs

The report revealed a deplorable state of affairs in the Customs service, where both corruption and inefficiency have combined during the past few years to seriously undermine this branch of the government service. The report seriously condemned the Minister of Customs in the King cabinet, and many other high officials, but Mr. King did not demand the resignation of his minister. It is doubtful whether the immediate resignation of the Minister of Customs would have saved the King ministry, but when the crisis occurred in parliament Mr. King asked the Governor-General to dissolve the House. This Lord Byng refused to do, and the government was subsequently defeated in the House, whereupon Mr. King tendered his resignation, and the Governor-General asked the Conservative leader, Mr. Arthur Meighen, to form a government. As it is necessary for a Prime Minister to be re-elected before assuming office, Mr. Meighen was represented in the House of Commons by Sir Henry Drayton, who acted as head of the Government. During the next few days routine business was proceeded with and after the voting of supply, Mr. Meighen asked the Governor-General to dissolve parliament and to call for a general election at the earliest possible moment. Lord Byng acceded to Mr. Meighen's request and this of course raised a great howl in the Liberal camp, for the Grits say that His Excellency broke the usual precedent when he refused to grant dissolution at the request of Mr. King but granted it to Mr. Meighen, a few days later.

It is probable that this constitutional question will play an important part in the coming election, although most authorities declare that the Governor-General acted entirely in conformity with the requirements of the case. The fact remains, however, that Frenchmen in the streets of Montreal are saying that Lord Byng did for Mr. Meighen what he would not do for Mr. King and there is a good deal of ill-feeling among the Liberals because the coming election will be held under Conservative auspices. But party feeling always runs high at such a time as the present, and the French in Quebec are for Laurier and his successors, right or wrong. It is difficult to say at this time what part the Progressive party will play in the coming election.

The New Cabinet

Mr. Meighen's new cabinet is composed, for the most part, of a number of old standbys, but the Province of Quebec has been given five portfolios. This has been done of course, in the hope of securing some support from Quebec in the election, but it will be a great surprise if Meighen wins more than three seats in Quebec. It is commonly said that feeling is so strong against the Prime Minister in Quebec that it is not wise for him to appear in public within its borders.

As far as I have been able to make out from inquiries in the various parts of the country that

I have visited, no one expects a very decided victory for either side, which is not a very hopeful outlook. But perhaps the results of the voting on September 14 may prove the wrongness of advance guesses. Montreal has recently been visited by Lord Clarendon, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who is on his way to the West to investigate the conditions under which new settlers, sent out by the Overseas Settlement Board, are living. He received a cordial welcome in the city and has left for the West to carry out his work on the spot. Another important recent visitor was Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, head of the National City Bank of New York, one of the largest financial concerns in the United States. He, with a party from New York, is in Montreal to investigate the possibility of investing largely in the pulp and paper industry or in hydro development. There continues to be a large flow of American capital into Canada which is regulated to some extent by the tariff in force at various times. One wonders sometimes what would have been the present economic relationship between the United States and Canada had Sir Wilfrid Laurier won the Reciprocity election of 1911.

There is an ever-increasing number of large apartment houses being erected in this city. They are now being built in almost all parts of the residential sections and some of the largest ones are near the shopping centre of the city. A number of these now under construction will be ready for occupation in the fall, and it almost seems if eventually everybody is going to move into apartments.

Although statistics for the current season are not yet available, there seems to be a steady stream of ocean traffic, both freight and passenger, going through this port, and improvements are continually being made by the very efficient harbour commission. The treatment of this subject in any adequate way requires considerable space and I will write more fully about it in a short time.

A CHINESE SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

Where One Chinese Prepares Others to Enjoy Life in America

BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Chicago, Ill.

Chinese residents of Cleveland, Ohio, who have adopted America as their home and have prospered here, are passing on the opportunity to prosper and enjoy life in America to their sons and their neighbours' sons in a manner that is typically American.

These Chinese are supporting a school, situated in the Chinese Masonic Lodge of their city, where Peter F. Wong, student by day and teacher by night, instructs Chinese youths of from 10 to 20 years.

Wong, who is a graduate of a law college in Canton, and of Meiji and Nippon Universities in Japan, studies English every day in the Y.M.C.A. elementary school and at night passes on his newly-acquired knowledge to his younger pupils. He teaches his pupils English and Mandarin. He instructs them in writing clear, concise business letters in English and Chinese; he teaches them to speak in public in both tongues; he instructs them in the geography and history of their own country and of their mother country, as well as in physiology, grammar and such other subjects as, he believes, will prepare them for careers in business or professions in America.

One of the subjects not in the announced curriculum of the school is politeness—real Chinese politeness. Another is progress.

"Try to understand" Wong says to his pupils, "why other nations are rich and strong. You should be keen to learn of modern things for a country's prosperity depends upon its education."

MELBOURNE, Aug. 27.—A syndicate is reported to have cabled to Mdlle. Suzanne Lenglen offering her a large sum if she will visit Australia.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY ON N. W. FRONTIER

Opposition From Afghanistan: Demand for Independence of the Tribes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Aug. 4.

British policy on the North-West Frontier has recently aroused much outspoken criticism in the Afghan press, inspired by a remark in the London "Times" to the effect that the administration of the frontier tribes is rendered difficult by the fact that the door of the tribes is always open to Afghanistan. Commenting on this observation the "Amalul Afghan" says:—"If the meaning of 'the door being open' is that Afghanistan sympathises with the Frontier Tribes and desires their complete independence it is evident from arguments that have been repeated so often that this is essential to our existence. We cannot tolerate and have never tolerated interference in Frontier affairs. Our desire for the independence of the Tribes is not a new one. . . . When the British Imperialistic view regards it as essential to take possession of the thinly-populated and barren hill ranges, how can the cultivated and populated lands on this side of the Khyber stop the forward policy? The beauty of the thing lies here; that they say they have abandoned the forward policy whereas this is only a curtain with which the real facts are covered. This is the danger which menaces us, not in the distant future but in the near future; we are, of course, a nation of Mujahids and no one can ignore our military importance. We, therefore, do not fear actual fighting, but this prolonged and indirect fighting of the forward policy is depriving us of our strength; like the phthisis germs it is undermining our existence."

As an indication of the improved methods of agriculture which the Government hopes to introduce into India as the result of the recommendations of the Lillithgow Commission the action of the North Western Railway in India is not without interest. As an increased production of grain is anticipated in the Punjab and Sind this railway is seriously inquiring into the possibility of installing grain elevators in order to handle the grain in bulk, thus adopting the practice adopted in Canada, Australia, South Africa and other large grain producing countries. There are many difficulties to be over come and in thus taking the question into early consideration the railway company are showing wise foresight. The inquiry is significant as showing the importance that is attached to the Government proposals.

Responsive Co-operation Party

The Responsive Co-operation Party which came into existence as a result of the split in the Swarajist ranks has now issued its manifesto. After referring to the disorganization in the political life of the country following the communal riots, they point to the futility of the non-cooperation tactics "unless tried on a large scale and backed by some sanction behind the same."

The manifesto frankly recognises the impossibility of ignoring the Hindu-Moslem question and, whilst the Party will not countenance communalism they propose to encourage the growth of Hindu and Moslem organizations on a national as distinguished from a communal basis. The emergence of the new party is a welcome sign of a change of feeling; but it is still doubtful whether they will yet be able to hold their own at the elections against the Swarajists. To begin with, they have not the funds that the Swarajists have, whilst it is also doubtful whether the rank and file Swarajists have yet learnt the full lesson of the disputes in the Party; consequently, the Swarajists will still be able to command a larger voting power. It is certain, however, that the non-Co-operation policy is doomed to collapse completely and it is only a matter of time before the new party comes into its own, unless indeed, the Swarajists Party realize the futility of their present methods and change their tactics.

Our new Viceroy believes in getting knowledge at first hand, especi-

ally when it concerns the agricultural problems of India in which he is so deeply interested. During his recent tour he paid a surprise visit to two villages in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. He carefully examined certain village papers and learnt at first hand that conditions under which the farmers live and work. He showed a deep interest in sanitation questions and in order to obtain the most realistic impression of life in the villages of India actually entered the hut of a villager to examine his mode of living. He completed his visit by awarding prizes in cash to the students of the village school and rewards to the village officials.

War Against Communal Friction

Not only has His Excellency made two impressive speeches appealing to Hindus and Mohammedans to forget their differences and work together for the common good of the country but practical measures are being taken to bring about the desired result. Recently, the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, met several Hindu leaders in Conference when a discussion of the whole situation arising out of the recent riots was discussed. A resolution was passed favouring the appointment of a conciliation board to discuss outstanding questions with prominent members of the Mahomedan community. Meanwhile, Sir Bhupendranath had also had conversations with the Mahomedan leaders with the result that the conciliation board has been appointed and has started its work. The earnestness with which the Viceroy has followed up this question should go a long way to dispel the mischievous rumour, that have been spread to the effect that the riots were connived at and even encouraged by the Government. There is little doubt that the motives underlying the riots were political but they are much more convincingly explained as a natural consequence of the Reforms which have given India a measure of democratic Government and consequently aroused a silent struggle for power between the political party leaders of both communities which manifests itself outwardly in the communal riots.

CHINESE ART IN LONDON

Where the Art-lover May Clash With the Archeologist: A Field of Surprises

BY A MEMBER OF THE R. A. S.

Chinese art is at present enjoying a period of unusual, though not unprecedented, popularity. The precedent occurred over 200 years ago when the Chinese curiosities introduced and imitated by the Dutch, and later by the French exercised a tremendous influence upon practically all the art of interior decoration in Europe. Tapestries, tissues, porcelain, furniture, and even the theatricals of the Rococo period show that light elegant and grotesque element, which the influence of Chinese art added to the hitherto heavy, massive and rich Baroque. This influence of China on the art and life of the 18th century has been dealt with in a most interesting way in a recent book by A. Reichwein.

At the present time, however, the interest in Chinese art is of a strikingly different character. During the last few years the study and knowledge of this subject has advanced by leaps and bounds and with it a corresponding amount of discrimination. Now that new sources have been studied and a mass of information collected—taste has become purer and the collectors are now no longer content as formerly with any piece of China, labelled Ming or K'han-Hsi. They have discovered in the older dynasties far greater treasures than those known to our ancestors in the days of Queen Anne, and are eagerly searching for them now. They are the Sung Wares, the chaste, beautiful finished specimens of noble purity and a reserve, amounting to resignation, in design. Then there are T'ang pieces, big, monumental pieces of unheard-of richness and splendour of colour and shape, unfolding to our eyes the gorgeous mysteries of the world that once

was China and Central Asia. Some collectors peer even further into the past, but there, of course, begins the domain where the art-lover may clash with the archeologist, where beauty in almost at an end, and historical detail reigns almost supreme. Although Buddhist art of the Wei dynasty can interest equally a collector and an archeology, Han art slips almost always to the level of pure archeologist, the interest and the importance of which were once demonstrated to us by B. Laufer in his great work. But as is usual with China the field is too wide and too full of surprises to be discussed with any degree of assurance; the unusual vigour and the mysterious monumentality of Chou bronzes have arrested the pen of many a superficial sinologist who had tried to dismiss the Chou period as one of crude and primitive art.

London Interest

London is greatly interested in Chinese art and certainly leads the collectors' world by the quantity of treasures in its possession as well as in taste and initiative. One of the old-world mansions of Chelsea Embankment has the honour of harbouring the greatest collection of Chinese porcelain and pottery in existence. It belongs to Mr. George Eumorphopoulos, a wealthy Greek residing in England. I have had the privilege of viewing this collection several times and was equally charmed by the beauty of the collection and the kindness of my host. His collection is housed, glass cased and lighted in the most advantageous way possible and exceeds both in value and volume even the famous public collections in the British and in the Victoria and Albert Museums.

Other important private collections in London are those of Mr. Winkworth, Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. Raffael and the Misses Alexander. A few of the greatest collectors and connoisseurs are united in an exclusive society with a strictly limited membership—of about a dozen—with a nominal subscription of a half-a-crown a year, but where admission may be refused to a millionaire. This society meets privately at the residences of the members and publishes every year a small book entitled "Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society."

The publishers are doing splendid work, the most prominent among them being Benn Brothers. In addition to publishing a number of important works on Chinese art by L. Binyon, A. Waley, R. L. Hobson, and others they have lately undertaken the publication of a sumptuous catalogue of Mr. Eumorphopoulos's collection, the subscription price of which is something over 70 guineas.

Wider and wider artistic circles are being drawn into the orbit of interest in Chinese art and the "Burlington Magazine" which has always shown great interest in this subject, lately published a volume of monographs thereon with a preface by Roger Fry.

The British Museum held lately several important exhibition of Far Eastern art, the chief among them being Chinese paintings, Hokusai prints and antiquities brought from Central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein.

Enormous Number of Fakes

It would be difficult to say how long this feeling for Chinese art will last. The most depressing feature of collecting is the enormous number of fakes, and the almost complete helplessness of the collector in the circumstances. Although Sir Herbert Jackson has, with the help of a colleague, begun chemical experiments to find a sure way of distinguishing the old stuff from fakes, the results of his work are still far from being generally known or applied. The abundance of fakes often causes a diminishing of interest among the collectors and consequently a slump on the market.

There is one dream, that both the student and lover of Chinese art, cherish together. It is that of scientifically conducted excavations that would give a clue and perhaps a key to the problem of development of styles in Chinese art. They would willingly barter all the noisy and prosperous trade ridden cities of China for a genuine dead one. In short they long to see a repetition of what has been done in Italy and Greece for centuries and what is taking place in and around Rome now.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Durant's Spectacular Stock Exchange Operations: More Wonders of the Universe: Bobbed-Hair Girls Not Allowed to Marry

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Aug. 4.

We sometimes hear of men reaping what are considered to be huge profits on the stock exchanges of Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong and other places in Asia, but these pale into insignificance when compared with what is occasionally made in Wall Street. I question whether such enormous profits have ever been made by one man in a single day on even the London Stock Exchange as were made a few days ago by Mr. William C. Durant, a noted financier who seems to confine his operations to a limited number of stocks and always to come out to the good. He is a spectacular operator. Throughout this year, particularly, he has not recorded any heavy loss, and on the other hand has scored many conspicuous successes.

On July 30 Durant is credited with having made a paper profit of one and a half million dollars when the General Motors stock soared to \$191 per share. During 1926, thus far, he is said to have made \$20,000,000 out of this one share, in addition to many other small fortunes in a few other stocks. It is interesting to note that Mr. Durant made his first fortune after founding General Motors. In 1910 he was removed from the presidency of the company. His second fortune, also made out of this stock, was reported to be no less than \$100,000,000, which his shrewd trading enabled him to accumulate before the depression of 1920, but in that year he met disaster. Many Wall Street men now say that his third fortune is as large as his second. And it is a good stock that he is gambling in. General Motors, at a price of \$164 1/2 per share—its average lately—yields ten per cent. (\$16 per share). The low price of this share during 1926 was 111 1/2 in March. The automobile industry is a great key industry of this country that is giving an amazing account of itself. In the first six months of this year it produced more cars than in any similar period in the past—and it sold them, which is more to the point. At the present time there is no accumulation of cars in any part of the country to speak of. These facts speak well for shares in motor car companies, and it is also a remarkable commentary on the high purchasing power of the American people.

Trend in Rubber and Tyres

The low price of rubber is reflected in the present lowered price of tyres. During the last two months there have been reductions from 5 to 25 per cent., and I understand that at least two companies are considering still further reductions. It is said that the reason for it is that the companies in question were successful in loading themselves with heavy stocks of crude rubber at a price only one half of what they paid when rubber was at the "bleeding period." Tyre reductions bring prices back to about where they were prior to the three advances that were made during the summer and autumn of 1925.

In a nutshell here is the state of the rubber market at this writing:—

Crude rubber—price unchanged.
Imports—up.
Consumption—down.
Supplies—ample.
Tyre prices—down; demand—good; supplies—good.

Figures for May—the latest I have by me—reflect a decline in both importation and consumption of rubber. The Rubber Association's figures place the May imports at 30,411 long tons, while importation is estimated at 29,264, while in the two preceding months consumption was very little less than 33,000 tons. America has bought less rubber this year than she did last—during the first five months it was about 4,000 tons short of the Jan. May purchases last year. By the time this gets into print this information may be of value only from a historical standpoint, for indications are that when the figures for June are available a still further decline will be shown. In June, 1925, some 36,000 tons of rubber changed hands, for June is gener-

ally one of the heaviest consumption months of the year, so that, if a decline is recorded (and your telegraphic reports may have supplied this information), it will be seen that the first half year of 1926 records what can only be regarded as a substantial decrease.

However this might be, there can be no doubt that the United States will not be able to maintain such small buying. It is, of course, extremely difficult to secure statistics that show the total amount of new tyres manufactured on the total amount of crude rubber imported. The "save rubber" craze—it is merely a craze, it will soon pass—has unquestionably had something to do with the lessened demand for crude, for the automobile trade has been using reclaimed rubber to some extent. If these figures were available, I think it would be seen that there has been a smaller manufacture of tyres and other rubber goods made from pure crude rubber than there was last year. Probably the number of tyres manufactured so far this year is as large as that of 1925, but there is, of course, no way of ascertaining to what extent reclaimed rubber figured in the output. Manufacturers who do not own their own estates naturally are not making a song of it, for their profits are probably longer to-day than ever before in the history of the industry.

No Need for Fears

My underlying thought in this comment is that rubber investors need have no fear. The United States will be compelled to buy rubber in larger quantities in due course. Mr. Hoover and a few others, in misguided enthusiasm, believe that the national saving in the "save rubber" campaign, will be at least 25 per cent. (this is Mr. Hoover's official estimate), but I predict that the last two quarters of 1926 will show returns of rubber imported equal if not in excess of the last half year of 1925.

The question has been argued threadbare, but to one who knows rubber from the plantation standpoint the attitude of the average American interested in the "Commodity from a totally different angle is honeycombed with inconsistency. Without appearing to be malicious, the average Ceylon, F. M. C., or Java planter would be found to castigate the American opinion as so one-sided as to have no thread of logic. When the world needs American supplies it is considered to be the height of "good business" to force the price to breaking point. We have seen it in cotton, in wheat, in tinneled meats, in California canned goods of all kinds, and in many other things. Did a man not take full advantage of conditions in which he could corner the market, he would be considered if not a fool, then a very poor and inexperienced business man. And in this country the man who drives prices up for his own profit generally has had not the slightest interest in the production of the commodity he is selling. He is merely a kind of commercial chess-player.

With rubber, however, the situation is very different. To a very great extent the people selling rubber to America are the people who have grown it, who have "held the bag" for years, who have year in and year out struggled to keep their estates together in the hope that some day they would find themselves operating in a market which would yield them a fair return. Let any shareholder in 90 per cent. of the rubber companies of Shanghai, for example—or Singapore or Ceylon—figure up what their dividends have been during the past ten years, and I will hazard a guess that they will not be as much as some of the outstandingly prosperous tyre manufacturers in this country.

But it must be remembered that growing rubber and making tyres are vastly different businesses. The latter is a straightforward affair; where the manufactured product is in constant demand, and where, if

is possible to run things on a strictly accounting system. But the plantation business is altogether different. It is a tropical product, to commence with, where operations may be upset and calculations knocked sky-high by an act of God. There is the delicate labour problem... but the matter hardly needs argument. There is nothing approaching a parallel. Ask an average stay-at-home American what sort of return he would expect on money he had invested in a rubber company in the Far East compared with a rubber manufacturing company in his own country, and he would probably reply that he would expect double the return from his money in the plantation company—and he would be right for the risk has been double at least.

The Farthest Stars

Discovery of the stars has never appealed to me so much as the discovery of the distances and ways to measure them. I notice that Dr. Tarlow Shapley, of Harvard Observatory, and his assistant, Miss Ames, have just completed a study of a group of the curious spiral-shaped star clouds called spiral nebulae, some hundreds of which are visible when the different parts of the sky are searched with a powerful telescope. The interesting thing, to me, about this group is that it lies at a distance so vast as to be almost inconceivable by the mind. In miles the distance of this group from the earth requires 20 figures to express it. It is about six hundred million millions of millions. Commenting on this the "New York Herald-Tribune" says:

"The amateur statisticians who practice laying imaginary soap boxes end to end across the universe should rejoice at this new number. If the things they lay be bricks, the number necessary to lay a one-brick path to Dr. Shapley's nebulae would cover the entire United States with a brick pile 30 miles deep. Think how many bricks there are in a cubic mile of bricks, and this national brick pile will be more vivid. Were our earth reduced by some comic magic to the size of the smallest germ which biologists can see in their most powerful microscopes, the rest of the universe being shrunk in the same proportion, these nebulae would still be some 300,000 miles away. On the scale of cosmic distances this earth of ours, so large that we have not yet explored all of it, is too tiny even to be a germ."

Dr. Shapley, moreover, finds the same atoms of matter, the same laws of nature, in the most distant of all these newly measured nebulae as he has already grown familiar with in his laboratory at Harvard. The atoms of hydrogen gas in Cambridge gave wave lengths of light identifiable with the ones which shone in the nebulae in those millions of years ago when that light which is now detected started on its journey. It is one of the greatest marvels that the universe is everywhere alike.

Marriage Ban on Bob-haired Girls

Coming truly from the sublime to the ridiculous, I see that at a place called Munjor (in Kansas) the village elders—aged men who govern through seniority in church affairs—have banned marriage to girls who have their hair bobbed. The edict went forth that until her hair had reached the length of 15 inches no woman would be allowed to be led to the altar. A dozen young women thus found themselves set back in their arrangements, for 15 inches of hair takes some growing. At first the young engaged couples went about their work without openly rebelling against the order. The village is made up mostly of immigrants and descendants of immigrants from the Volga Valley, whose pioneers came there 50 years ago that they might worship as they chose. Men wore coats without collars, the women dressed "plain," then came the hair bobbing, when motor-cars brought the town's girls in contact with the outside world.

"Our hair is bobbed," said a dashing young damsel, anxious to get married. "Our hair is bobbed, Father—no use now."

"It will grow," was the answer given by the elders. "When it grows to 15 inches then can you marry, but not before."

Then the rebellion commenced. The young men declared that their fiancées were more beautiful with short hair than with the traditional long straight hair. The old men would not give in; the young ones would not be held down, so that one by one these young couples have been married, though the rule has not been lifted by the Church. The

OUR PARIS LETTER

War Cripples' Protest Against America's Demands Over the War Debts

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, July 15.

The ex-service men's demonstration against the Franco-American debt agreement, which took place on Sunday, gave rise to a series of delicate illustrations of the art of government. At the beginning, the Minister of the Interior forbade the affair altogether. It seemed to him that a march of 20,000 men to the statue of George Washington might easily develop into a political affair leading to incidents which would bring the French Cabinet remonstrances from another Washington. Thereupon the leaders of the movement went to see the Minister and protested that their sentiments towards the United States were of the friendliest character and that they would do nothing which could give offence on the other side of the Atlantic. The Government came to the conclusion that "the incident could be considered closed," which meant that what was forbidden at first was now permitted, and that the Government had done what was necessary in the matter from the diplomatic standpoint.

When the day came, the authorities accomplished another piece of diplomacy. They knew that the ex-soldiers' executive intended to place a tablet, bearing an appeal to the American people, on the pedestal of the statue. They could not stifle the expression of their own countrymen's sentiments, but at the same time they did not wish to run the risk of offending the American Government. They allowed the ex-soldiers' delegates to place the tablet at the foot of the monument, but the Prefect of Police immediately turned the tablet round, so that the inscription could not be read, and covered it with a wreath of roses. It was a graceful and ingenious way out of a difficulty.

A Very Moderate Address

There was nothing alarming about the inscription, which read as follows:

"The French combatants to the American people: Standing above diplomacy and far removed from political and financial combinations, the French combatants address themselves direct to the American people. After the disappointments of peace, they object to the signing of agreements which mean the ruin of France and the loss of her independence. America will understand why the French combatants ask her in all sincerity, and honesty to reopen the question."

There can be no doubt that this is a very moderate expression of the view of the French people. They cannot understand why the U.S. Government should press for the repayment of money nearly all of which went into the pockets of American manufacturers and contributed to America's industrial prosperity. They ask whether the cost of an American-made uniform in which a French soldier fought and died is simply a matter of dollars and cents.

Though the procession, with its contingent of cripples in wheeled chairs, blind, one-armed and one-legged victims of the war, was quite peaceful, there were a few isolated incidents which showed the growing resentment against foreigners in general, which can be attributed only to the debt question. A taxicabman who got in the way was attacked by some ex-soldiers and very roughly handled, although he himself was a French ex-soldier badly wounded in the war and disabled to the extent of 75 per cent. At another point, a limousine carrying a distinguished Frenchwoman, Mme Henry Lapauze, and M. Pomaret, an official of the Ministry of Commerce, was stoned, and

male element put in a claim asking their elders to have a heart. They had not offended, they said, and why should they be compelled to wait until their sweethearts' hair grew to the unconscionable length of 15 inches. There is talk now of the revision of other rules in this religious community such as short skirts and other modernisms being taken from the ban.

had its windows smashed, merely because someone in the crowd observed that the car was of foreign make.

The Tiger's Philosophy

Some advance extracts from the book in which M. Clemenceau sums up the philosophy acquired during a long life of action are published in the "Illustration." The title of the work is "Au soir de la pensée" and its keynote is struck by three words on the title-page—Authority, Liberty, Tolerance. Judging by the extracts thus given "by permission" the book is purely objective and does not appeal to the newspaper reader or "man in the street." It contains reasoning and not reminiscences.

M. Clemenceau, who will be 85 in September, would be eagerly read if he chose to tell us the inner history of his political career, even without touching upon the delicate questions of the great war, but he has not yielded to the temptation to score off anybody, alive or dead. Here is a typical passage from his book:

"Hitherto, men have been asked, without much success, to love one another. They might perhaps be less slow to understand the immense advantage of tolerating one another. To help them along this path it might be as well to remind them sometimes that they are interdependent, and that neither good nor ill can happen to one neighbour without some reaction upon ourselves. Having grasped these two facts—that tolerance facilitates and even beautifies life, and that universal solidarity binds us together in all the accidents of joy and sorrow—it would seem that we hold the keys of civilization in our hands."

It would be interesting to hear the views of some of M. Clemenceau's former adversaries, and also collaborators, on this edifying spectacle of the "Tiger" as an apostle of tolerance. In his active days he was never conspicuous for "facilitating and beautifying" the lives of his rivals by exhibitions of tolerance.

Long-Distance Flights

Record-breaking long-distance flights, magnificent as they are, have certain drawbacks, and the men who accomplish them have reason to be thankful if they escape with a whole skin. This at any rate is the opinion of Capt. Pelletier Doisy, the celebrated French airman, who has just returned to Paris, by boat and train, after his wonderful air journey from Paris to Peking. His friends who met him at the station were somewhat surprised to hear him say that he had made his last long flight. He said very emphatically that in future he intended to leave laurels of this kind for others to gather.

In Poland, he said, he had to fly nearly 200 miles near the ground, so as not to lose sight of the road in the fog. In Russia he flew for hours over thick forests. Between Irkutsk and Chita he again had to keep very low in consequence of fog, and he constantly ran the risk of hitting a telegraph post on the Trans-Siberian railway which was his only guide. After the fogs in Poland, Russia, the Urals, Siberia and Manchuria he did not feel disposed to face those in Japan, of which he had some experience two years ago, and was quite satisfied to reach Peking intact without going on to Tokyo. On the whole, he thought he had done enough.

GOLD production from the mines of Ontario is increasing at the rate of five million dollars yearly, according to a provincial government report. Canada now ranks third in gold producing nations of the world.

MOVEMENT of airplane spruce from the spruce forests of the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia is resuming in parcel lots. During the latter part of the Great War vast quantities were shipped to England. The consignment now being cut for shipment this fall is going to Vickers, Montreal, and the movement will be steady, either to that port or to European markets.

WESTERN Canadian wool ranchers are steadily swinging towards pooling their interests in connexion with the handling of the wool clip. The western sheep industry is in very healthy state. A good spring and summer has resulted in a fine crop of well-developed lambs. The industry promises to become one of the leading industries of some of the semi-arid areas of the western prairies and foothills.

TAGORE IN LONDON

His Italian Visit and Impressions: "Nolle Dare to Speak" Against Fascism

No one who has been brought into contact with the gracious and beautiful personality of Rabindranath Tagore, or who has entered into the spirit of his teaching, would easily believe the reports—which he has now disposed of—that he returned from Italy an admirer of Fascism. He is just now in London on his way to Germany, where his writings are very widely read. Seated in the corner of a couch, the poet, whose fine head over the flowing brown garments fulfils one's ideal of what the head of a poet should be, talked in his gentle and reasonable way of his visit to Italy. He spoke of his anxiety to keep the students in his university in touch with the thought of the West. "The present moment in India," he said, "is not favourable for this propaganda of mine. They want to repudiate everything Western, but I find feeling is changing, and I hope that our movement will be more acknowledged in India before long." Tagore went on to speak of the valuable gift of Italian books which Mussolini made to his university recently. He was very grateful for it, for many of his students are studying Italian literature under that great teacher Professor Tucci. He wants his students to be in touch with all European literature. Valuable gifts of books have been made also by the French Government and from Germany, where a fund was raised to celebrate his birthday in this way.

Tagore went on to say that when he went to Italy this year his desire was to remain neutral, and to form his own conclusions. "In our country," he said, "we have lost faith in the incriminating reports which have come to us about European countries. All the Governments have their propaganda of misrepresentation. My Italian friends assured me that Fascism had saved Italy from ruin and that things are not so bad as they have been described. While I wanted to remain neutral I could see that it was difficult. Freedom of expression is repressed in Italy. I never met a single individual in Italy who dared to speak a word against Fascism. My tour was officially arranged, and I was only taken to places where it was thought it would be safe. Even if I had had freedom I do not think I would have met many individuals who would have been courageous enough to speak against Fascism. They were all unanimous in praise of Fascism and Mussolini, not only the Italians but the English. I found, for instance, that our Ambassador highly admires Mussolini and his doings, and was quite sure that Mussolini was the one man who could have saved Italy from utter bankruptcy and disorganization."

The "Temperament" for Self-Government

Discussing the state of politics in Italy, Tagore remarked that people could not get a certain form of government by desiring it, but only if they had the temperament to sustain it. Few European countries now have the same sort of political freedom that England enjoys, and that suggested to him that while in the abstract a democratic or republican form of government might be desirable, it would not be attained unless people had what he called the "temperament" for self-government. Failing this, people were sure to find themselves under the government of a strong hand. He thought it strange that so many Englishmen should have been enthusiastic about Fascism, but such was the fact. When he reached Switzerland from Italy he learnt the true facts of the situation. His friends there were surprised at the reports that he was in favour of Fascism. They asked him for explanations, and he found that his words had been misrepresented and exaggerated. Those who had suffered from the hands of the Fascists came to him, and he gradually learnt the truth about the atrocities that had been committed. "I realized then that it is not enough that Italy should be prosperous," he said. "You can make a country prosperous but if your methods are wrong that is the concern of humanity, and they must be judged according to the ethical standard."

Tagore went on to say that he was greatly struck in Italy by the

OUT WITH THE REDS!

Demand by London Mass Meeting: Stolen Gold Used to Encourage Chaos

A great crowd filled the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, W., on July 15, at a mass meeting to protest against Soviet interference in British affairs.

Col. John Gretton, M.P., presided, and others on the platform included Lord Clive, Lord Strathpey, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., Mr. G. Havelock Wilson, the President of the Seamen's Union, and many Conservative M.P.s.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who was blinded by the treatment he received in Russian prisons and whose case was mentioned in the House of Commons, sat behind the speakers.

Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P., who commanded armoured-car contingents in Russia during the war when that country was an Ally of Great Britain, said:

"The Soviet owes private British creditors alone more than £250,000,000, and I ask, What right had we to recognize this swindling syndicate until it had owned up and paid up?"

It can establish companies in Great Britain for trade, like Arcos, and Arcos can issue a writ for libel, as it has done against the "Daily Mail." But no Englishman can bring any action in our Law Courts for damages for his losses in Russia.

Why, an Englishman can even watch wood coming into the country from Russia and he can actually identify it as his own timber because it bears his mark, but he cannot recover one rouble.

Petrol which is ours has been sent over and dumped below cost price upon the British market. It is disposed of by the agency known as Russian Oil Products, Limited.

Plotters' Stolen Gold
It first steals our goods; secondly it sells them to us; and, thirdly, our money, realized from the sale, returns in the form of subsidies to encourage chaos throughout the Empire and to undermine constituted civilization. It pours in gold to irrigate the thirsty palms of spouters in the park, agitators in every strike, and even to nourish anti-English candidates in elections.

The English Communist Party would not live a day if you closed

extent to which translations of his books were published and read. Indeed, he had probably a greater vogue in Italy than anywhere, except perhaps Germany or Scandinavia. An association had been started in Italy to help his educational work in India. "I wish," he said, "that I could have remained neutral with regard to Italian politics, and if I had not been misrepresented in the paper I should have been able to do so. I want to keep open a channel of communication between India and the European countries."

Shaw Story

He touched for a moment on the general strike in England, and said he had come to feel that the English were the only people who had the particular kind of political wisdom needed to deal with such an emergency. He spoke of our patience and tolerance and lawabiding discipline, the result of centuries of experience in political freedom, and he returned to the idea that self-government is a thing that can be given to no people unless they have the temperament necessary to maintain it steadily over long spaces of time.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Shaw's name cropped up apropos of his seventieth birthday celebrations. Tagore said he had a very great admiration for him, not only for his great powers, but for his humanity. He recalled a story which Mr. Shaw himself told him, to the effect that during the suffragist troubles someone came to him and presented a forged letter from a well-known suffragist who was in prison, asking for a loan of £50. Shaw gave the money at once, and when the forgery was discovered someone asked him whether he was not going to try to find the culprit. "Certainly not," said Shaw: "he has paid me the very best compliment possible. He knew it was only Shaw who would have the magnanimity to be so easily duped."

down the cash-box at Moscow.

If the English Communist Party is an illegal organization, as the Attorney-General has declared it, and if Englishmen who conduct it are criminals, are not those aliens who furnish it with the sinews of war criminals also?

The Government fears that a withdrawal of recognition might be treated as tantamount to a declaration of war. I should like to ask if the persistent Bolshevik meddling in our affairs is not tantamount to ten declarations of war?

Diplomatic Slobber

I am tired of hearing the Soviet referred to by his Majesty's Ministers as a "friendly State," and sick to death of the diplomatic slobber with which we fawn upon these fiends. There was a ringing mandate from the constituencies at the last election to kick them out, and we should long since have swept the stables clean. But our Government does not propose to act. And yet the peril is as grave as any since the war.

Will the Government forthwith take a referendum in this grave emergency? If to each citizen, simply and straightly, the question is put—Yea or Nay, under which flag will you live; the bloody banner of Bolshevism or the Union Jack? I know in advance what England's answer will be.

At one point in Commander Locker-Lampson's speech a well-dressed woman shouted some remarks that were inaudible. There were cries of "Up the Reds!" and counter-cries of "Put her out!" Waving her arms and shouting "Up the Reds!" the woman was escorted from the hall by stewards.

A Mountain of Murder

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., proposed a resolution protesting against the activities of the Soviet agents in the Empire and supporting the Government in any steps they might take to deal with the menace. He said that in Russia anti-Christ was enthroned upon a mountain of murder.

I warn you that the Soviet Governments are making war on our country every day and that several great trade unions have passed, without the knowledge of their members, under the control of the Minority Movement, which is the British branch of the Red International. We feel for the miners because we see they are being used by Mr. Cook to achieve his vainglorious aims. Those people who have come to make trouble in our midst should be given 48-hours notice.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the people of Great Britain had been living in a fool's paradise in minimising the Red menace.

More attention should be paid to the men of the sea, as British soldiers had been fighting the Bolsheviks for 9 years. What was wanted was a great league, composed of all classes, to join in a great effort to preserve what our forefathers had left to us from being stolen by the microbe of Bolshevism.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A VERY prosperous condition of affairs exists in the mining industry of British Columbia. The first 6 months of 1926 in the mines operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., of Canada, whose headquarters are in Montreal, shows a profit of \$5,638,237 as compared with \$3,960,763 in the same period of 1925.

SALE of poison alcohol through bootleggers in eastern Canada and United States has resulted in a number of deaths, and several bootleggers in the areas affected have been arrested and held on charge of murder. It is believed the liquor was manufactured in some moonshine still in the United States and smuggled into Canada. Thirty died from this supply, thirteen in Ontario, thirteen in the city of Buffalo, and four in Lockport, N. Y. It was sold largely through soft drink establishments, and most of the dead were young persons. In addition to the deaths there were several stricken blind, and a large number experienced terrible agonies. Liquor was coloured wood alcohol.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE GREATEST OF STORIES

Sermon Preached by the Rev. A.C.S. Trivett in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Sunday, August 22, 1926

Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more. John 8:10.

And yet the woman to whom the words were spoken had been found guilty of one of the blackest sins in the Jewish calendar. The penalty laid down in the law for this sin was death.

It is not my intention this morning to discuss the reasons for such strictness and severity in those days. Nor to speak of the results in maintaining the purity of the race, nor yet the need in these days of a clearer understanding of the of the seventh commandment.

But I have chosen this incident because it so clearly illustrates the attitude of our Lord toward sin, and His treatment of sinners. He makes a very clearly marked distinction and his attitude toward each is clear cut and decisive.

How often we utterly fail to distinguish between the two. We confuse them and run into the danger on one hand uncharitableness and on the other of compromise.

I.

Think for a moment of the attitude of our Lord toward sin. He never tries to explain it away. We turn over the pages of the Gospels and find nothing but condemnation of it, at times his strictness and severity make us shudder.

"Ye have heard" He said, "that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: But I say unto you that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment."

His standards admit no compromise. The law condemns sin. He goes even further. He condemns lust. (Matt. 5:27-28.) He hated hypocrisy and anything that savoured of hypocrisy and was outspoken in his condemnation of it. How He condemns even the careless word. I find here He says that to call my brother a fool is to merit hell fire. Rather than sin He exhorts us to cast out the evil eye, cut off the evil hand, or the foot that runs to evil. You will find in no passage sin excused or explained away. He does not say He has come to save the mistaken or the misunderstood or the unfortunate, but that He is come to seek and to save the lost.

II.

But side by side with this hatred and horror of sin and his clearly stated condemnation of it mark the tenderness and the sympathy of his attitude toward the sinner.

What a vivid contrast the passage from which our text is chosen presents. They are very modern in appearance, those scribes and Pharisees who come bustling into the presence of Jesus. We seem to see their almost enjoyable horror as they lead in the poor sinner. But Jesus ignores them and stoops and writes upon the ground. If there is anger in his eyes it is all for the accusers, there is only pity for the sinner. And yet this was a sin unto death. Moses in the law awarded that penalty. Jesus forgave. But the lesson is lost without his closing words to the woman, "go and sin no more."

"Go and sin no more." God in Christ can forgive the sinner, but if sin be continued it must work its deadly way, the result of sin is death. Sin is missing the mark, losing the way, it is wandering, inefficiency. Sin is running contrary to the laws that govern this universe in which we dwell. Sin is failure, decay, disorder, chaos. Sin to the soul is like disease to the body. Sometimes it creeps in unawares. At first it is unnoticed, but once it has a hold it often spreads with tremendous rapidity. Disease means death unless its ravages are stayed. But disease destroys only the body, sin destroys both the body and the soul.

III.

We stand in the presence of the same Lord this morning. We have

come self-condemned. We have confessed our sin. That "we have done the things we ought not to have done and left undone the things we ought to have done."

I wonder if as we heard that lesson from St. John this morning we thought ourselves better than that poor woman, and selfrighteously pitied her. May the Lord Jesus open our eyes. If we could recall one half the sins of word and thought and deed that we have committed in the past week. See them in all their folly and ingratitude. And then see them working their results like the evil seed they are sown in the hearts and minds of others. We should stand aghast.

How must we appear in the sight of the Holy God. How must He look on us. Thank God for these stories of His treatment of sinners. Look back through these pages. Let us put ourselves in the places of these men and women and hear again His gracious words, and try to see the look of pity and understanding. John makes this incident live before us. He is writing after many years and yet every detail is as vivid in his sight as if it happened yesterday. We see again those thronging crowds, among them the outcasts, the publicans and sinners, with new hope in their faces. We think of Zaccheus, of Matthew, of the woman beside the well of Samaria, and this most wonderful of all incidents from which our text is taken.

And to-day he looks on us with the same pity. He knows all about us. He understands everything. He will forgive where the world condemns. Man looks on the outward appearance, God looks at the heart. He sees the hopes, the aspirations, the efforts the tremendous possibilities in those that man has often given up. For the worst are often the best gone wrong. Shallow boats drift over the rocks which wreck the bigger craft.

Hear His words ringing down through the ages. "I am come to seek and to save the lost." His love is reaching out to those who have gone astray. His is the love of the seeking shepherd, who in his love goes off into the desert and the mountain to find his wandering sheep.

And so let us go away rejoicing this morning. Our forgiveness is assured. He says, "Neither do I condemn thee." But there must be an honest effort henceforth to forsake sin. He who says "Neither do I condemn thee" also says "Go and sin no more."

Does that seem too hard a command? Do not despair. He who forgives sin can also give strength to obey His commands.

He is the Almighty Saviour, He saves from sin and from sinning.

"He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: But they that wait upon the Lord they shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

CHINESE reports state that at the invitation of Dr. Hsu Chien, the well-known Chinese socialist, Marshal Feng Yu-shiang has registered himself and the whole of his army as members of the Kuomintang.

In view of the fact that many important international questions will be discussed at the seventh regular session of the League of Nations, to be held in Geneva for four weeks, beginning from September 6, the Japanese Government has given Viscount Ishii, its senior delegate, discretionary power as it will be most inconvenient if he has to communicate with the home government and ask for instructions on all matters, says the "Osaka Mainichi."

THE CURRENT CHINESE DRAMA OF SHANGHAI

A Consideration of the Various Classes of Plays Produced in the Local Theatres: Civil Military and Semi-Religious Types

By GEORGE KIN LEUNG

Now that the unwanted heat is about to leave, we look forward to the coming cool weather, which will bring back some of the permanent stars to our theaters (*wutais*), with an occasional celebrity from Peking or Tientsin. In company of good actors, will also come some of the better old Chinese dramas.

Chinese drama is a glamorous phrase which may mean anything exotic and unknown to the dilettante. The subject on hand is considered in that there are so many kinds of current drama in Shanghai that it is well to eliminate from the field of discussion those types which are not to be confused with the older dramas, our immediate consideration. Surely, Chinese drama is not to be represented by the crude attempts at the spoken drama of the present day, clumsy imitations after European models, as exemplified by the productions at the Hsiao Wutai on Kuangse Road, the home of the play dealing with news events, society stories, and *chronique scandaleuse*! The "Worlds" and the roof gardens, although a boon to the man with a small purse, are altogether ineligible to the realms of serious drama, modern or old.

The Hybrid Type

There is, at present, a hybrid type of drama, or extravaganza, as it were, which has its roots in the old drama, as far as stage conventions and costuming are concerned, but which has superimposed upon this old framework made-to-order plays, often of the historical kind, characterized by feasts of nitrogen globes, crude attempts at lavish scenic effects, and, on occasion, an extremely modern dance exhibition, a fox-trot it may be! Because of its superficial resemblance to the old drama, it is often mistaken for the real thing, while due to the comparative superior accommodations of these playhouses, Europeans are likely to frequent them and Chinese hosts are prone to take their guests there. The public, however, always thirsting for the new and sensational, pay well for such productions, which are seen in all their glory at the Tien-chen Wutai on Chekiang and Nanking Roads and at the Tai Wutai, also known as the Hankow Road Theatre, not far behind the Wing On Company. Yet, even in these theatres, the Saturday and Sunday matinees are invariably devoted to the old drama.

True Drama of Sheer Simplicity

What then may be considered the Chinese drama? The type of play, which usually is meant by this phrase, was produced during the dynasties, especially the Ch'ing, creations, which in point of sheer simplicity are strikingly like the Shakespearean drama. Some of these plays have stood the acid test of centuries and in spite of their short comings, have, noticeably in the histrionic field, produced an art that is unique, well finished, and pleasing to millions of spectators, towering as it does high above any other form of native drama. Some of these plays have been enacted for centuries; many, especially the "military" type, have come into being during the Ch'ing Dynasty; while, in rare instances, contemporary playwrights, have written dramas, on historical subjects, patterned after those of the past, as for example the charming playlet, "Tiao-chen," the tale of the heroine of the Three Kingdoms period, which was a recent production of the Kung Wutai.

The drama offers a lifetime of study; but it will suffice to enumerate a few outstanding characteristics. Superficially, the Chinese drama is very much like grand opera in that music predominates although dialogue is spoken. Emotional passages are often sung to great length. The religious background, that of the population, is of Buddhism and Taoism although the austere philosophy of Confucius, with its duty to father and mother, family, friend, and sovereign, is omnipresent and often stressed to the last degree. The hero, again in agreement with

Confucian ideals, is the quiet scholar and not the victor of the battlefield. In spite of the fact that many dramas touch on erotic love, this theme is not so all present in Chinese drama as in European works. Indeed, there are many plays in which not a woman appears, a condition almost unheard of in ordinary European and American drama. Plays are seldom given in their entirety; thus, a preknowledge of events and often a post knowledge are expected of the spectator. As many as seven or nine short dramas, or mere fragments of longer works, may be presented in the course of an evening.

The Accompanying Music

Although a technical discussion of the division of Chinese drama according to music would be of interest, it will suffice our purpose to mention the fact that the *k'ua-ch'u* style, a typical Chinese product descended from the classical dramas of the Yuan period, is now rarely seen; but has been replaced by a much noisier and less refined style known as *p'i-huang*, which came into popularity during the Ch'ing Dynasty. The chief instrument of the *k'ua-ch'u* style is the flute; that of the *p'i-huang*, the *ku'-ch'in*, a stringed instrument with a mallet-shaped sounding box and played by a bow.

The present *p'i-huang* class is further divided into the *wen* or "civil" and the *wu* or "military" play. The former is comparatively quiet in conception and vocal passages predominate, the best examples being characterized by beautiful arias, which, accompanied by flutes and stringed instruments, remind one of European operatic soli. Some foreigners have an idea that all Chinese drama is accompanied by the earsplitting roll of drum and clash of cymbal; but such instruments of concussion are used in the *wu* or "military" plays only, of which a few are offered in the course of an evening. This type of play is characterized by deft action of the feet, intricate gymnastics, and endless rounds of stage-fighting, in which the skill of the opponents lies in not touching one another. Excluding the deafening racket of the orchestra, which was originally intended for open, wind swept plains and not for indoor performances, there is much to enjoy: the flashing of embroidered uniforms, the proud struttings of generals, reviling or challenging the foe to mortal combat, a myriad of soldiers tumbling about in acrobatic confusion on the field of battle, etc., *ad infinitum*. Although it is admitted that such plays are intended for the "gallery," still, there are certain "military" dramas, especially those dealing with the heroes, Kuan Kung and Yao Fei, which are of historical interest and of real artistic merit.

Five Classic Examples

Before considering some actual examples of the "civil" and "military" plays, which may be seen in Shanghai, it is desirable to consider the five classic examples of drama of the old school. These, although not often seen, do, at the most unexpected times, appear in the advertisements in bold characters. From the Yuan period is the famous *Hsi-hsiang* (The Western Chamber). *Pi P'u Chi* (The Story of the Guitar), the masterpiece evolving about Confucian ethics, is a product of the Ming period. "Peony Pavilion" in spite of its fame, is not equal to the above mentioned Ming drama. Two good dramas, based on historical subjects, were written in the Ch'ing Dynasty; "A Fan of Peach Blossoms," dealing with the turbulent downfall of the Mings and "The Palace of Eternal Life," which is a colourful picture of all women in Chinese history, the Imperial favourite, Yang Kuei-fei. Last winter, "The Story of the Guitar" was given five or six times at the Kung Wutai, while "Peony Pavilion" was sometimes advertised. "The Palace of Eternal Life," I hear,

is one of Mei Lan-fang's favourite vehicles, and if he comes to Shanghai this year, as hoped, we may have the pleasure of attending one of his superb performances of this work.

The Military Type

On entering a discussion of the first division of plays, the *wu* or "military" type, it is interesting to note that the majority of such works were produced during the Ch'ing Dynasty and are based on some of the most famous novels. From the pages of the "Hsi-yu Chi," a tale of adventure, peopled with supernatural beings of the Buddhist pantheon, have come the plays centering about the nimble monkey, whose grimaces and acrobatic skill always please the audience. Wusung, the swashbuckling hero, is a creation from the novel, "Shui Hu Chuan," a collection of tales dealing with the doings of a group of one hundred and eight historical brigands. This boisterous adventurer, who had an insatiable appetite for beef and wine, ever delights the audience by pummeling to death with his bare fists, as he does, a huge man-eating tiger. By far the greatest number of "military" plays are based on the thrilling national epic, "The Three Kingdoms," (221-265), in which there unrolls before the reader a succession of doughty warriors and black hearted villains, of ancient walled cities taken and retaken, of heroic hand to hand encounters, in which a single hero, literally cuts a trail of blood through the ranks of the enemy in order to escape or make for his general or friend an avenue of retreat. Here one never fails to see the true-hearted and vermillion faced Kuan Kung, the crafty and white faced T'ao T'ao, and the hot tempered, black and white faced Chang Fei. The wily strategist Chu Ko-liang, the courageous Chao Tzu-lung, and the future ruler, Liu Pei, figure throughout the din of battle, in which heroic sacrifice and base betrayals are rife. So popular are these plays that one often notices them listed in one theater as often as two or three times a week. Highly specialized roles have resulted from this group of plays, as those of T'ao T'ao and Kuan Kung. The former, while being a master of the gestures, which bring out the old traitor's characteristics, should possess a voice of considerable merit. An interpreter of Kuan Kung must go through rigid training, and an orthodox actor of this role pays Kuan Kung all the respect due a deified national hero.

Civil and Musical

The other type of drama, known as the *wen* or "civil," is characterized by many sol of the quiet sort and accompanied by the *ku'-ch'in*, the rhythmic beating of wooden clappers, and sometimes the additional notes of flutes. The *ching-sheng* and *ching-i*, the types for the leading male and female roles respectively, which appear in these dramas, command the highest salaries.

To the European eye, some of the most popular of "civil" dramas are obviously slow in action. An instance is "The Strategy of the Empty City" (Kung Cheng Chi), a rare exception of the Three Kingdoms Plays, which is composed of little military display and almost entirely vocal. To the audience, it seems that a very complacent gentleman, who is perpetually waving a feather fan, mounts to a cloth representation of a city wall to sit above it and dandle the feeble strings of an ancient instrument! He sings several long arias. Two clowns, supposed to be old citizens, sweep the space before the gate; some generals arrive on the scene, stare at the enigmatical smile of the man with the fan, and after singing a few robust lines, depart—and the play is over.

To the Chinese spectator, however, the situation is an extremely exciting one. The story has to do with the supreme strategist, Chu Ko-liang, who on discovering that he cannot defend the city against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, decides to leave the gate wide open. When the enemy arrives he sends out two citizens to sweep the ground as if nothing unusual were in the air and he himself, beaming with his cunning smile, takes a seat on the wall, fingering the musical instrument. The opposing generals arrive and are certain that the scheming Chu Ko-liang has laid for them an ambush and depart in great haste! Thus, by means of an empty city,

the wily strategist again saved the day. This subtle manner of outwitting the enemy is, in the Chinese mind, much more praiseworthy than the achievements of the battlefield.

The Tearful Hero

Another perennially popular drama of the "civil" type is "Szu-lung Calling on his Mother," which averages at least two or three performances a week in Shanghai. This is one of the standard types of leading male vocalists. In the opening scene, the hero, a Chinese general, who had been captured by the barbarians and forced to wed the princess, sits in the palace grieving for his native land. He usually wears red imperial robes and in his head-dress are the pair of long pheasant plumes, the sign of a barbarian. Sitting very close to the footlights and facing the audience, he tells, in the characteristic stage manner, just who he is and his troubles, finally breaking into the renowned aria, explaining that he is "like a bird which, though it has wings, cannot fly from its cage...like a fierce tiger away from its native mountains etc."

Later, his wife, dressed in dainty Manchu costume, enters with their baby. After she has extracted from him the reason for his downheartedness, she promises to obtain from her queen mother the imperial symbol, which will make it possible for him to pass the barriers and finally reach home. However, husband and wife kneel to Heaven and Earth in order to make sure that the man will return. The delightful manner in which the wife teases her sullen husband, the delicate facial expression, and the interchange of confidences make the scene altogether pleasing. Bidding his wife a tearful adieu, the hero takes his whip and rides out of barbarian territory, finally arriving at the borders of his native land, which is the occasion for singing another beautiful aria. When mother and son meet, there are tears of joy, then, tears of separation, for the latter must keep his promise to his barbarian wife.

Four Actors in One Role

No drama is offered more regularly than *Hung Tsung Lich Ma* (The Fiery Steed of the Red Mane), which is one of the few old dramas that occupies an entire evening of four or five hours. Since the "civil" and "military" elements are almost equally blended throughout the play, so much versatility is demanded of the hero that this gives rise to the interesting situation wherein as many as three of four different actors, in turn, take the leading part. When the drama opens, a second rate actor portrays the hero, who is a poor scholar; but as the story unfolds, the hero needs must display military action and a *wu*-actor, almost of first star rank, steps into the place of the first actor. This warrior has his great moment when at his humble hut he takes his departure of his wife. After years of absence, the warrior returns to seek his wife and to discover whether she has been true to him.

There ensues between himself and his wife a long scene, in which excellent pronunciation and good singing are the cardinal requisites of the actor. Here another artist is needed, for an expert military type of actor rarely can sing the gentle vocal passages of this episode, which is often given as a detached fragment under the title of *Wu Chia P'o*. It is in this episode that the star male and female actors usually make their initial appearance, about 9 or 10:30 in the evening. Although one actor might have taken the role of the heroine throughout, still, as in the case of the hero, the heroine at least three understudies have sung the part; and to be sure, the precious great star will not strain himself to sing more than the best scenes, which come well toward the end of the drama!

Belonging to the group of religious themes, but akin to the "civil" drama and characterized by a series of graceful posturings and dances, is the pantomime and vocal play, "Heavenly Maiden Scattering Flowers," one of Mei Lan-fang's famous vehicles. Last season, Pi Yun-hsia enacted this work at the Kung Wutai and it was a genuine revelation to see what exquisite grace this type of dancing could be developed into. The dances although unlike those of any other country, have such a firm basis of aesthetic value that even a foreigner may enjoy the performance to the full.

Quite alone stand a group of farces or burlesques, mostly of the harmless variety, although some of the words have a double meaning. On the whole, however, the Chinese stage is free from gross fondling, while the kiss is unknown. Flirtations are carried on with the utmost of delicacy, the extreme cases being the lightest contact of the fingertips with the arm. The result is just as effective as a scene of realism.

Within the limits of so short an article as this, it is quite impossible to give even a complete list of the more popular old dramas, not alone the story of each. Furthermore, there is always a great temptation, and often a necessity, to interpolate an explanation of some of the practices and conventions of the Chinese drama, as they occur to especial advantage, in each play, which comes under discussion. Indeed, this brief sketch serves only to remind one what a rich and virgin field of study the Chinese drama is. It is hoped that many students will devote their time to this fascinating study so that the reading and theatregoing public will be enriched by fresh discoveries.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

In the course of our peripatetics about town, we had long since noted the shop that purported to be the home of "The Violet Ray & Co.," and had resolved to pay a call some day. The name Violet,—commonly pronounced Vi'let, not only has a special attraction for us, but we have observed that it is usually bestowed upon those whose disposition is far from shrinking, and who need take no precautions in the form of special soaps for the morning bath. It would appear that, on the same principle, all Dorothys, once they have achieved considerable *avoidsupois*, insist upon being called "Dot," rendering it impossible to obey the rest of the rule, *viz.*, "and carry one."

Not that Violet Rays were altogether unfamiliar to us, but we had yet to meet "the" Violet Ray. Above all, we were curious as to the "Co." What company could Violet be keeping in this obscure shop? There were musical instruments in the window suggestive of jazz. Was there, after all, some justification of film dramas dealing with lovely white maidens held captive by an ogre of a Celestial? There are whispers of weird resorts, down Hongkong way. Here, perhaps, was something for Moral Welfare Leagues to investigate, the more so since mature deliberation led to the inference that the "Co." must refer to the Ultra-Violet Rays, those that out Violet, Violet as it were. The adventure promised all the greater interest.

So obsessed were we with this idea, enhanced as it was by our scrutiny of the sign in confirmation that The Violet Ray & Co. dwelt here, that having crossed the threshold, we at once inquired politely, "Mississy have got?" Mr. Chung Hsing, the Celestial *duenna* of Violet and her Company, regarded us askance. Here, he evidently thought, was some new turn to foreign lunacy or impudence. "What thing, Mississy?" he abruptly demanded. "Mississy Vi'let," we responded, still labouring under the notion that we were on the track of an important news story. Mr. Chung Hsing exhibited Oriental caution. "Who man you wanchee see?" he queried, coldly. His tone brought us out of our glamour, and we quickly answered, "Violet Ray. Have got?"

Mr. Chung Hsing was immediately all smiles, anticipatory of business, "Have got," he assured us. Thus was the ice broken, and our *jeux pas* redeemed. "Have got two, three fashion Vi'let Lay," he went on to inform us. "No can cost allce same police." This we deemed illuminating in more senses than one, and it set our thoughts back in the original train. Violet Ray, it would seem, was truly feminine, and had her cheap as well as expensive moods. We did not communicate this to Mr. Chung Hsing, however. He might not have understood.

He went on to expatiate upon the virtues of Violet & Co. "Vi'let Lay," he explained, "belong goodee juice. Suppose have got any

fashion sick, you puttee she plug, by'mby must can more better."

"What thing, puttee she plug?" we inquired.

"Suppose," was his answer, "no have got 'lectricity, Vi'let Lay no can. Must can wanch two fashion 'lectricity, Number 220, Number 110."

"What thing, number 220, number 110?" we demanded.

"Suppose wanche Vi'let Lay English-side, must wanch Vi'let No. 220. If belong French-side, wanche Vi'let Number 110," he explained.

This, in turn, upset all our preconceived notions of feminine electricity and magnetism. We had always thought that a French Violette must be of far higher voltage than an English Violette.

We had conceded the latter a higher amperage, on account of her natural resistance to blandishments. The Vi'let Lay, under discussion, reposed apparently inanimate in a highly-polished mahogany case, suggestive of the timeworn inscription, "Not dead, but sleeping." Mr. Chung Hsing's explanation conjured up visions of how, once having "puttee plug," she would awaken to perform miraculous cures. Mr. Chung Hsing then proffered us lengthy testimonials of all that Violet could accomplish, be she Number 220 or Number 110; and we then realized that our estimate of her as a young person, no whit better than she should be, and keeping questionable company in an obscure Hongkong resort, was altogether unfounded and called for an apology. According to the literature, Violet Ray was the reincarnation or Florence Nightingale, an up-to-the-minute Florence Nightingale, functioning exclusively by means of electricity.

"But," we asked Mr. Chung Hsing, "suppose have got any fashion sick, no can cure any other ray? What side come this ray?"

"My talk you," was his answer, "Vi'let belong most best colour. No can any other colour. Vi'let Lay come Sun. Sun belong man-woman. Vi'let belong woman colour. Suppose have gottee woman sick, wanche woman cure; suppose have gottee man sick, allee same wanche woman cure." He smiled cryptically, and we discerned that he, also, could not but regard "Vi'let Lay" as a woman. We put this to him.

"Must can belong woman," he said succinctly. "No can any time sabee just what thing Vi'let Lay makee do. Heart allee time change, allee same woman."

"We invested in a modest Violet, Number 220, and bore her homeward and proceeded to 'puttee plug.' It turned out to be one of her off days, however. She refused to perform, and we carried her tenderly back to Mr. Chung Hsing and her Company. Mr. Chung promptly refunded our money, contenting himself with the observation, 'My have talk you, Vi'let Lay belong woman. To-day, no can. To-morrow, plover.'"

R. R. L. F.

A CANADIAN exposition, showing every phase of Canadian home life, industries, resources, products, will be held in New York city in January, 1927. Canadian and United States railways have combined with the Canadian government and manufacturers to create the exposition.

The progress of the reforestation of Great Britain during the year ended September 30 last is detailed in the annual report of the Forestry Commissioners, issued recently. Land acquisitions during the year amounted to 78,480 acres, of which 41,029 acres were classified as plantable, and 37,451 acres as "other"—i.e., as too good or too poor to be used for timber production. The total area of plantable land acquired during the first six years of the Commission's work is less by 27,567 acres than the proposed area in the Aeland report, the respective totals being 177,633 acres, and 205,200 acres. The total area planted or sown during the year under review was 14,928 acres. By means of grants for unemployment relief, over 50,000 acres will be planted by local authorities and private owners.

TRAVELLING TOURAGE TEUROPE

When the Third Class Shall be First: Americans Discover a Cheap but Not Nasty Method of Invading Europe: Colossal Tourist Influx

By RUTH BENEDICT

"Did you travel 'Tourage?'" Once upon a time when one travelled third class from America to Europe one said very little about the mode of conveyance. After a while one bragged about it. Now one does it as a matter of course. That is, if one wishes to be numbered amongst the elect of the student and professional classes who lay claim to more brains than money, one naturally gravitates to the Tourist Third Class sailings. Some three hundred thousand Americans were booked to invade Europe this summer. From the sound of good Yankee voices amongst the crowds crowding St. Mark's Square and the prominence accorded the American tourist in Paris, that promise has been more than fulfilled.

A Student's Stunt

The number who travelled "Tourage," as the popular version of "Tourist Third Class" goes, can hardly be estimated, but certainly an overwhelming majority. Some two or three years ago an enterprising young Harvard student, God bless him, went steamer to Europe. He found this transportation by no means impossible, but his executive brain devised an improved method. The next year he signed on a large number of his fellow students for a similar trip and induced one of the large steamship lines to give him that entire class and to make some special concessions on account of the large number booked. Not only impecunious students and Europe-hungry, small-salaried professional folk saw the advantages of the arrangement, but the shipping companies themselves were quick to appreciate its possibilities. This summer practically every important line and many smaller ones are making special inducements to bring persons of limited means abroad by providing pleasant if not luxurious accommodations for people of congenial tastes.

Conditions differ widely. The charge for "Tourist Third," which is gilt-edged, is more expensive than the usual third, and the special cruises are somewhat in advance of both. It was the Mediterranean cruise of a large liner, that the writer tried out, to her everlasting astonishment at receiving so much for so small an investment. The good ship Lapland sailed from New York at midnight—which seems the favoured sailing hour these nights—with a tremendous throng to see it properly launched. The ship was divided into two divisions, the First, for those paying the usual first class passage and the Second and Third Sections given over without distinction to the "Tourists," as we were dubbed. The sheep and the goats entered by different gangways but one noted that just as many evening frocks, Tuxedos and orchids congregated about the Tourists as about the more exclusive Firsts.

Tourist Treatment

The quarters provided varied considerably, from the choicest second class quarters, which compared well with those of the first class in crowded travel, to the third class quarters, which were a deck lower, but marvellously cool and airy. The second class dining room where all the tourists ate, in two sittings, were adequately furnished, and if one were tempted to lift a supercilious eyebrow at the paper napkins in place of linen and deplore the fact that there was only one table steward to nine passengers, the thought of the small passage fee checked any grumbling. The personnel of the travellers was unusually congenial. The majority were undergraduates of American universities, including two large parties of over a hundred each. The remainder were classified as "professional" and teachers, artists, social workers, ministers and clerks availed themselves of this opportunity. There were some obviously wealthy enough to have paid the first class passage without impairing their bank balances

but most of the group were those who had to consider budgets even on holidays.

The management furnished comfortable reading, writing, smoking and lecture rooms—the last crowded with earnest seekers after knowledge. There were orchestral concerts twice daily, dancing every evening, a programme of deck sports, and, best of all, a swimming tank with fresh sea water constantly flowing through. Another item thoughtfully included was perfect weather and a full moon for Italy, so little more could have been desired. The eagerness and zest of these young people, their reaction to famous scenic and historic spots was refreshingly contrasted with the more conventional attitude of some of the first classers. One of the latter was heard to confess: "Yes, I like Europe well enough. One has to go somewhere in the summer. But my sixteen-year old daughter just despised it. She eloped last winter and I really think half of it was to escape being dragged through cathedrals on this trip."

Of course if one has the game one must have the name. "Tourists," we were unmistakably, overrunning towns in hordes, raising the local prices everywhere we went. If we joined the general shore excursions we were herded about like the "dumb driven cattle," of Longfellow. In Algiers our Arabian guide, driven to frenzy by a member of our detachment who had a positive genius for straying away from the rest of the party, finally expressed himself on the subject of wandering sight-seers in such fluent and adequate English curses that one hesitates to imagine how he must have apostrophized her in Arabic. Still, on the whole, it was a good crowd to be massed with, a jolly, larking lot that slid down the mountainside of Madeira on wooden sledges which were manoeuvred over the cobbled roadway by the trained guides with surprising deftness, and a merry throng that devised many original costumes for the inevitable masquerade ball.

How It Feels to be a "Cookie"

Then, too, one could always evade the multitude and slip off alone to marvel at the exotic charm of Madeira's humming-bird beauty, dropped in a sea of deepest azure, covered with flaming poinsettias, purple bougainvilleas, mauve Jacarandas, rambling roses and magnolias, or linger in Funchal's market place in the shadow of the Cathedral, so operative that one expected the villagers to burst into the opening chorus of the local opera. It was easy to slip away by oneself in picturesque Algiers, and under pretence of visiting a little old shop, to slide along dark, dirty alleyways in the Arab section, to drink black coffee in some unsacrosanct dive, and to shiver deliciously at the idea of being lost in the native section.

In Naples the greater part of the group deserted the ship and scattered in various directions, to reappear in the mysterious depths of the Blue Grotto, at Pompeii, Vesuvius, the museums, or even Rome and Florence. It was easy to sight-see in Napoli for the townsfolk were quick to interpret one's scanty stock of Italian words, and if they could not explain a direction would often act as unpaid guides, so that the fragrant memory of kindnesses lingers along with the blue of sea and sky, palaces, tombs and vineyards. A last glimpse of the beautiful town from Bertolini's Palace on the hill-top on a witching night and then the panorama changes to the Straits of Messina, and Venice the next morning. Venice, a dream city, lightly poised on the Adriatic, like a beautiful, iridescent bubble, almost too beautiful to endure. Venice, vocal with chiming bells, the songs of the gondoliers, the cooing of the fluttering pigeons in St. Mark's Square, and always the lap-lap of the water. The Lido, a perfumed breath of luxury, con-

trasting with the sturdy sea-breezes and the tanned bodies of real bathers. Sails, as patched as those on Chinese Junks, skimming the waves, millions and millions of little tables on the pavements, filled with people who seem to have the whole day to sip their tiny cups of coffee or their wines. Colour, vivid, unrestrained, unbelievable colour everywhere—even bright green sails in Trieste, and the snowiest of oxen harnessed to carts. Impressionistic blurs of colour, form and sound—a new earth if not a new heaven. And all this for the price of a Tourage passage.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR SEPTEMBER

By CANOPUS

Sept. 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4h 23m p.m. Venus 2° 12' S.
" 6. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8h 47 a.m. Mercury 2° 12' S.
" 7. New Moon, 1h 31 p.m. (P.L.T.)
" 7. Moon in Apogee, 4.3h a.m. (P.L.T.)
" 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h 52 a.m. Saturn 2° 8' S.
" 15. First Quarter (moon), noon 13m. (P.L.T.)
" 15. Venus in Perihelion, 7h p.m. Distance to the Sun: 66,737,500 miles.
" 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, noon 35m. Jupiter 1° 48' N.
" 20. Mercury in Superior conjunction, 10h p.m.
" 21. Uranus in Opposition. Distance: 1,773,209,000 miles.
" 21. Moon in Perigee, 2.2h p.m. (P.L.T.)
" 22. Full Moon, 4h 5 a.m. (P.L.T.)
" 24. The Sun enters the sign Libra (Autumn Equinox), 3h 27 a.m.
" 25. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h 48 p.m. Mars 1° 33' N.
" 29. Last Quarter (moon), 1h 34 a.m. (P.L.T.)
" 29. Mars at a Stationary Point, 2h—p.m.
Meteor. S. 3rd to 16th Perseids:—4th to 14th Perseids:—10th to 27th Herculis, these streams are expected to reach their maximum on occasional showers of meteors and falling stars.
Constellations near the zenith and south meridian at 9h p.m. In the eastern sky: Cygnus, Pegasus, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pisces, Aurigae, in the western sky: Draco, Lyra, Hercules, Aquila, Ophiucus, Sagittarius.
The brightest stars: Vega Lyrae has crossed the meridian near the zenith. Magnitude: 0.1; a Cygni in the eastern sky in the Milky Way near the zenith. M. 13; Altair Aquilae in the southern sky. M. 0.9; Antares Scorpion in the south-western sky, a double star with orange and green coloured light; M. 1.2. Pomalhaut Pisces australis, in the south-eastern sky. M. 1.3.

Phases of the Moon

(TIME OF THE COAST ZONE)
Day Hours
New Moon 7 1h 45 p.m.
First Quarter 15 noon 27 p.m.
Full Moon 22 11 19 a.m.
Last Quarter 29 11 43 p.m.
Moon in Apogee, 7h 4.4h a.m. Moon in Perigee, 21: 2.3h p.m.
At Shanghai: Mean Rainfall on 12 days—4.61 inches.
Barometer: Mean pressure SL 759.6 mm=29.91 inches.
Mean temperature:—
Sept. 3. 21.50 C.=70.7° F.
23 21.50 C.=70.7° F.
At Shanghai the Sun:
Date Rises Equ. of time Sets
1 5h 37m add 0m 14h 56m 25m
6 5 40 add 1 22 6 19
11 5 43 " 1 34 6 13
16 5 46 " 1 49 6 6
21 5 49 " 2 6 5 6
26 5 52 " 2 21 5 53
30 5 54 " 2 41 5 47

The Moon

Date Rises Souths Sets
2 0h 58 a.m. 7h 17 a.m. 2h 17 p.m.
6 4 30 a.m. 11 19 a.m. 5 27 p.m.
11 8 57 a.m. 2 49 p.m. 8 5 p.m.
18 48 p.m. 7 0 p.m. 11 16 p.m.
21 5 59 p.m. 11 51 p.m. 4 40 a.m.
26 9 18 p.m. 3 23 a.m. 10 19 a.m.
29 11 43 p.m. 6 3 a.m. 1 15 p.m.
In this month the mornings decrease 17 minutes and the afternoons 38 minutes.

The Planets

Mercury being at superior conjunction on the 19th is a morning star in the first part of the month and an evening star at the end. It may possibly be visible in the early days. It moves in Leo, enters Virgo on the 10th and crosses the Equator on the 15th. In conjunction with Spica, 28th near midnight. Mercury 1° 23' N.
Rises: Sept. 5 4h 35m a.m.
16 4 25 a.m.
19 5 43 a.m.
26 6 14 a.m.
Venus is a morning star rising later day by day. It moves eastward through Leo and on the 10th will be a degree from the star Regulus. It will become a little brighter while approaching the Sun.
Rises: Sept. 1 3h 56m a.m.
16 4 25 a.m.
30 4 51 a.m.

Mars moves in Aries very slowly and will be at a Stationary Point on the 29th. It is rapidly approaching Jupiter in brightness. Magnitude: -1.4 to 1.6. Its brightness is the same as that of Sirius, the brightest star in the sky.

Its apparent diameter is 16"5 by a distance to the Earth of 52,800,000 miles.

Rises: Sept. 1 9h 36m p.m.
16 8 49 p.m.
30 8 49 p.m.
Souths: 4h 13m a.m.
3 30 a.m.
2 33 a.m.

Jupiter moves in Capricornus and sets on the break of day. It is decreasing in brightness. Magnitude: -2.4 to 2.2; its apparent diameter is 47"; distance to the Earth: 386,500,000 miles. Its light needs 34.5 minutes to reach the Earth.

Sept. 1 souths 10h 52m p.m.
16 " 9 46 p.m.
30 " 8 40 p.m.
Sets: 4h 18m a.m.
5 12 a.m.
30 " 8 5 a.m.

Jupiter's Satellites

Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon. These were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The satellites move round Jupiter at different distances from the primary. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies, which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV, which escapes because of its greater distance from the primary, when the line of nodes of its orbit is within certain limits of position relative to the line of sight. The periods of revolution of these four satellites are 1.77, 3.85, 7.17, 16.75 days respectively; hence they change their relative apparent positions fairly rapidly. Satellite III. is considerably brighter than its companions. The five fainter satellites are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 35 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory by Barnard in 1892, the remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

Apparent Movement of a Superior Planet

If the Earth were stationary, the planet's easterly motion in its orbit would cause it to appear to move eastward among the stars. When the planet is near opposition, the planet, though really moving eastward in its orbit, appears to move toward the west among the stars, because its motion is slower than that of the earth and the two bodies are moving in nearly the same direction. This westward motion is said to be the retrograde. When the planet is near conjunction, its apparent eastward motion among the stars is so swift that it would be, were the earth at rest.

When changing its apparent eastward motion to a westward and vice-versa, the planet is said to be at a stationary point.

We understand that a party of members of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is soon to visit Germany and other parts of Europe to investigate commercial and industrial conditions.

Visitors to Nanzang report that the town is literally covered at the present time with locusts and other insects and that the crops are in serious danger of being destroyed entirely. The Shanghai District Magistrate has sent men out to the countryside to conduct an investigation of the damage sustained by the farmers as a result of the recent typhoons and insects. A meeting is to be held by the farmers with a view to ridding the countryside of pests.

The cargo of the City of Naples is being recovered by the Deep Sea Salvage Company, but of late the Yokohama Customs authorities have learned that fishermen in the locality of the Miyakejima are stealing cargo from the wrecked steamer, and have started a search for these depredators. Several days ago the Customs officers seized about 100 kwan of cargo stolen by fishermen at the shops of Umeda Tsunamatsu and Fujimoto Kinzo, dealers in second-hand goods, at Shimo-kawitashima, Tokyo-fu, and Shimoda, Izu.

SOVIET Russia is buying horses in western Canada and expects to ship 1,000 head this summer and fall. They will probably go via Vancouver to Vladivostok. It is expected that next year several thousand head will be shipped. The Soviet wants animals weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, 4 to 7 years old, and at least halter-broke. The price offered ranges from \$25 to \$30 a head. This is considered good money to ranchers who have big bands of range horses, as the automobile has cut very seriously into the horse-breeding market in North America during the past decade.

A JOURNEY OF EXPLORATION IN FUKIEN

VIII.—The Author Reduced to a Shadow, but Cured and Back at Work: Wonderful Trip to Chungang: Traveling Chamber of Horrors

By F. TANGIER SMITH

It was a wonderful day for me when the doctor, after his usual morning examination, snapped shut his watch and announced that I was cured. For it meant that in a very little longer I would be free to take up the trail again and work my way up river into the hinterland of Fukien. And it was a still more wonderful day, a week later, when I was carried down and laid in the boat, along with other pieces of indispensable baggage, for our continued up river trip. I was still woefully weak and so emaciated that it was necessary to stand in the same place twice to make one shadow. But was I not off again on adventure bent? And, as I lay back on the blankets in lackadaisical lassitude and watched the boat being poled out into deep water, I was thoroughly happy and contented with the world. But it was to be a matter of days only before I should have regained all that had been lost and more too for the fever was gone for good and I had the appetite of a starved wolf.

A Lusty Boat Crew

We had one of the huskiest boat crews it has ever been my good fortune to secure and fairly broke records on our way up river, and, as we passed each of the old familiar places, I gloried in returning strength in the anticipation of what lay ahead. First through the Duck's-egg rapids then up and on through the more turbulent "safety" rapids; past Nanya and Kienning and former anchorages beyond, until, six days after pulling out of Yenping, we passed under the great wooden bridge and tied up again at Kienyang.

I was leaving the boat here, for the river ahead was too tedious and slow and I was anxious to push on with all speed into the mountains and make the most of the all too short month that I was to spend there. So after a good night's rest at the mission house, and with the assistance of the good fathers, I secured a chair and set out the next morning to cover the 115 li to Chungang. It was a wonderful trip through wonderful country with Spring bursting into life on every hand, and at various stages, I would leave the chair to try my new-found legs, while picking up beetles and other insects along the way. We only reached Chi-Shi-kai that night, and I found the sleepy little town all abustle with business, for the tea season was on, and the hotels were packed with buyers from all over the country, while every public place was a gambling den where sharpers of every sort had also come from all over the country to separate the redulous tea bearers from their hard earned wages.

The Bohea Hills

The next day we passed through the wonderful country of the Bohea hills and, just before noon, fled into the busy street of Chungang and on to the mission house to find Fathers Grace and Luciano hale and hearty and full of a bounteous welcome. There too I found Da-Da, whom Pope had sent down from Sankan to speed us on our way and by two o'clock on the same day he had got together a new set of bearers and we were off again on our way to the mountains, which we hoped to reach in a two days march.

We were not more than an hour on the road, however, when it became very apparent that we would never be able to reach Sankan in that time, for every mother's son of the outfit was addicted to opium and they very soon showed signs of petering out for lack of a shot of the drug, until I finally saw the futility of trying to push on to the place we had settled upon for camp that night, and, instead elected to make for Chin-Shun-Kai, where the coolies could get the necessary bracer to carry them on. We made that too in record time, for though worn out in

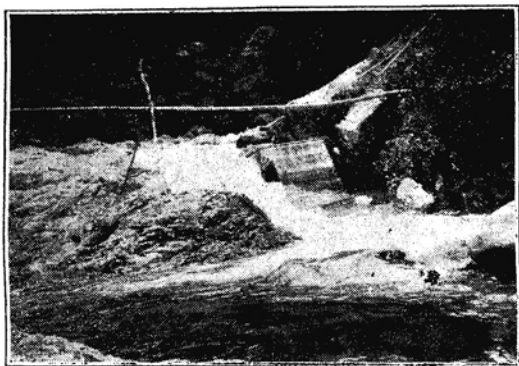
tissue, our men were keen in appetite, and they fairly rushed over the bridge of pontoons to a spacious inn on the main street where they would soon forget all their troubles in the pipe. Incidentally not a man was in fit condition to hit the road on the following day. But I had foreseen something of the sort, and Da-Da was up to the mark, for by the time we were ready to be off, he had an entirely new crew on hand to shoulder the burdens, and by daylight we were well out of the town and climbing into the first defiles of the great range that cradled Kuatun.

Where Sun Fish Flash

The passage into the mountains from Chin-Shun-Kai is abrupt. You

the gorges and the view ahead was altogether obscured, and so I came upon it all at once—the country into which we were going—flashing out in all its grand and rugged beauty as we topped the last rise out of the "crater" where we had spent the night. Peak after peak of towering mountains deeply seamed and gashed with gorges out by the waterways, and forest after forest of great cedar, spruce and fir trees. The mountains of Fukien are not of great altitude, as mountains go, but they rise from almost dead sea level instead of perching on the top of a 12,000 foot plateau, as they do in Tibet, and, consequently, the immediate rises are considerable, and for abruptness I have seen nothing in the far west more stupendous, while the continuous forests of towering evergreens extend over peak and valley, making perfect cover for forest loving animals of every sort. I could now well understand that this region should be the home of a great variety of big game and that it should indeed be one of the most famous type localities in all the world.

We had a deep ravine to negotiate before we again started upward,



A FISH NET IN THE MIN RAPIDS

As the fish jump in coming up the rapids, they strike the wicker shield and fall into the net attached to its edge—
"Exploration in Fukien."

are ferried across the river; zig-zag across some paddy-fields; climb up and over a low pass, and descend immediately into a deep ravine. From then on it is climb, climb, from one ravine into another but always up and up while below rushes a mountain torrent. It is most of the time hidden from view by the dense growth of foliage that covers both banks, but occasionally the path-way comes out to the edge of a sheer drop, and one may look down into a deep pool of crystal clear water where sun fish flash like diamonds along the sides of the rock, and a much greater fish, two or three feet in length, lies on the bottom and lazily fans the water with its tail. All day long we climbed up ravines, over pass after pass, until at night, we came to the summit of the first range and passed into a gully like the crater of some long dead volcano and found lodging in a tea-planter's house, built on the very lip of a mountain crag and directly overlooking the stream. Here was wild beauty indeed, and, though Da-Da assured me to the contrary, it was difficult to believe that Kuatun could provide more beautiful scenery or glens more perfectly adapted as the lurking place of wild beasts.

We were up and away in the morning before the mists had cleared from

and then climbed through ten li of some of the roughest country I have ever seen, and so dropped into a small valley, between towering mountain sides to the little village of Sankan, which was to be our home for the next two weeks. There I found Pope busy amongst his frogs and snakes, and there also was my own trusty taxidermist, for I had sent him ahead into the mountains when last I had started down stream from Chungang. And he had done excellently well, for, with the assistance of two native hunters, he had already bagged several head of larger game and, in all, nearly 200 specimens of smaller animals.

Traveling Chamber of Horrors

Pope's camp was a sort of chamber of horrors. He had the whole of the attic for a laboratory and in every crook and cranny were tucked away grinning skulls or skeletons, while drying skins hung on all sides and from a rafter overhead several haunches of venison. I always stand in the middle of the floor in Pope's camp at a distance, and it is just as well not to be too curious and go to poking into the various pots and cans that are scattered all about,

for, in the den of a herpetologist, one never knows when one may find himself peering into the glassy, lidless eyes of some villainous looking reptile, venomous or otherwise. Pope had already bagged a considerable collection showing a wide variety of local animal life. It included one bear, of the black variety with a white crescent on the chest, two wild pigs, several deer of different sorts and a large number of different wild cats, as also some monkeys. It was, however, in the midst of the tea season, the only busy time of the year that these people know, and every man, woman and child in the community was at work on the crop, so that, for the time being, little hunting was done and the specimens came in less frequently. The old man who my taxidermist had hired, however, was a gentleman of leisure and daily shouldered his gun and tramped off into the woods, and although I was not able to personally take a hand in the hunting, as I was still too weak to do much climbing about on foot, there was much to be done in camp and we were kept pretty busy handling the specimens which the old man brought in.

Beautiful Beetles

Also I was able to get some of the village youngsters interested in entomology. There were daily excursion parties in search for beetles and someone had to be on hand to keep things moving and to take delivery of the specimens as they were brought in. The beetles of Fukien are wonderful, both in shape and colour, and during the time that I was prevented from following the more exciting business of big game shooting, I passed many happy hours and got a great deal out of life with our collection of beetles. My young assistants would bring in 20 or more each day, and after they had all been prepared and pinned down in their trays, I could spend hours gloating over the beautiful profusion of colours and the wonderful provision nature had made in fashioning some of these small creatures in such perfect imitation of leaves and forest plants, that it required a very careful inspection to distinguish the real thing from the make believe. Movement is the fatal betrayer and were it not for the fact that beetles move about one might gaze directly at numbers of them and pass them by as some form of plant life.

We got between five and six hundred altogether and the capture and preservation of these smaller specimens pleasantly filled in the two weeks before I could take up the more severe work of going out to shoot. But at the end of that time I was to take up the chase of the big fellows in that collector's paradise, Kuatun, and some of our experiences there will be dealt with in next week's article.

MY CHINESE NEIGHBOURS

V.—The Lumber Dealer.

By Quiz

Outside the city walls, long rafts of Chinese logs and poles float securely tied in assorted lots almost a mile along the water front. Here and there perch weather-proof huts for watchmen, day and night on duty. Occasional sheds cover plank and timbers professedly dry. The office is pretentious with four immense characters "Unitedly Prosperous Wood Hong" painted with careless precision and splashing elegance. Stools with iron-shod boat-hooks, stand, sit or sprawl, waiting for orders. Clerks or salesmen holding flexible, rattan measure lines, graduated to inches are on the alert. The cashier fingers his abacus, the book-keeper is absorbed in accounts while the manager (not the owner) sits at leisure.

If you speak to a coolie, you get a bovine stare until he bellows to another more stupid than himself. If you presume to say a word to a clerk, he will respond with a supercilious "What do you want." If you approach the cashier, he will eye you with suspicion and say "I do not understand."

If you even look at the book-keeper, he will shake his head and go on writing.

The Three Degrees of Badness

With courage and persistence you reach the manager and find him to be a Chinese gentleman, who knows commercial courtesy and how to practise it. If your first visit, he will request your card, references, etc. Satisfied, he will place himself, his entire staff and total outfit at your service. This means of course that he will call his wildest salesman to show you the crookedest poles, the knottiest plank and the rottenest wood to be found anywhere except on the premises of all the other dealers.

There are three degrees of comparison of Chinese native timbers. 1. Positively, the worst, 2. Comparatively, the worst ever, 3. Superlatively, the worst of the worst. If you buy native wood, you will be out-witted and overstocked, out-measured and overpersuaded, out-reckoned and overwhelmed with a desire to commit may-hem, man-slaughter or murder. Feeling like this gets you nowhere. If you go to other wood-hongs, each is worse than the other, you must buy lumber or face a riot when you get back to your own gang of carpenters.

With the bargain closed, the manager treats you like a brother beloved, the book-keeper makes out the items in a script so beautiful and so cryptic that no one outside of a wood hong can read it. The cashier is galvanized into action, clinking your dollars to detect the possibility of a discount. The salesmen and clerks line up to bow you out, the coolies push each other out of your way so that you can turn and bow to every one in sight. The manager is reluctant to see you go that he comes as far as the front door. The whole street comes out to see the ceremonial farewell, each one in a guessing mood as to how much money you have left behind you.

It takes about 10 years of time and \$10,000 to pass the first or kindergarten stage of experience in buying Chinese lumber. There is one Giles at Cambridge, one Soothill at Oxford, one missionary and one customs officer of my acquaintance that can write Chinese. I have yet to meet a foreigner who really knows how to buy Chinese wood.

Ruining the Lumber Trade

However, the aforesaid and above described manager after long years of profitable exploiting my building necessities, confidentially remarks:—"The coming of foreigners, has nearly ruined the lumber business, our native supplies are decreasing and the prices have risen until we can supply imported foreign lumber cheaper than our own. There is now no margin for brain work to make sales. We are compelled to furnish full-length, full width up to sample stocks at fixed prices. There is a price chart giving exact dimensions of every piece of timber that comes to us. Instead of round poles for house frames, the carpenters are using the square or straight-edged foreign lumber and customers are pleased. When you eliminate the margin of up and down prices—pitting the wit of buyer against that of seller—the joy of business is gone."

I tried to comfort him with the current ideas of large sales, small profits, prompt deliveries and cheerful customers, but he shook his head sadly. "It may do for New China to change business methods, but we older men do not enjoy it nearly so much as the good old ways."

I happened to see a recent graduate student with note book, relative of the owner, taking stock. The change is coming.

THE American Consulate-General in Shanghai is in receipt of information indicating that in several recent instances, Americans have proceeded to Kuantung Leased Territory without valid passports and Japanese visas, believing that such visas were no longer required. It is desired to bring to the attention of Americans concerned the fact that they still require valid passports with Japanese visas if traveling via Dairen, and that this requirement is not affected by the reported agreement between Japan and the United States waiving visa fees under certain conditions.



THE SORTERS OF BOHEA

Sifting the tea into different grades—Exploration in Fukien."

THE STRIKES OF SHANGHAI

III.—What Families Can Earn and What It Costs Them to Live: Fair Pay and Reasonable Hours Repay the Management

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The cost of living in Shanghai is largely determined by the price of rice. As the price of rice increases, all costs increase and the cost of labour must increase. In some firms, this problem has been definitely settled by the flexible rice allowance, which makes it possible to adjust the payroll to the immediate increased family budget on the part of the worker without a dislocation of industry. In other companies, wages are relatively high and, with allowances, offer ample protection against the possible wiping out of the purchasing value of the wages by the increased cost of rice. In other mills, no provision of any nature is made, the worker is left to shift for himself and to suffer the effects of increased costs. Factory conditions are naturally at their worst in such institutions.

The Starvation Line

All my investigations lead me to the conclusion that the minimum upon which a human being can subsist in Shanghai is 40 cents a day. Whenever wages are below that, the individual is on a starvation basis. A large part of Shanghai is therefore on a starvation basis, which means inefficient industry. In the Naigai Wata Kaisha, the B. A. T. and the Commercial Press, even apprentices, considering wages and allowances together, are receiving within the vicinity of 40 cents a day. In some silk flatures and cotton mills, the lowest wage paid is 22 cents a day, which is a starvation wage.

The B. A. T. system of rice allowances has already been explained. The system in vogue in the Commercial Press is somewhat different. They divide their workers into three grades: A. Those who earn less than \$15 a month; B. those earning from \$15 to \$20; C. those earning from \$20 to \$40. When the market price of rice is over \$9, class A receives \$2 per month; class B, \$1; class C, nothing. When the market price is above \$14, class A receives \$3.50; class B, \$2.50; class C, \$1. In this company there are no workers who receive less than \$12 a month and by a system of bonuses, there is practically 13 months pay for 12 months work in the year. Every worker of whatever grade participates in the bonus.

Two Typical Families

The minimum wage of \$12 per month is fixed on the theory that it costs at least 40 cents a day to live in Shanghai. If there are several individuals living together, as for instance, a husband and wife, the minimum might be brought down a few cents for each individual. Herewith are given two concrete cases of costs of living in Shanghai.

1. This family consists of four persons, husband, wife and two children. The husband and wife are both employed in a cotton mill. The husband earns \$15 a month and the wife \$12, providing the family with \$27 per month, if all goes well. They live in one room in a house containing other families, but they have the room all to themselves. Their monthly expenditure is as follows:

Rice half a picul	\$ 8.00
Vegetables	4.00
Fuel and Oil	1.50
Condiments	1.50
Rent and taxes	2.00
Tobacco and refreshments	1.00
Clothing	2.00
Sundries	1.00
Total	\$21.00

This family therefore has a balance of \$6 per month for all purposes. Medical assistance may be obtained at this particular mill. Some mills do not provide medical assistance. Amusements, religious fees, contributions to the family at home, etc. must all come out of these savings.

B. The second family consists of only a husband and wife. At this moment, the husband earns \$15 per month; the wife is without

employment. The budget is as follows:

Rice	\$ 5.00
Vegetables	4.00
Fuel and Oil	1.50
Condiments	1.00
Rent and taxes	1.50
Clothing	1.00
Sundries	1.00
Total	\$15.00

The Joyless Life

This family spends exactly what it earns. It is interesting to note how some items amount to the same in this family of two adults as in the family which includes two children. It is also important to note that the diet is practically a carbohydrate diet with only a small quantity of protein in the vegetables, a diet which I shall discuss when investigations which are now being made are completed. It is also to be noted that in family B. there is no allowance for tobacco and refreshments and there is no surplus for any of the joys of life. It is the experience of all progressive managers that the worker must be contented in order to be efficient. Workers who are as close to the margin as this, cannot have an easy mind and therefore cannot be good workers. One mill manager told me that under present circumstances, he prefers to employ married couples in his mill, because in that way he knows that the family budget is increased and that his workers are approaching contentment.

Without mentioning the names of any companies and therefore avoiding any charges of making trouble for individuals, it must be pointed out that those mills which have as their minimum wage, 22 and 30 cents a day are below a decent average. In the textile industry, the average for the Naigai Wata Kaisha, excluding foremen but including apprentices, is 59 cents a day. In the entire Japanese cotton mill industry in Shanghai, the average is between 50 and 55 cents a day. In the tobacco industry, it is impossible to strike a fair average because there is such a difference between unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled labour, but the minimum average, including rice allowance, superannuations, etc. is higher than this figure.

Long, Long Hours

The question of hours must next be considered. There are industries in Shanghai which are still on a 12 hours basis. In one or two instances, conditions are worse. In some mills, the place is open for 11 1/2 hour shifts, the piece workers being permitted to come on the job, although the official day is shorter. This subterfuge is one of the evils of the contract system and in any record of the working hours of the plant, one must only consider how many hours the plant is open. Some mill managers suggest that a mill cannot close down for some reason or other, having to do with efficiency. I have been told by textile engineers that such a statement is sheer nonsense and I have been asked what similar mills do in Manchester. The Japanese cotton mills have a 63 hour week and a 26 day month. The mills are closed all day and night on Sunday. The B. A. T. mills are closed on Sundays with a 55 hour week. The suggestion therefore that a mill cannot be closed is untenable, because some mills do close and manage to get along. It is quite clear from all investigations, that Shanghai is approaching a universal 10 hour day in all industries and that there will have to be regular time off for meals.

Shorter Hours Better Work

In some mills there is no time off for meals and rest. The workers get their food in somehow. In other mills, the workers are allowed half an hour and in some, one hour. In those mills where no provision is made for meals and rest, some change will have to be made rapidly, as the tendency is toward uniform conditions. When the hours are improved in any one mill, there is an incentive for a demand for an improvement in every mill. It

would save the overhead charges of strikes and lockouts, if all employers adopted the 10 hour days with half an hour rest for tiffin and with the Naigai Wata Kaisha plan of 20 minutes in the afternoon for rest and refreshment during summer. In spite of the intense political feeling surrounding the Naigai Wata Kaisha mills, a feeling for which the management of these mills is not responsible, they are able to make a success of their enterprise largely because of the favourable conditions under which the men work there. Were conditions not so favourable, it is hard to imagine what would have been the attitude of labour in those mills. I have mentioned this company in so many instances, because they deserve particular praise for keeping up a friendly and in many respects noble attitude toward their workers, in spite of many trying circumstances and much abuse. In the end, they will win out.

The Burden of Rent

One word with regard to housing. The cheapest houses obtainable cost from \$6 to \$8 per month without taxes. It is obvious that a worker's family can only have one room in such a house. In Fahwah Village, the Ferry Road District and in Yangtzepoo, the prices are approximately the same. I came across an instance in Sicawei, where a house was \$5 per year before 1920 when the district was in the country; today it is \$6 per month when the place has become urbanized. Some of the houses are of wood; many are bamboo and tiles.

There are squatter villages, of course, where no rent is paid but some arrangement is made with the police covering protection and taxation. These squatter villages should not be tolerated because they breed disease.

The Naigai Wata Kaisha has built its own houses which it rents to its workers at very low figures, there never having been an increase since the houses were built. A model village plan is being arranged for Pootung, by which B. A. T. workers will benefit. Housing is too high. The system of many people crowding into one room to cover the overhead is unsanitary and leads to immorality. Rents must be brought down to some relationship to the earning capacity of the wage-earner, but that is a public problem which cannot be discussed here at great length.

CHINESE women are again evincing a keen interest in labour problems. At a meeting of the United Women's Organizations on Saturday it was decided to elect representatives to call on the General Labour Union to express their sympathy and support; to organize speech-making bands; to deliver speeches in various parts of the port and in the roadways; to take up the case of Chen Ah-dong; to subscribe funds for the support of the labourers; to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Japanese; and to force all working for the Japanese, in any capacity, and all students of Japanese established schools to leave these places. Surely they would not be so heartless as to carry out these threats?

The second conference of the Far Eastern Red Cross Association will be held under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies of Japan in Tokyo from November 15 to 25. The following delegates have been selected to represent China:—Mr. Kin Peng-ping, member of the Board of Trustees, Red Cross Society of China, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Chuang Lu, director, Chinese Red Cross Society, former Taotai of Kirin; Dr. Way-ling New, M.A., M.D., CH. M. (CANTAB.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., chairman, Medical Board, Chinese Red Cross Society, superintendent, Red Cross Hospital and chief medical officer, Shanghai Chinese Red Cross Summer Diseases Hospital; Dr. B. Y. Wong, M.D., Chief Medical and Liaison Officer, Chinese Red Cross Society; Mr. Chang Yuan-shan, Director-General, Chinese Red Cross Society; Miss Lillian Wu, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, Chinese Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai; Mr. M. T. Liang Yu-hao, president of the China International Famine Relief Commission, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Chou Yung-chih.

LAWN TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT

XII.—And Final: Tournament Play and Other Trifles: Accept Always the Umpire's Decision: Win Cheerfully and Lose Cheerfully: Play the Game and Play Hard

By SUZANNE LENGLEN

More and more every year lawn tennis players who have reached a decent standard are taking their holidays doing a round at the tournaments. There is no better way of improving one's game, particularly when one gets out of the habit of losing the first match in every event which one has entered. That will occur at first, almost certainly, for handicappers generally take no chances with people they don't know. But your time will come. If you keep on failing you will get a better "mark" and then will come the day, perhaps, when you walk right through one of the events.

Go All Out

One's first tournament is generally a nervous affair. You will probably find you are off your game and inclined to play too carefully. My advice is against a first class player go out for every shot. It is no use sending soft stuff across to him, because it will be certainly murdered. Again, you may be receiving a long start in a handicap, and it is he, and not you, who cannot afford to make mistakes. You must take risks, and take them boldly. If you get to forty-love or forty-fifteen in a game, "have a go!" If on the other hand you are behind, play carefully, lob, and trust to the other fellow making mistakes.

Matches, even world championship matches, have been won from as hopeless a position as two sets to one, five games to love, and forty-love. This is an actual fact. Nothing, as a matter of fact, is more demoralizing to a player who has held a long lead, than to find it gradually, but surely decreasing. He begins to think there is some fate which is stopping him getting that one winning point.

Enter for every event you possibly can. You will sometimes find a good player who is there without a partner, and in such a case it is only fair to ask him to give you a game before you ask him to link his fortunes with yours.

Take the Umpire's Word

Always accept the umpire's decisions without question. He is in the best possible position to see, and is more likely to be right than you are. Even if he is wrong it is bad form to grumble. He may be wrong about the other fellow, to your advantage, next time. Things have got a way of levelling themselves up in lawn tennis. And after all, we're all human.

If you are ever in the happy position of having things all your own way, never daily with a game. You run the very gravest risks by doing so, for there will be a general slackening, and the tightening up, which may be necessary at any moment, is a very different and more difficult matter.

People used to say that I had been taught lawn tennis by having the court marked out into little squares, and that I used to practise until I could hit every particular square. That is not true, but there is a moral in it all the same. It is a good idea to mark your opponent's court into squares, mentally of course, and to aim at these in your endeavour to get him out of position, when another square becomes the object of your play. You will find it will increase your accuracy, this idea of having a definite point to aim at; and you always should have a definite point in every single stroke you play.

The Importance of Service

In tournament play the service becomes important. If you have not a good one you will not go far because there are very few men and women in first class tournament

play to-day who cannot deal right out of hand, with a weak service. Don't expect to win with your service, but you must expect, make sure, that it is not going to be killed with the first return. Again, you will never get a partner in a tournament if your service is so weak that it doesn't allow him to go to the net.

I am not very much in favour of the cut or sliced drive, but it has its use in tournaments in cramping an opponent's actions, if he is going in for heavy driving and getting them over. Those shots do not lend themselves to heavy driving, and, placed down the middle, they are fairly safe.

You are certain to run against some opponents who will be to your sort of "bugbears." You may have, and be justified in having, a better handicap than they have, but still, somehow, they manage to beat you. This is a very queer business in lawn tennis, but it can be overcome. It is not a question of their having a stronger character than you but their having a queer influence. The only way to combat it is to concentrate on your own game, while noting their little weaknesses. That they will have some is certain, and if you play on to them the position may be reversed.

The Game's the Thing

Never let up. Play hard all the time. Besides, it is the only way to enjoy tennis. Take care, every care, by all means, when you are practising at home. But when you are taking part in a real game at the club or better still in a tournament go all out for it, enter into the spirit of combat, and enjoy every second of it.

To win cheerfully, to lose as cheerfully, to accept every decision, no matter what one may think—in short to play in the spirit of this great game of ours—that is what makes lawn tennis worth while.

And I hope every reader will find it just as much worth while as I have done!

THE Chinese police authorities attribute the unusual prevalence of crime in Shanghai and district to the large influx of refugees from Hunan. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has, in consequence, issued special orders to district magistrates in this vicinity to round these people up and send them away, and to afford them no special protection so long as they remain.

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THE BOOK PAGE

AN AUSTRALIAN IN THE ORIENT

THE ORIENT I FOUND.—By Thos. J. McMahon. Duckworth & Co. London.

The writer of this book seeks to stress what he calls "an Australian viewpoint of Oriental conditions." In a sojourn of some months he gained much information of various kinds, and now adds one more to the long list of interesting, if somewhat superficial, books written by transient visitors to the Far East. In his Foreword the author states that this is "simply a book of impressions, with the definite purpose of arousing readers to the realization of what a progressive world is the Orient, and how the Oriental people, as I think, are bound to become a power in the world's affairs."

The descriptions of the places and people visited, in the Pacific islands and Japan and China, are very informing and interesting, and the numerous illustrations combine to make an attractive and very readable book of its kind. There are a few inaccuracies, which may be excusable in a book of hastily-gathered information and hurriedly-formed impressions. We cordially commend the book to those who may never be able to have a first-hand knowledge of these countries and peoples.

We wish the author had left out a good deal of his Foreword, which tends to undo the good work done by the book itself in the way of promoting clearer understanding and better relationships. One becomes weary of reading vague charges of "white dominance," and wonders just what the writer has in mind when he speaks of "the reluctance of the Japanese and Chinese in particular to submit much longer to white domination." We venture to say that he could give very few instances of say British or American "domination" in China during the 15 years of the Republic; on the other hand he could give far more instances of Chinese ill-treatment of foreigners. We regard as highly mischievous the statement "should we ultimately come about between the Oriental and Western nations, the onus of the blame will, in my opinion, fall upon the latter, in neglecting all possible means of equitable and conciliatory terms of racial equality." It is not a true statement of the case; and our author is playing into the hands of the forces of disorder when he speaks of "Oriental forbearance being taxed overmuch," and "all blame lying with the Western world for wars that may come about." The "equality" problem is not simply one of race or colour; men of goodwill, of whatever race or colour, can realize equality; and in these days great and sincere efforts are being made to attain this desirable end.

Mr. McMahon is on much safer ground when, in the body of his book, he uses such words as the following, selected almost at random:—

"Undoubtedly foreign influences will play a conspicuous part in saving China, and in its rehabilitation to national affluence. No influence is better, greater, or more popular with the Chinese, than that of the British."

"Chinese workers realize they are infinitely better off through Western enterprise than they were, or ever could be, with the meagre and uncertain efforts of Chinese enterprise."

"Viewed from whatever aspect, foreign influence, especially British, has been for the good of the Chinese and is promoting their awakening to more active and prosperous days; with foreign influences operating wisely, justly and discreetly, there is every possible chance that she may become a sane and progressive nation."

"The presence of foreigners in China keeps the country from drifting into a complete state of chaos, with 400 millions of people in a constant state of civil war. That certainly would be the fate of China if left alone, and it would create a serious menace to the peace of the whole world."

On the whole, the author of "The Orient I found" seems to have arrived at some good conclusions,

A GUIDE TO LUNGWHA TEMPLE

"A GUIDE TO LUNGWHA TEMPLE."—By D. C. Burn (Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.).

D. C. Burn's "Guide to Lungwha Temple" is a useful little volume which should be of as much interest to the local resident as to the visitor or tourist. Most people know that there is Lungwha temple and a Lungwha Pagoda, but that is about as far as their knowledge extends. A tour of the temple and pagoda armed with Mr. Burns' little work increases the interest of an ordinarily uninformed visit a hundredfold. Each image and each piece of carving is explained for us with all its significance and its history. The elementary treatise on Buddhism contained in the book reveals the meaning of much that we see in this type of temple and induces a certain sympathy and understanding for images and figures which we might otherwise hastily and very erroneously put down as simple "heat hen idols." Mr. Burns' guide saves us from this error and from many others.

A SCOTS MINISTER OF '45

THE GREAT VALLEY.—By Mary Johnston. Thornton Butterworth, London.

Perhaps it was a little unkind to accuse Mary Johnston of staleness, yet it is a fact that in this her latest novel we do not find the same lightness and delicacy of style which characterized her earlier efforts. "The Great Valley" traces the life and adventures of John Selkirk, a Scots minister whose heretical tendencies drive him to take his family and household goods to the then little known Virginia, this in the year 1745. Even in the new lands his heretical bent of mind renders him an object of suspicion with the more conventional members of his little flock, with the result that he and his family press ever onwards, always on the extreme edge of the frontier. The family grow up, and our interest is almost entirely centred on the romance of Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, and her marriage to Conan Burke, whose father is the owner of the Selkirk's land. The authoress paints an appealing picture of Elizabeth, a child gifted with a certain element of mysticism and a woman capable of strong and clean devotion. Follow the wars with France and the capture of Elizabeth with her child by Indians. Her life in the Indian encampment as the wife of an Indian chief frankly carries us a little out of our depth. One finds it difficult to reconcile Elizabeth's calm, almost cheerful acceptance of this position with her earlier idealism and loftiness of outlook. Her ultimate escape from the Indian village, with her daughter by Conan Burke, involving the desertion of her later child by her Indian husband, produce the most poignant passages in the book.

As a historical sketch of pioneer life in America's infancy "The Great Valley" is not without interest; as a straightforward novel it is singularly dull and completely devoid of a leavening sense of humour. The author has done better things

Heading Mr. Murray's Quarterly List which we have received is the new volume by the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., formerly Bishop of Oxford, entitled "Can We Then Believe?" a supplement to the three volumes already published on "Belief in God," "Belief in Christ," and "The Holy Spirit and the Church." It contains the Bishop's reply to criticisms, but it also takes account of the literature published since he wrote the previous volumes. It is intended to appeal to the ordinary educated man or woman, Dr. Gore's view being that the public is bewildered by current theological controversy and inclined to underrate or overlook the solidity of the grounds on which the traditional faith of Christendom reposes, or else to be driven into reaction and distrust criticism altogether.

which he does well to pass on to others.

A ROMANCE OF SCOTLAND

THE BONNIE EARL.—By Amy McLaren. Murray's Imperial Library. John Murray, Albermarle Street, London.

"The top o' the morn to ye, me leddy, and God bless ye. Isn't it a foine sleep that I've had and the blessed saints themselves could have been kinder to a poor lonely widdy than them two that has put a good breakfast inside o' me and a pair of shoes on me feet that aisy that I could walk from here to Dublin and never know I was taken' the road. Glory be! but there is nothing so comfortable as a good conscience and an owld pair o' shoes."

Lady Susan with a big blue apron tied round her waist was feeding her poultry. It was a job she disliked exceedingly but never allowed herself to shirk. "Good-morning," she said, pleasantly. "I am glad that Jacob and Maria have looked after you." She glanced at the substantial pair of shoes appearing under Mrs. Murphy's voluminous petticoats. "What a good thing Maria's shoes fitted you." Mrs. Murphy laughed. "Them shoes is not Miss Maria's shoes at all, at all. Them shoes is Mr. Jacob's shoes. He pressed them on me—he did that."

A dubious silence followed and then Lady Susan took the plunge. It had to be done and the sooner the better. "I would like to know what kind of arrangement has been made about your coming here," she began smoothly. "Arrangement, yer leddyship?" A look of childlike innocence spread over Mrs. Murphy's countenance. She was perfectly well aware of what Lady Susan was leading up to. "Yes, arrangement." It was difficult in the face of this blank wall of guilelessness to demand explanations that might be embarrassing. "Am I to understand that you have been engaged to come here as William Sorby's housekeeper?" Mrs. Murphy's eyes grew round and enquiring. "Divil a word did he tell me that that was his name." This was mere prevarication. Mrs. Murphy must be brought to the point. "The man works on the place," said Lady Susan "and lives in one of my cottages. He lost his wife a short time ago and misses his home comforts very much." "A handless cratcher, if ever there was wan" said Mrs. Murphy. "I allow there is something in that," said Lady Susan "but, you see I don't know anything about you." Mrs. Murphy drew a step nearer. "Try me, me leddy. Just give me a trial." Her voice quavered and the blue eyes grew very humid. "It's a hard life that I've had and cruel tared. Them widdy's weeds that I'm wearin' of are a bit o' remorse for the blackest hearted scoundrel that was iver hung in Kilmainham Jail, and iver penny of me savin's taken off me by the praists to pray for masses for his soul, and divil a wan he had." "It was hard to lose your savings," said Lady Susan. "Indade and it was. When the praist came tellin me I was a widdy—and mighty glad I was to hear it—wasn't it 16 pounds that he was askin' for them same masses. And I says to him 'Them savings is put by for a rainy day.' And he says 'And it is a rainy day,' and it was, comin' down like the deluge. And so I gave him the 16 pounds—that I did." Mrs. Murphy sighed a large heaving sigh. Lady Susan looked down. She could not meet those pleading eyes and not be melted. "I will give you a trial" she said, quietly. "If you come with me I will show you the house. It will need some doing up before you go into it."

The story of "The Bonnie Earl" is laid in the South of Scotland and, incidentally, it sketches more lovable characters of the type of the two referred to above than any book of the same size known to me. Scotsmen and, more particularly, Scotswomen will revel in this clean romance. None will take it up and lay it down unfinished.

The latest addition to the London landscape is Mr. Victor Hilton, a young poet, who has taken up a "pitch" outside the boardings near Bush House, where he retails his poems at one shilling per copy. On the fence he has pinned up various criticisms of his work, which include a "not so bad" from Augustus John, and others more abusive.

AN INCORRIGIBLE VICTORIAN

IMPRESSIONS AND MEMORIES BY BARONESS DEICHMANN (HILDA DE BUNSEN). John Murray, London, 1926. 16/- net. Pp. XII, 302. Eight illustrations.

On the jacket of this book we are told that "the author, a familiar and popular member of European Society, was on terms of friendship with three German Emperors, the Bismarcks, the Queen of Roumania, and most of the leading British and German families. Her book contains reminiscences and anecdotes of notable figures of her time, including the above and Deans Liddell and Inge, Joseph Chamberlain, Count Moltke, Prince Munster, and many others." The claim is a perfectly just one, and if makes the book all the more disappointing. Memoirs are not easy to write; and this book shows how difficult it is to seize what is interesting and vital, and, still more, to know what to leave out. There is hardly a single detail about any one of the great figures of the Victorian age with whom the writer was on intimate or friendly terms which really adds to our knowledge of their character. If we take one of the less widely famous, Henry Pelham, how greatly Oxford men who knew and loved him would have welcomed a few words from Baroness Deichmann, closely connected as she was with him, to add to the skilful touches and masterly appreciation which his friend Francis Haverfield prefaced to the Collected Essays and Studies of his predecessor in the chair of Roman History!

But there is nothing in the great majority of cases but comparatively uninteresting and matter-of-fact details. There is one anecdote about Joseph Chamberlain that is worth remembering, showing how he tried to dissuade Germany from naval competition, and even enlisted Baroness Deichmann as his emissary. She was, however, soon dissuaded by Count Posadowsky from pressing the matter further, while another confirmation of the story that Bismarck distorted the Ems telegram may be welcome to historians. The story about Sarah Bernhardt is entirely new and so unexpected as to leave one gasping for breath.

In criticizing the book in more detail, we should note that the diction is sometimes slightly Teutonic: "of my so celebrated great aunt, Mrs. Fry, I have no personal recollections" reads almost like a translation, and there are a number of mistakes in Italian names, etc. "Non sono pronti" does not mean "we (but they) are not ready" (p. 26). The chief hotel of the early 'seventies was the Hotel Costanzi (not Costanza, the opera house still retains the name). The German Piazza) Caffarelli. Palazzo Barberini may be a misprint. Archiloon is certainly an error for Achilleon as the name of the German Emperor's villa at Corfu. But the pity of it all is that a sense of humour seems to have always been lacking. One sees that in the anecdote related on p. 189:

"It was difficult to realize Bismarck's power and influence during the years when he was in office. Once, at a party at our house in the later eighties when some diplomats were present, some lady asked when my portrait was to be taken. I very tactlessly answered that if I had any money to dispose of, I would send it to the great Chancellor or to Count Moltke to enable them to defend Germany."

Such a passage as the following can only raise an unintended smile: "However, I saw many faces I knew at the windows, and though they belonged to shopkeepers mostly, I felt sure they regretted my departure, for I had paid my bills regularly" (p. 141)—for it seems a synthesis of that side of the Victorian attitude towards life which has roused the satire of Mr. Lytton Strachey, and while many hold that in his strictures he has exceeded the just measure, especially in dealing with the principal figure (to whom he renders it is true, perhaps unwilling but certainly sincere homage in the fine concluding passage of his biography) one trembles to think what he might say of a book like this, and how difficult it would be to find any defence against his shafts. What a pity that a candid friend, or even Mr. Murray's reader, did not give the author a few words of advice, which might have made the book a far better one.

A POPULAR REPRINT: BAWBEE JOCK

BAWBEE JOCK.—By Amy McLaren. John Murray's two shilling library. Murray Albermarle Street London.

This is the first cheap reprint of a book that has run through five editions since it was issued in 1910. "Angela Tempest was watching the new-comer." "What did you call him?" she said. "I saw him at the station and felt sure he was coming here, but the chauffeur did not wait for him. It was so stupid because there was plenty of room in the car." Captain de Burgh laughed softly. "What a sell for Bawbee Jock! He must have had to hire a 'macheen' all to himself." "But who is he?" repeated Angela who was accustomed to have her questions answered. "Bawbee Jock" drawled Captain de Burgh, otherwise John Murdoch Mackenzie of that ilk, "is my brother-in-law's landlord. He is the proud possessor of these lordly halls. Jolly fine halls they are too; I wish they were mine." "Why doesn't he live here himself?" asked Angela. "Ah! you're a stranger to the land," said the other, "let me initiate you into some of the peculiar characteristics of the natives. A Scotchman makes money by saving it. Get that fixed firmly into your head and it will help you to understand a lot, but no one seems to understand why he screws. He lets nearly every acre of his ground and lives on one of his farms on—" "Porridge and whiskey," chimed in Flossie, "and counts his bawbees every Saturday night before he goes to bed." In this way Bawbee Jock makes his debut into the story. But they laugh best who laugh last and Jock, as is the way of his kind, justifies his existence and proves himself a very different person than the description given of him by the featherheads gathered in his ancestral halls for the shoot would lead the reader to expect. Those who follow his fortunes will make the acquaintance of a really good story.

Many imagine that the task of choosing books is simple, but with the enormous yearly output the difficulty of selection has now become a serious problem. In England alone over 10,000 new books issue from the presses in 12 months. Good and bad make their appearance together and are thrown promiscuously on the market. Good books, however, often remain unnoticed for a time, many a second-rate book rises suddenly into fame, creating a temporary sensation.—Dr. C. Hagberg Wright in "The Contemporary Review."

A most interesting historical memoir of the tower of the Qutb and the surrounding has been published in the "Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India," by Mr. Page, the Superintendent of the Survey. There are some remarkably fine illustrations of this old and virile architecture of the Slave Kings and their successors and the text is all that we have come to expect from these publications, scholarly yet interestingly written. Many of the more serious-minded tourists who visit the fascinating sites of ancient Delhi would do well to read this monograph.

"R. L. S. and his Sine Qua Non." By Adelaide A. Boodle is a book which gives the reader a true conception of the deep sympathy which existed between R. L. S. and his wife—his sine qua non. The writer, as a young girl, was admitted to the affectionate intimacy of the Stevensons at Skerryvore. She carried the pet name of their "game-keeper" for looking after their cats and birds and other dependants during their absences. The book, which includes Stevenson's letters to the author, is one which will be read by lovers of the subject with sheer delight.

OUT OF DOORS.

(After the Chinese of Li-Y.) From the hot night a cool retreat
Beneath the leafy elms is mine;
I find life wonderfully sweet;
My thoughts are rosy with wine.
Blissfully on my back I lie,
The dew so fresh, the moon so bright!
A white cloud lingers in the sky,
A bamboo whispers to the night.
Through my long sleeves soft breezes steal,
And glide beneath my silken dress;
Oh, the beatitude I feel!
Beyond all power to express!
"T. C." in the "Morning Post."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE BOOKS OF THE HOUR

Bold Strokes of the Season of which Women May Approve

It is always something of a risk to hazard a guess as to what books appeal primarily to women. But in an age of classifications, ranging from Freudian complexes to want ads, nothing is left for us when a publisher's representative comes to town but to pick out the season's new literary "plat du jour" in its diversity and to attribute to it the necessary ingredients for creating this appetite.

The task was made easy by a visit to the display room of fifteen American publishers whose autumn productions have been banded together under the expertly discriminating eye of Mr. Henry Snyder at the Palace Hotel. Mr. Snyder comes every year to the Far East and has an honest belief in the enthusiasm of Shanghai for keeping up with new books. He knows that we are a sophisticated reading public in some ways, so perhaps that was why, with the first query as to books which Shanghai ladies will enjoy this autumn, he produced the latest volume of Lewis Melville, "Regency Ladies" in which a daring period is daringly but delightfully presented. Included among these Regency ladies are Queen Charlotte, wife of George III; Lady Sarah Lennox, rival to Charlotte for the affections of the King; Frances Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay, author of "Evelina" and the woman of the century who won Dr. Johnson's approval and became a "lion" of Regency salons; Mrs. Fitzherbert, one of the coterie receiving the Prince of Wales' flitting fancies; Caroline, the Princess of Wales, afterwards a grass widow; Lady Craven; the Duchess of York, who comes down as one of those for whom the Beau Brummel professed devotion; Lady Holland, the staunch Whig who made Holland famous and a host of other interesting and piquant ladies who lived up to situations in the approved Regency manner.

Entirely in contrast to this volume are two by Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker, who wrote the charming "American Idyll" of four years back. Her new books are "The Daughter of Pan," sure to appeal to women, and "More Ports and Happy Places," being the record of enjoying Europe on a shoe-string with three children.

The novel crowned by the French Academy this year and accredited with being one of the two best sellers of France during the present season is in the display; "A Child Is Born," written by Mme. Raymonde Machard, and recording in highly idealistic fashion a young wife's every emotion and sensation during the period before the birth of her child.

"The Exquisite Perdita" is another Regency story, by the now justly renowned E. Barrington who brings all the glamour out of the past into highly readable stories for the present-day. It is the history of Perdita Robinson, the famous actress of the 18th Century, the mistress of George IV in his youth.

Strictly about women, one finds "Women: An Inquiry," by Willa Muir. It is a psychology about an ancient question, still unanswered,

despite obvious good intentions on the part of the author who says among other readable things that "If the average man sees woman alternately as an angel and a devil it is because she exercises both a creative and destructive influence upon his inner life."

"A Girl From China" is an extremely interesting book to us in this part of the world, written by the wife of the editor of "Le Temps" in Paris and depicting the aims and aspirations of a Chinese girl student in the Sorbonne, whose ambition it is to found a Women's Party, to go into public life generally and held to unify her country.

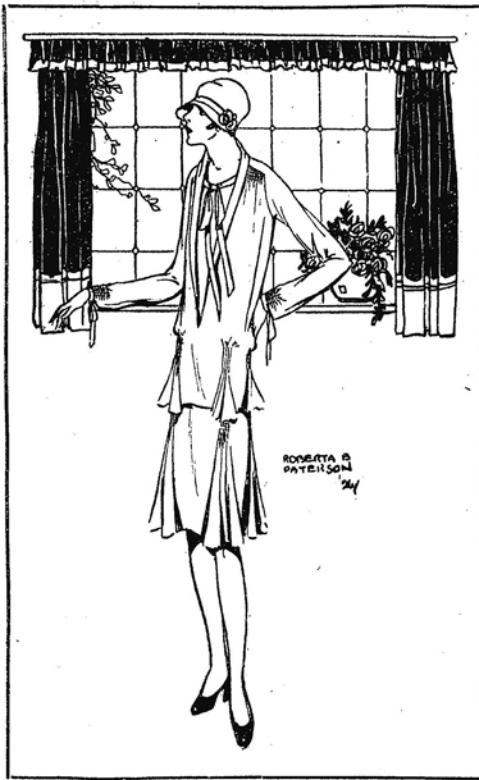
"The Bowl of Heaven," by Evangeline Adams, following the tread of the times which require a dash of the psychic now and again is the record of the famous horoscopes in New York whose clients are taken from among the best of artistic and commercial New York, who wish to have their fates read in the stars.

"Through Many Windows," by Helen Woodward, is the biography of a young business woman who has made a success in a comparatively new field for women, that of advertising.

Another volume to come out this autumn and strangely reminiscent of certain well known habits of Shanghai in title at least is "Summer Bachelors" by Warner Fabian, author of "Flaming Youth." This latest book shows what sometimes happens when wives go away for the summer and depicts two interesting types of modern young women.

Two books on marriage attract attention on the platter of the ripe fruits of the literary season; one, "In Wedding," is the story of events of one day only, written by Margaret Leech to show the uneven strata which often lies beneath the surface of a smooth and outwardly happy marriage, the other is the unique "Book of Marriage" by Court Keyserling, a collection of views expressed by 24 famous authors, including Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Jacob Wasserman, Havelock Ellis, Beatrice Hinkle and others.

"Romantic, I Call It" being the diary of a president of a women's club, is heralded by the publishers, the same firm which launched "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," as the season's close second to that amusing book of Anita Loos, and finally there are number of excellent volumes of poetry which the season will show, included among which is the posthumous "East Wind" by Amy Lowell. Particularly provocative are the biographical tendencies of the season to those who always find authentic records a little more stimulating than fiction; nor has fiction itself left anything unsaid on the autumn lists.—Jill O' Lantern.



Drawn and designed for the "North-China Daily News." FLUTED JUMPER SUIT IN BOIS DE ROSE CREPE DE CHINE WITH PALE GRAY VESTEE

THE SOUL'S AWAKENING

The Story of A Great Desire

By DAPHNE LEROY

Many years ago now, before this poor world was so troubled and full of sorrows and anxieties, one morning shortly after sunrise, a young woman, fresh from her bed, stood gazing from her window.

The sun had lost its crimson and was golden, shedding golden light on all that lay within reach of its beams and the sea, which lay glassy in the sun, was so blue that it seemed almost impossible that anything could be bluer. But it was so, for the sky above it, where hung that golden ball, the sun, was even a more wonderful colour than the water and by contrast the smooth sands looked yellower and the grass and trees behind the sands more beautifully green than the gazer had ever seen them before.

Thus with this wonderful sight before her, she felt inspired and became suddenly full of a desire to go forth and paint, and by portraying the beauty that she saw to show the rest of the world, slow, dull creatures that they were, still not as yet stirred from sleep, some of the glory and splendour which surrounded them and of which they thought so little. And this great longing within her grew so strong that all else was forgotten and all that she felt was a burning desire to paint and paint until Nature seemed to have laid herself on canvas. So full of this great passion was she that she could barely wait to scramble into clothes, whispering excitedly to herself as she did so, and also, the greatness of her fever was such that she forgot all about breakfast and like human requirements as, snatching up her case, she hurried away into the bright sunlight.

As she strode along her feelings became calmer and her soul revelled in the morning beauty which lay before her yet she went many miles and would not stop until she should find a spot more beautiful than all the rest.

Far, very far she went to find this ideal and ere she reached it she tramped through many woods and copses and over many flat stretches of sandy soil where birds, of many kinds, of which she knew not the names, circled and hunted, and where hares with startled eyes leapt away before the sound of approaching feet.

But she reached her spot at length and the beauty of it that sunny morning is past describing: For a long while the woman stood and

gazed, her soul drinking in the scene as though it could never be satisfied but must gaze on for ever. The grass and the leaves of the tall trees glistened so in the sun, the flowers shone out so brightly coloured amidst the green, the hills against the sky-line stood so majestic and withal there was a great peace over everything. A silence unbroken save for the sound of Nature's children and the quiet murmur of a cool spring as it gushed forth from between two black and weather-beaten rocks, and wound its rippling way through the grass in its search for the ocean that would eventually swallow it up. As she gazed and wondered the woman dreamed of the picture that she longed to paint, how it would be an exact likeness of the scene that spread itself before her, so that all who beheld it would feel that it was true and that they themselves were standing in the dappled sunlight, listening as they gazed to the constant murmur of that little stream. She sighed in her ecstasy, yet it seemed there was a breath of sorrow in that joy, and turning slowly about settled herself comfortably. She leant down and picked up her case, as she did so another sigh escaping her lips, for her heart was full of a great regret. She was not an artist, never had painted and never could, and her case, alas, contained only her powder puff.

OLDEN PRINCES

Olden Princes under the moon,
Under the moon where waned your star—
Dead are your dynasties, dead, long dead
In the vivid night—afar.

But a lonely poet under the moon
Heard your clamorous echoes chime
From the muted bells of the magic years
Unto the ends of time.

A wandering singer under the moon
Fanned the flame of your lost desire,
And lit old chivalries, rich with rhyme,
At your cresset of golden fire.—
A. G. PRYS-JONES.

ODDMENTS

Washing Toilet Brushes

Toilet brushes require special care to keep the bristles from getting soft and useless.

Dissolve two table-spoonsful of powdered borax in a little boiling water. Put 2 quarts lukewarm water into a flat dish, add the borax and a little melted soap.

Dab the brush up and down in this, taking care that the water does not touch the back of the brush. Indeed, to prevent that, it is a good plan to smear the back lightly with a little vaseline.

Rinse the brush thoroughly, first in warm, then in cold, salt water. The salt keeps the bristles crisp, and a good colour. Tie a piece of string to the handle, the dry in the open air if possible.

An ivory back is improved by being placed in the sunlight for an hour or two; it should be kept wet with soapy water, in case it warps. The soapy lather is washed off and the ivory rinsed and dried.

Tortoiseshell is cleaned with a little rotten stone and oil, and polished with a leather.

Sea Water Stains

Splashes of sea water leave ugly stains which may become permanent unless they are treated fairly soon. Quite the best plan is to spread the stencils are bought ready cut, as they pour cold fresh water over the mark. This will remove all salt and other matter, and, if the part is finally pressed with a moderately hot iron no cockling will be left and the stain will have vanished. Of course, with delicate silky materials this plan cannot be followed. Here the sea water stains should be left until they are quite dry. Then the material should be stretched rather tightly and brushed and beaten with a little switch. In this way the salt is removed. Then steam the spot and finish by pressing, when it will be found that all traces of the stain have disappeared.

When sea water makes white marks on black footwear these can be removed by rubbing with a paste made of blacklead and lemon juice. Leave for an hour or so and then rub gently.

The Coloured Mat

Table-cloths disappeared during the war, largely for reasons of economy, but the fashion has remained, or, where the cloth is used, it is very often coloured instead of white. In many cases the colour is more attractive than the dead white cloth, which needed to be of superlative material and demanded the most exquisite silver and glass. Between the big white tablecloth and the mat comes the little coloured cloth, which, with its points scalloped, just reaches the edge of the table, instead of enveloping the ground. The coloured cloth is patterned, or shades of blue and cream and orange are its most satisfactory manifestations. With the dark mahogany table, white mat, even where lace-work are used, is tending to disappear as being so spotty as to give the table the appearance of an archipelago. Instead, white mats embroidered or cross-stitched in colour are used, and so also are mats in a good, strong, plain colour. Italian work is very popular just now, and here some of the most beautiful cross-stitch is found, which has the advantage of being the same on both sides. Almost more effective and a good deal simpler are mats of very fine linen in such colours as coppery red, deep orange, deep pastel blue, which have only a tiny hem and that not even hemstitched. Instead of the hem-stitching, a couple of threads are drawn next to the hem, and instead of the threads of the material, one thick thread of silk is inserted in a contrasting colour. In the copper red mat, for instance, a greenish thread is inserted, which raises the surface a little and gives a colour contrast that looks as though it were woven into the material.

Rubber Carnations
The makers of rubber flowers seem to be taking great pains with their output, and, following the bunches of effective naturally scented violets, are now producing velvety looking carnations in all the new shades which are very much like the originals in scent and appearance, and will wear far better than their predecessors of muslin and silk.

BARE WALLS

Bare walls?" she cried in horror at my room,
"Bare walls for you who write?
I'll carry down
A picture—I've a lovely thing in brown—
An Inness, with a heron in the fume
Of sunset misty pool and shadowed gloom,
We'll hang it by your desk; and when you frown
And bite your pen and need a thought to crown
Your paragraph, yo'll find it and resume."

Alas, I loved my walls!—they were so bare!—
Like space without a bound, unhampered, free,
Where the mind's eye could venture till it win
The heart of distance. Now when I would see,
My sight is hampered by the heron there,
Rising with dusky plumes against the sun.—E.H. Crane, in "The Spectator"

OUR SHIPS

I have seen men stand looking wistfully out
On the Bay of Heart's Desire,
And say, "When my ship comes in,
I will have
All the things to which I aspire."
One would have fortune and one would have love,
Thus fell the words from the lips,
And I wondered as I looked at the men,
If they had sent out any ships.
When our ships come in! Do we really know
What we are talking about?
For how can our ships come back into port,
If we never have sent them out?
—Ida Thomas, in "The Congressionalist."

Overheard at the Circus

Manager of side show: You want to speak to the Hindu mystic, miss?
Fair Visitor: Yes. Tell her it's her sister Bridget.

